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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPOOTANA STATES,

1876-77.

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REPORT

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POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPOOTANA STATES

FOR 1876-77

No 2125 213P, dated Mount Aboo 2nd August 1877

From—A C LYALL, Esq, Offg Agent Govr Genl, Rajpootana

To—T H THORNTON, Esq D C L C S I, Offg Secy to the Govt of India Foreign Dept

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Reports of the Political Agents in Rajpootana for the year 1876 77 Major C K M Walter held charge of the Office of Agent to the Governor-General for half the year and was relieved by me in March

2 For Rajpootana, as for the rest of India, the most notable incident of the year has been the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Majesty the Queen In the course of the autumn letters were addressed by His Excellency the Viceroy to all the Ruling Chiefs of Rajpootana inviting them to attend the Imperial Assemblage Eleven of the Chiefs* were able to comply with the invitation and arrived in Delhi by rail or road during the month of December, one and all returned highly gratified at their reception The great gathering of feudatories from all parts of India to do homage to Her Majesty, the display of British and Native troops, and the order and method by which all the arrangements were characterized, have beyond question impressed on the minds of the Rajpootana Chiefs a deep sense of their connection with a great and powerful empire

* Oodeypoor, Jeypoor, Jodhpoor, Bhurtpoor, Ulwur, Dholepoor, Jhallawar, Tonk, Boondee, Kerowlee, Kishenghur

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3. Of the seven Chiefs whose attendance was for one reason or another excused, two were absent from their territories on the 1st January. The Maharaja of Bickaneer was celebrating his marriage at Kutch with a sister of the Rao, and the Maharawul of Dungarpoor was upon a pilgrimage in Hindostan. In the dominions of the remaining Chiefs Durbars were held, at which British officers represented the Government of India, and the account of the proceedings was in each case most satisfactory. In every part of this province the assumption of the Imperial title elicited unmistakable evidence of the good-will and loyalty to the English Government which have always characterized the ancient principalities of Rajpootana.

Successions and Minorities.

4. No ruling Chief has died during the year under report. In the month of June 1876 the Government of India formally sanctioned the accession to the Jhallawar *guddee* of Kunwar Bakht Sing, adopted son of the late Maharaj Rana Pirthi Sing; the maternal expectations of the Rani Solunkhi, widow of the late Rana, having not been fulfilled, Bakht Sing was installed on the 22nd June, having assumed the name of Zalim Sing from the founder of his dynasty. Of the remaining States mentioned in my last report as being under the direct management of British officers, the first named, Oodeypoor, has been transferred to the Government of its own Chief, Maharana Sujjun Sing, who came of age on the 30th of June, and assumed charge of the administration on the 18th September. Ulwur, Kotah, Jhallawar and Dholepoor remain under the superintendence of British officers.

General condition of Rajpootana.

5. The general material condition of Rajpootana during the past year has on the whole been satisfactory. In Ulwur, in Meywar, in Dungarpoor, and in Bickaneer the harvest outturns have been more or less deficient. But no serious distress has occurred in any part of the country, and in most of the States the crops have been above the average. The health of the people has been fairly good. In the city of Bhurtpoor an outbreak of epidemic cholera carried off more than two hundred persons, and the same disease has been prevalent in Dungarpoor, while the Jeypoor, Kishenghur and

Banswarra States, and the city of Oodeypoor, suffered more or less severely from small-pox. With these exceptions there has been no unusual mortality.

Rainfall.

6. The rainfall during the year in Rajpootana generally was an average one. The measurements of the falls as gauged in and received from some of the principal stations throughout the country are as follows :—

Names of Stations.	*Total rainfall during the year*	
	1875-76	1876-77
Ajmere	33 43	24 02
Nusseerabad	29 61	21 52
Deolee	29 26	44 04
Kotah	26 9	36 08
Jhallawar	25 4	45 41
Shahpoora	18 2	Return untrustworthy.
Tonk	36 6	27 03
Erinpoora	20 22	11 72
Jeypoor	35 21	23 26
Aboo	122 89	45 25
Jodhpoor ...	13 85	23 92
Ulwur	29 46	21 49
Oodeypoor	32 75	27 10

7 Crime, as far as can be judged, has generally decreased, and few grave internal dissensions have occurred to disturb the peace of the country. In Marwar the Thakoor of Loheeana went into outlawry during the cold weather, taking with him three minor Thakoors, and at one time seemed disposed to resist the Durbar force sent to coerce him. In the beginning of April the tents of the Maharaja's troops were still visible from Aboo to the north-east, and there seemed likely to be some fighting. The Thakoor was altogether in the wrong and deserved condign punishment; but he was allowed to surrender and to compromise the affair upon terms which satisfied his Chief, though they were too lenient. In Serohi a Thakoor has been giving some slight trouble; and in Banswarra the Durbar was obliged last year to send an armed force against some Bheel Pals on the Pertabghur border, in order to enforce its authority and inflict punishment for raids and serious crimes against life and property. The troops did not actually start until April. They are still occu-

-ying the villages and trying to capture offenders, but the immediate objects of the expedition have been attained by the surrender of the leaders of the refractory Bheels; and I trust that the opportunity has been used toward a permanent pacification of some of the outlying districts.

8. There can be no doubt that the condition of the western and southern States is gradually improving, and progressing toward orderly administration. The two main impediments to this progress are bad government and weak government. The unruliness and predatory habits of the Bheels and Meenas are closely connected with the injustice, if not the cruelty, which they have constantly experienced at the hands of the State officials and the ruling castes; and the cause of a Thakoor going out (*i.e.*, leaving his village and taking to the wolds with a band of caterans) is usually (not always) some grievance or dispute which he cannot get remedied or settled by other means. It is difficult, under these circumstances, to insist on severe punishment of rebellion. Nevertheless, I think that in the western States the time has come when no excuse for "going out" should be admitted, and when all our influence and material support should be directed toward constraining the Durbars to strike vigorously at every outlaw. One substantial check upon these disorders was established when the States desisted, under pressure of responsibility, from harbouring rebels against a neighbouring State, but in the country where the clans are still predominant a ruling Chief has still much difficulty in taking short and sharp measures against a refractory kinsman

Judicial and Police.

9. As regards the condition of the police and judici[al] administration in Rajpootana, it is not easy to form a tru[st]worthy opinion, except in the case of those States which a[re] under the direct supervision of British officers. Here I fi[nd,] as might have been expected, that both the Courts of jus[tice] and the police are under reform. But in the States wh[ich] are under the management of their own Chiefs, the prac[tical] efficiency of the judicial and police administration canno[t be] tested by the Political officers with much real accu[racy.] The external elaboration of a judicial system is not n[eces]sarily a proof that justice is well administered.

10. The following statement shows the numb[er and] character of the cases adjudicated by the Interna[tional] Courts of Vakeel. It bears out, except in the c[ase]

Harowtee, my observations on the general decrease of crime, and may, I think, be regarded as satisfactory :—

	Meywar	Jeypoor	Marwar	Harowtee	Total
Offences against the person					
Murder	1	3	1	3	8
Assault with wounding	2	1		2	5
Total	3	4	1	5	13
Offences against property					
				1	1
	6	10	12	10	17
	1		1		2
				1	1
			3	26	29
Theft with aggravated circumstances					
Do without do	6	15	12	40	73
Cattle lifting	4	35	20	42	101
Arson		1		1	2
Burglary			1	1	2
Counterfeit coining				1	1
Miscellaneous	8	21	18	37	84
Kidnapping					
Poisoning					
Total	25	91	67	160	343

As compared with last year's statement this shows a slight increase in the number of offences against the person, the figures being 13 this year against 10 last year. As regards the number of offences against property, the Meywar Court has had 25 cases against 27, the Jeypoor Court 91 against 125, and the Marwar Court 67 only against 125. The Harowtee Court alone shows an increase, the figures being 160 this year against 122. The total number of cases in the four Courts is 313 this year against 399 last year.

11. It is difficult to pronounce a positive opinion upon the working of the Courts of Vakeels. The effect of sending before these Courts all complaints made against a State by a foreigner is usually to place the State in which an offence was committed in the position of a defendant before the Court. Naturally it follows that a State is often tempted to side with and screen the offenders, which is just what ought not to be; and the inquiry degenerates into a haggling over com-

pensation or into attempts to shift responsibility. Against this must be weighed the consideration, important in the present condition of Rajpootana, that many States would take no care to prevent crimes against strangers if they were not held responsible for compensation from their treasury. Thus for prevention the system still has advantages, but for prosecution and punishment of offenders it has great drawbacks.

12. The working of the border punchayets on the Rajpootana-Guzerat frontier has during the past year engaged the attention of Government, and I have lately submitted a valuable report drawn up by Colonels Shortt and Carnell, the officers selected by my predecessor and the Government of Bombay to confer upon the reform of existing procedure. After careful consideration of the matter from all sides, these officers came to the conclusion that the continuance of the border punchayet was for the present necessary. But they suggested certain modifications in constitution and procedure, and drew up a set of draft rules giving effect thereto. The border punchayets are, as a judicial system, still rougher than the Vakeels' Courts; but they are intended only for a very rude state of society, where tribal quarrels, affrays in the jungle, the lifting of women and cattle, and all the blood feuds and reprisals thus generated, have to be adjusted. It would be easy enough to supersede the punchayets by a more regular and effective control, if only the men and the money necessary were available. But the States to which these borders belong are, on the Rajpootana side, poor and backward.

13. In connection with the border punchayet question is the subject of the extradition of offenders other than those who come under the jurisdiction of the border punchayets upon the Rajpootana-Guzerat frontier. An arrangement betwen the Guzerat, Central India and Rajpootana States to ensure the prompt surrender of heinous offenders on the certificate of a Political Officer will materially aid the suppression of violent crime. The principle is already acted upon to a considerable extent, and I believe no difficulty need be anticipated in its formal application and working, provided that Political Officers carefully watch the dispensation of justice by the State Courts after surrender.

Meenas, Baoreeas and Mogheeas.

14. The criminal tribes in Rajpootana have been generally quiet throughout the year. Arrangements have

been made with the several States to co-operate against the Goorgaon Meenas lately declared a criminal tribe under Act XXVII of 1871 The Rajpootana Meenas have given little trouble, and small bodies of them are here and there taking to a regular mode of life But there is still reason to fear that in some of the wilder States we hear little of the bands because they are very little interfered with by the Durbars, while in out-of-the-way corners the local landholders, who should control them, still keep them in pay, and share their booty, though this is often out of fear, because an outlying Thakoor is not always strong enough to quarrel with brigands But this state of things is being more and more confined to corners on the northern and eastern frontiers of Meywar, though in some other parts of the country the Baoreeas and Mogheeas still give trouble and maintain some criminal organization Yet the activity of their proceedings is diminishing, and if special measures can be sanctioned for the restraint and settlement of these last mentioned predatory castes, the business can be seriously taken in hand next year That these tribes are capable of becoming quiet and orderly cultivators is proved by the success of the Baoreea settlement in Sojut of Marwar and of the Meena settlements in Marwar and Ulwur, to which Majors Walter and Cadell have referred in their reports.

15 As regards the regular Courts and police under my superintendence, I have not much of importance to report The files of the Sambhur Assistant Commissioner are blank as they were last year. The Railway Magistrates have had a certain amount of work, but the files of their Courts call for no special remarks

16 The Railway police were under the charge of Major Law during nearly the whole of the year In the course of the autumn some difference of opinion arose between him and the late Manager of the Rajpootana (State) Railway regarding the initiation of prosecutions by the police, but the matter has been settled Major Law has discharged his various duties very satisfactorily, and I have always been able to rely upon his discretion in dealing with the numerous cases in which the interests or jurisdictions of Native States are concerned

Thuggee and Dacoity

17 The working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department during the year has been productive of no

unusual results. The Assistant Superintendent in Upper Rajpootana has been unable to visit the departmental head-quarters owing to several reasons, the chief of which was his absence in Kutch with the Maharaja of Bickaneer during the cold weather. The Department has therefore to some extent lost the advantage of his personal supervision. But a considerable amount of thuggee and dacoity work has nevertheless been carried on by Captain Burton, and I believe that he is fully aware of the importance of this portion of his duties. In Lower Rajpootana the working of the Department may be considered satisfactory. Fifteen registered dacoits were arrested during the year by parties sent out from the Assistant Superintendent's Office, and five more were sent in by local Durbar authorities. The number of dacoities reported is very much the same as last year—55. These figures cannot be taken to represent the total amount of crime committed. In Meywar, for instance, only eight cases of gang robbery out of 29 were reported to the Political Agent; and of the 55 cases reported, 31 came from Kotah which has been to some extent under systematic police during the year, while from Marwar, where the police is very irregular, only one case is reported. The returns only prove that much more is known of what goes on in Kotah than of what happens in Marwar. But taking the returns of the Department as they stand, it appears that there has been no increase of crime during the year.

Boundary Settlements.

18. The business of the Imperial Assemblage interfered a good deal with the settlement of disputed boundaries, but the year has not been altogether blank. On the border, between Meywar and Indore, Lieutenant Hope demarcated a considerable stretch of boundary, and settled some very long-standing disputes, while Syud Jáfir Husen did some valuable work on the Meywar-Shahpoora border. Dr. Brereton was also engaged on settlement work during a part of the cold weather. He has disposed of all the disputes between Jeypoor and Kerowlee, and the demarcation of the line has been completed. I regret to have to add that Syud Jáfir Husen encountered a good deal of opposition in carrying out his duties, and that the line laid down by Dr. Brereton was not demarcated without some obstruction. Decisive measures have now been taken to enforce decisions, but the drawback to undertaking these settlements is that the discontented

party or parties (for both are often dissatisfied) are apt to transfer their grievance to the account of the British Government Quarrels and affrays still occur particularly along the Jeypoor borders, and the Political Officers of Jeypoor and the neighbouring States have had a good deal of rather inexcusable trouble in this way during the past year

Jails, Dispensaries, Vaccination, and Sanitation

19 The average number of prisoners confined in the jails of Native States during the past year was 3,208, a decrease of 406 upon the number of the year before The Jeypoor Jail held on an average 958 prisoners, and of the 12 other jails four only contained less than 100 The total number of deaths was 170, which gives a general rate of 53 per thousand Dr Sutherland remarks that this mortality is nearly double that recorded in British jails of late years, the Lower Provinces of Bengal excepted The death-rate (128 per thousand) was particularly high in Bhurtpoor, where the jail is understood to be under systematic management, and in Jeypoor which also has a regular prison In Oodeypoor also it was high, but in Ulwur, the best managed Jail of Rajpootana, it was low

20 The number of dispensaries remains the same as last year, three new ones having been opened, and three closed at Jeypoor, where they have been superseded by the Mayo Hospital There has been an increase of nearly 4 per cent in the total number of cases treated This increase was chiefly among the out-door patients, the limited accommodation being a bar to the increase of in-patients The average cost of the cases treated amounted to annas 4 pies 4 An abstract showing the working of the dispensaries is attached

21 80,611 vaccinations known to be successful were performed during the year. This number shows an increase of 15 per cent upon the returns of the year before The ratio of success to failure in primary operations has slightly improved The total cost of vaccination arrangements was Rupees 10 004, which gives a rate of less than annas 2 for each successful operation, a decrease of one pie in last year's rate

22 During the course of the year Rajpootana has lost the services of Dr Moore, who for nearly ten years has most ably discharged the duties of Agency Surgeon and Superin-

tendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination. To Dr. Moore's untiring exertions and to his influence with the Chiefs must be ascribed much of the improvement which has lately been recorded in the condition of the State Jails, and the progress of vaccination arrangements and the remarkable spread and effective working of the dispensary system. Dr. Moore has been replaced by Dr. Sutherland, late Sanitary Commissioner of Oudh.

Railways.

23. No extension has been opened during this year on the Rajpootana (State) Railway, the terminal point of which is still Nusseerabad. Considerable progress has been made with the Sindia State line. Rails have been laid down throughout that part of the line which lies within the limits of the Dholepoor State, and material trains have begun to run.

Public Works—Mayo College.

24. Nothing has been done toward beginning the central building during the year, as the design was not ready. With regard to the boarding houses for sons of Native Princes and Chiefs who have to attend the College, those which were nearly completed last year have been quite completed and made over for occupation. Besides the Ajmere, Jeypoor, Oodeypoor, Bhurtpoor, and Bickaneer houses, which were practically ready last year, the Jodhpoor and Ulwur houses are now habitable. The Tonk residence or boarding house was commenced in November 1876 and made good progress. It is expected that it will be finished in July or August 1877. The design for the Jhallawar boarding house has been but lately approved and sanctioned. The delay in this project was occasioned by the revision several times of its plans and estimates owing to the difficulty experienced in bringing the cost within the sum given, *viz.*, Rupees 35,000, without sacrificing the accommodation required by the Durbar or the architectural features of the building. It is anticipated that the work will perhaps be completed during the current year 1877-78.

The Mayo College Principal's house and the College Park roads were completed during the year with a few minor exceptions. The former will on completion cost about Rupees 29,000, and the latter about Rupees 16 or 17,000.

Communications

25 Under this head are the "Agra and Ahmedabad Road" and the "Ajmere and Mhow Road," commonly called the "Mhow and Nusseerabad Road," with their several link lines Some description of these routes and their condition was given in last year's report, and it need now only be said that they are in fair repair

The Pontoon raft over the Banás river near Deolee on the Nusseerabad and Deolee Road proved a failure, as it could not be worked owing to the great difficulty of preventing the cable from being either completely silted over by sand or being carried away by drift wood and rubbish if floated Arrangements have therefore been made by Maharaja of Jeypoor, in whose territory the passage of the river is situate, to keep up sufficient ferry boats

The southern road through the Harowtee States mentioned in the 40th paragraph of last year s report, is making some progress, and the section through the Mukundarra pass in Kotah has, as was hoped, been this year made practicable for wheels With the co operation of the three States interested we may expect to see a good high road laid down within a year or two throughout When this has been accomplished, and when the Aravelli barrier between Meywar and Marwar shall have been pierced by one road passable on wheels in all seasons, the most obviously needed thoroughfares will have been opened out The railway system, when complete, will be the main arteries of the country's circulation, and it may be difficult to over estimate the probable effect upon Western Rajpootana of bringing its landlocked districts into sure and rapid communication with Guzerat, by the railway to Ahmedabad The existing track is as bad as possible, and almost impassable during the rains, it must have remained in the same condition for centuries, yet it has been for centuries the main because the natural outlet of Upper Rajpootana proper toward the sea coast and the nearest marts for raw produce

Education

26 A report upon the Mayo College at Ajmere, which stands at the head of the Educational establishments of Rajpootana, has been submitted by the Principal, Major St John, R E, and a copy of this report will be found in Appendix Since the date of Major St John's last report

12 new boys have joined the College, of whom no less than five came from Oodeypoor. On the other hand three have been removed for different reasons, and a fourth student, the Maharao Raja of Ulwur, has left the College to reside in his capital for a few months before his majority. The present number of pupils is therefore 31, of whom eight are from Ajmere, eight from Marwar, six from Jeypoor, five from Meywar, three from Ulwur, and one from Jhallawar. It is hoped that this number may be considerably increased during the coming year by contingents from Oodeypoor, Marwar, Ulwur, Jhallawar, and Jeypoor. The Chiefs of Oodeypoor and Jodhpoor have both shown marked interest in the College. As regards the minor States matters are less hopeful, and it must be recollected that six of those which have contributed to the fund have no boarding houses, a deficiency which will have to be remedied in some way.

27. The progress of the pupils who attended the College during the past year is on the whole promising. Mr. Laing, who joined his appointment as Head Master in August last, has succeeded in gaining the respect and affection of the boys and in pushing on their studies. Major St. John, however, considers that the moral and physical improvement throughout the College has been more remarkable than the mental. The boys are taking to English sports with considerable zest, and are beginning to associate with one another, which at first they did not; their physique has improved under the influence of regular exercise, their health and their conduct out of school have been good, though they do not take readily either to book learning or school discipline.

28. Besides the Principal's house, that of the Head Master and the residence of the Ajmere boys, six State boarding houses are now habitable, one more, that of Tonk, is nearly ready—and the Jhallawar house is in hand. The main building of the College has not even yet been begun, but the second design submitted has been approved, and the estimates are at last understood to be almost ready. The roads are nearly complete, and the grounds have been much improved. The racket court, fives court and swimming bath are now finished.

29. The income for the year under review has barely covered the expenses, and the accumulated fund has been considerably reduced, while the necessity for increasing the cost of the teaching staff has become apparent. The sub-

scriptions to the endowment fund have now been collected with the exception of a sum of Rupees 14 250, so that the maximum income of the College has been almost reached, and, as Major St John points out, this cannot exceed Rupees 36 600, while the expenses, as the number of pupils increases, should to fulfil requirements eventually rise to Rupees 42,000

30 Beside the Mayo College, the Thakoors' schools at Ulwur and Jodhpoor are getting on well, and there is a school of the same class at Jeypoor It is worthy of remark that the same two States, Ulwur and Jodhpoor, have this year sent up three pupils to the Calcutta University, two of these passed the matriculation examination from the Jodhpoor High School, and one from the Ulwur High School The Ulwur tahsili and village schools also show increased attendance and generally good progress In the State of Bhurtpoor also education is doing well Several new schools have been opened, the educational staff has been increased, and the villagers are said to be bearing part of the expense of the *Hulkabundi* schools In Jeypoor the attendance at the Maharaja's College and the zillah schools has somewhat fallen off, but this is explained by the establishment of Mission Schools in various parts of the capital In the Oodeypoor school the English teaching of the boys seems to be pretty well done In Serohi a new school has been started at Erinpoora, and one or two of the neighbouring Thakoors have been induced to send their sons In Pertabghur the school, a very elementary one, is well attended In Dholepoor the number of schools is the same as last year, and the number of boys is slightly inceasing, the system of teaching at the principal school in Dholepoor itself may now improve, since Mr K Deighton of the Agra College has kindly undertaken to inspect it periodically Colonel Gordon speaks well of the usefulness of the regimental schools in Meywar

31 Female education appears to be making but little way, except in Jeypoor and in Ulwur, where there are 15 schools with 301 pupils But even here the schools outside the capital are languishing In Shahpoora a score of girls are under instruction, and in Oodeypoor there is also a girls' school which is attached to the boys' school, a connexion that does not answer, and will be dissolved Altogether it seems that Jeypoor, Bhurtpoor, Marwar, and Ulwur are doing best Education is very little extended in Marwar

Last year Major Walter wrote: "Beyond a smattering of Hindee, the youths of Marwar do not receive much education, and it will take some time before the prejudice (which prevails principally amongst the ladies of families) against sending their children any distance for education is overcome."

Local Corps.

32. A detachment from each of the local corps of Rajpootana was present at the Imperial Assemblage—the whole body consisting of nearly 400 Infantry and 116 Cavalry being under the command of Captain Greenfield, 2nd in Command of the Deolee Irregular Force. It was not found possible to include these detachments among the troops who were reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief on the 5th January, but they did good service in furnishing escorts and in guarding the camp of the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General during the continuance of the assemblage.

33. The question of arming the Local Corps with Snider rifles has lately been under consideration, and the dispersion of these corps in detachments makes it very expedient to keep up their efficiency to a high standard.

34. In November last Colonel Gordon, C.S.I., returned from furlough and resumed command of the Meywar Bheel Corps from Major Gunning. In March last Colonel Carnell went on furlough to England, and the command of the Erinpoora Irregular Force was assumed by Colonel C. Blair, Major Gunning replacing the latter in the command of the Mhairwarra Battalion. In the Deolee Irregular Force Captain Greenfield is now officiating as Commandant during the absence of Colonel Clay on six months' furlough.

The Meywar Bheel Corps.

35. The Meywar Bheel Corps has not been inspected this year. The detachment, which under the orders of Government had been acting during the spring of 1876 in cooperation with the Meywar troops against the Mandwa and Bakel Bheels, came in on the 1st May. The force suffered no loss during the operations. Colonel Gordon reports that the corps is in a most efficient condition, the conduct of the men has been excellent, and the popularity of the regiment among the Bheels has been increased by the boons lately granted to it in common with the other Local Corps.

The Deolee Irregular Force, the Mhairwarra Battalion and the Erinpoora Irregular Force

36 The Deolee Irregular Force and the Mhairwarra Battalion were inspected by Brigadier General R Phayre, C B, who reported favourably upon their condition and appearance, and who has taken great interest in the training of these two Local Corps since he has commanded at Nusseerabad He has recently been good enough to propose to superintend the extension to these corps of the field firing practice prescribed lately for the regular army The Erinpoora Irregular Force was inspected by the Brigadier-General Commanding at Deesa

Assistants to the Agent to the Governor General

37 Major Walter and I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Mr H M Durand has discharged the duties of First Assistant since he joined the office in August last Lieutenants Thornton and Yate are both good and efficient Assistants, and Mr Yar Mahomed Khan, my attaché, promises very well indeed

38 The tended to give a concise accou and progress of affairs in Rajpootana during the year under report In order to summarize conveniently the minor affairs and events recorded in the reports of the Political Agents, I preface them by a brief notice of each State separately

STATES UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERINTENDENCE OF BRITISH OFFICERS

Ulwur

39 In Ulwur the administration is being successfully carried on by a Regency Council under the presidency of Major Cadell, V C, but the Maharao Raja comes of age in November next, and appears well fitted to assume, under proper advice and support, the direction of his State's affairs Major Cadell and Captain Martelli (the Chief's Guardian) both report extremely well of him, and though he does not take eagerly to book learning he appears to me a very capable and high spirited young man The general condition of the State is advancing, the new land revenue settlement has stood very well the test of first collections, and the Treasury has a good balance of income over expenditure There is every prospect that the Maharao Raja will on his accession

(678,972 acres, or 1,055 square miles) was measured and surveyed in 8 months and 20 days, and the entire work of a settlement previous to assessment has been completed in 18 months The assessments will be given out this year, and the total cost from beginning to end will not have exceeded Rupees 50,000 The work has been directed and passed by a first class Settlement Officer, to whom and to the Political Agent I submit that great credit is due for a remarkable fiscal exploit Meantime the land is being much improved, submerged tracts have been reclaimed, tanks and wells have been constructed, and several new works are shortly to be taken in hand The condition of the finances is satisfactory A third instalment of the Government loan has been paid off, and the revenue has exceeded the expenditure by nearly a lakh A smaller but still substantial surplus is expected next year

Jhallawar

44 The affairs of Jhallawar are in good train, and Captain Abbott administers them judiciously The income exceeds the expenditure, but the land revenue assessments need reorganization, and the farming system will have to be at least remodelled Postal lines have been laid down, and the police system is under revision Captain Abbott says he is making a "commencement" of municipal committees, which perhaps ought rather to be termed an elementary revival of the remarkable charter of self-government conferred on Jhalrapatun by Zalim Sing early in this century

STATES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR OWN CHIEFS

Meywar Agency—Oodeypoor

45 Colonel Impey's report upon the disposition of the young Maharana, his capacity for work, and his strong desire to administer well, is very satisfactory Meywar is a most difficult government, the finances require careful nursing, the land revenue needs proper assessment, and there is a great want of roads Colonel Impey's report touches all these points, and with his advice and guidance the Maharana's administration may be looked to for much improvement and many much needed reforms

46 A fresh attempt is to be made, at the wish of the Maharana to introduce in Meywar a proper system of land assessments Last year I reported that the first attempt at

a summary settlement had failed with the first bad harvest; but Colonel Impey may now be able to place the matter on a more solid basis; and I observe that he is alive to the ruinous effect upon cultivation of the numerous taxes on corn. The embankment of the Deybur lake, perhaps the largest sheet of artificial water in India, has been repaired just in time, and the important road from Oodeypoor through the Aravellis to Marwar is at last in hand.

47. Colonel Impey writes that 29 cases of gang-robbery have been before the Durbar Courts during the year, of which eight only were reported to the Political Agent. On the whole, however, crime appears to be on the decrease.

48. Colonel Gordon's report on the Bheel Tracts contains some interesting matter. The emigration of the Bheels from the jungles to settle down as cultivators in the open country is an excellent sign. We shall have no firm order in these parts until the tribes are reclaimed from their wandering life, and until their shifting system of sowing patches of land here and there is abandoned for settled cultivation. The religious movement which Colonel Gordon notices is evidently a step upward in the scale of morals and society.

49. In November Colonel Herbert was relieved of the charge of the Meywar Agency by Lieutenant-Colonel Impey, who has since held it. Colonel Impey was present at the Delhi Assemblage, and on his return made a tour through the smaller States of the Agency, of which a good account forms part of his report.

Banswarra.

50. As regards Banswarra, the chief event of the year has been the expedition against certain refractory Bheel Pals in the Pertabghur border, which I have already noticed. The condition of the State is backward, the central power is loose and weak, the relations of the Chief with his feudatories are bad, the Bheels are beyond proper control, and the officials are not men of sufficient calibre or ability. It is difficult rightly to apportion the blame for this state of affairs; but these outlying States have to contend against many physical disadvantages caused by the nature and situation of their territories, and they have probably never been welded under a compact administration. The principal landholders, especially the powerful Rao of Kooshalghur, maintain a practical independence of the Durbar.

Pertabghur.

51. The condition of Pertabghur is much superior to that of Banswarra. This little State is improving fast. The debt is being cleared off. The Maharawul has devoted to this purpose during the year a sum of 2½ lakhs formerly hoarded by his father, and has made adequate arrangements for the liquidation of the remainder. His Highness is a well-disposed and intelligent Chief, and the people are comparatively prosperous and contented.

Dungarpoor.

52. Dungarpoor does not show so encouraging a prospect. The crops during the year suffered much owing to irregular rainfall and blight, and cholera has been prevalent in several villages. The expenditure has greatly exceeded the income, though the deficit may no doubt be partly accounted for by the Maharawul's late pilgrimage to Bindrabun and other holy places. His Highness started on this expedition in October, and did not return till February. In the interval he visited the principal holy cities of Hindostan, ending with Gya, after which he went on to Jubbulpoor and Bombay. He is said to have thoroughly enjoyed his travels. Since his return to Dungarpoor His Highness has not taken so active a part in the administration as he used to do.

JEYPOOR AGENCY.

Jeypoor.

53. In Jeypoor Captain Baylay, who held the office of Political Agent during the greater part of the year, and who did very well, was relieved in February by Major Law, who has submitted the report.

54. His Highness continues as hitherto to take great interest in works of public utility or interest. Good drinking water is now brought into the city at a cost of four annas per 1,000 gallons; the Mayo Hospital, which was opened by Lord Northbrook in December 1875, and which has much architectural merit, has proved valuable to the crowded population of the city; a new metalled road has lately been constructed from Mandawar on the Rajpootana (State) Railway to Kerowlee, a distance of 49 miles; and the Albert Memorial Hall, which is to be erected in commemoration of the Prince of Wales' visit, and is expected to cost three lakhs, will shortly be taken in hand. Jeypoor is already one of

the finest cities in India, and His Highness has inherited the taste of his family for arts and architecture. It is difficult to write with any confidence of the internal condition of the State, as there is a strong indisposition to disclose it. But I gather that there is a good deal of violent crime still rife in the northern districts, while the judicial system is not in substance equal to its show, and the land is over-assessed. Nevertheless, the government of Jeypoor is in strong hands, and if the material improvements are mainly seen in or close round the capital, this is in the natural order of radiation from the centre.

Kishenghur.

55. The State of Kishenghur has been ably administered by Maharaja Pirthi Sing who maintains his reputation as a just and wise ruler. During the year under review two of His Highness' daughters were married, the elder to the Maharana of Oodeypoor and the younger to the Maharao Raja of Ulwur. The Oodeypoor marriage entailed heavy expense upon Kishenghur, as the young Maharana came with a *cortège* of 5,000 followers, protesting, in reply to remonstrances, that this was the irreducible minimum of retinue which accorded with his rank and the occasion.

56. The general condition of the State has been fairly prosperous. Small-pox and fever have been prevalent, though in a less severe form than in Jeypoor, but the rainfall and crops were fair, and there seems to have been very little crime.

Lawa.

57. Lawa has been well managed during the year under review. The rainfall and crops were abundant, and there was a surplus of Rupees 3,000 in the Treasury at the close of the year, which with other funds have been allotted to public works.

MARWAR AGENCY.

Jodhpoor.

58. Jodhpoor has been prosperous during the year under review, as the unusual rainfall produced excellent crops, and kept the country healthy. Major Walter gives an account of the causes which led to the revolt of the Loheeana Thakoor, who has since got off too easily. There has been no remarkable crime; but life and property are by no means so well protected as they should be in Marwar. On the other hand, the Rajpoot landholders of Marwar, headed by

their chief kinsman the Maharaja, are, as a body, high couraged and well affected, and contain the elements of solid political advance

Mullani

59 In Mullani the rainfall was above the average, and the crops were excellent There has been little serious crime The Tilwarra fair is said to have brought together 50,000 people In consequence of the diversion of Durbar troops to Loheeana, the police arrangements were not so effective as usual

Jeysulmere

60 In Jeysulmere the rainfall and crops were good, and no serious crime is reported The Maharawul does not enjoy good health, but Major Walter considers that he governs his small State quietly and well

Harowtee Agency

Boondee

61 The office of Political Agent in Harowtee and Tonk has been held during the year by Captain Muir, Colonel Clay, and Colonel Berkeley The last named officer took over charge in November, and has now submitted the Annual Report, which deals only with Boondee, Tonk, and Shahpoora His Highness the Maharao Raja of Boondee appears to have been very visibly impressed and stirred by his journey to the Imperial Assemblage and by the honors there conferred on him He has of late inclined more favourably to proposals for improving the tracks which serve as roads in that part of Rajpootana, and is otherwise departing from the strict conservatism which in some degree detracted from his high reputation as a wise and prudent ruler

Tonk

62 In Tonk matters are not so satisfactory, but it is much easier for an old and experienced Chief to govern an ancient and compact State than for a young Nawab, with his deposed father alive in exile, to manage a territory dispersed into six *enclaves*, himself a Mussulman surrounded by Rajpoot principalities His granduncle, who was much respected, was Minister during the past year, but has died in the present month, and the Nawab has to contend with embarrassed finances and intriguing kinsmen Colonel Berkeley's advice and support have been and will be, very valuable to him

63. The crops during the past year have on the whole been good, and no distress is reported. Major Walter, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, visited Tonk in February last, and found the jail and dispensary in good condition. He was also impressed with the manner in which the Court records were kept.

Shahpoora.

64. Shahpoora is going on well. The young Chief takes an active part in the business of the State, and is acquiring a knowledge of Sanscrit and English. The finances show a balance on the right side, the debt is being rapidly paid off; the jail and dispensary are in good condition, and the school well attended, while the Chief deserves special credit for encouraging vaccination.

The Meena Kherar.

65. The Meena Kherar, a rugged tract of country lying on the confines of Boondee and Meywar, has been quiet. Colonel Berkeley observes that "this is becoming a stereotyped remark with regard to a district which was up to 1860 the most turbulent in Rajpootana."

Eastern States Agency.

66. The head-quarters of this Agency have, at the request of the Bhurtpoor Chief, been removed from Bhurtpoor to Agra. The Political Agent's office was held by Dr. Brereton from March till August, when he gave over charge to Captain Ridgeway, who has, however, been absent from the head-quarters of the Agency during a great part of the year, first, with the Maharaja at Simla, and afterwards on special duty at Delhi. During his absence the current duties of the Agency have been carried on by Drs. Brereton and Spencer.

Bhurtpoor.

67. In Bhurtpoor the year under review has been on the whole a prosperous one. The health of the Maharaja and his infant son has been good throughout the year, and the same may be said of the people in general, though the city was attacked by a severe epidemic of cholera during the hot weather and rains. The crops have been abundant; no serious crime has been reported; education has made good progress; and notwithstanding a disbursement of nearly eight lakhs upon the army, the income has fully covered

the expenditure I am glad to be able to add that the border disputes between Jeypoor and Bhurtpoor have been settled

68 The Extradition Treaty is said to have worked smoothly, but Captain Ridgeway observes that much care and discrimination are required in order to check the tendency of the Durbar to trump up criminal charges where the real offence is political

Kerowlee

69 Captain Ridgeway's graphic account of the condition of Kerowlee is worth reading The State is poor, and the administration incoherent, but the ruling classes are still in a primitive phase, and their treatment requires patience and consideration Meanwhile, the people at large are not discontented or oppressed, the country appears to be singularly free from violent crimes and from litigation, and the Chief is making a very patriotic effort to reduce his debts The balance of the State debt to Government was remitted during the year (on the representation of Major Walter), and His Highness was enabled to attend the Imperial Assemblage He was much pleased with his visit to Delhi and with the gift of three 6 pounder guns which were sent him by the Viceroy Captain Ridgeway gives an account of the reception of these guns in the capital They were consecrated by the priests amidst general rejoicings, and now form part of the armament of the Kerowlee Fort

Shoojanghur Agency

70 Captain Burton continues to reside at Bickaneer He has now been posted for several years in this remote and unhealthy country, he continues to discharge his duties to my satisfaction, and in the service of Government he spares no pains The police posts on the Bhawulpoor border have been duly kept up, and Captain Burton reports that no complaints have reached him from the Bhawulpoor authorities On the other hand, the Thakoorate of Bidesur is in an unsettled condition owing to disputes between the Thakoor and some traders of the district, a caste dispute, in which some of the most influential commercial families of Bickaneer are involved, has arisen in the capital, and is still causing a great deal of trouble, and a very serious outbreak occurred in the State prison at the capital, when no less than nine of the prisoners were killed This affair is now under enquiry, but it happened during the

Maharaja's absence, and to get to the bottom of it is easy. Justice is done in a rough way throughout this Sta and punishments are made to profit the State besides hurti the offender. The best symptom of improvement is that th Chief is reported to be on good terms with his Thakoor whereas the country was formerly in chronic disorder fron their contentions.

71. It is not easy to arrive at a trustworthy conclusion regarding the condition of the finances. According to the accounts put in by the Durbar, the income and expenditure for the year were exactly equal, each amounting to Rupees 13,13,751. As the income includes a sum of Rupees 63,905 due to certain State departments besides some balances of uncollected land revenue, these accounts would in fact make out a considerable deficit. Captain Burton, however, thinks that they are incorrect, and that there was in fact a surplus of more than two lakhs of rupees.

Serohi Superintendent.

72. The superintendency of Serohi was held throughout the year under review by Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell, who has now gone to England on furlough, having been relieved by Colonel Blair, Commandant of the Mhairwarra Battalion. Colonel Carnell had held uninterrupted charge of his office for nearly seven years; had acquired great influence an popularity among the people, and his success in bringing to order the unruly and turbulent classes had been marked by the acknowledgments of Government. The improvements which he effected in this way are great, but the work is not et complete though there have been no serious troubles uring the past year.

73. The rainfall was plentiful and the crops ample; ices have been low, and the public health good.

74. The revenue is improving, and the debt is so far reasing that the State may hope to be shortly clear of ncial embarrassment. A very seasonable windfall was ized on the death of the late Rao from the *Karni Báb,* special contribution for funeral obsequies of a Chief, e the young Chief's marriage to the Danta Rana's hter in May 1876 brought him a considerable dowry. Highness appears sensible and prudent beyond the m of Rajpootana; and is anxious to improve his know- of the world by study and travel.

Abstract of the number of patients treated in the Dispensaries of the Native States of Rajpootana (including Jail patients) and of the number of Vaccinations for the year 1876

Name of State	Number of Institutions in each State	Number of persons treated			Number of vaccinations performed			Remarks
		In-door	Out-door	Total	Successful	Unsuccessful doubtful or unknown	Total	
Bhurtpoor	13	1 661	61 151	62 812	15 266	3,610	17 7 6	
Jeypoor	13	1,835	44,360	46 195	13 843	2 618	16 461	
Oodeypoor	3	351	7 425	7 776	1 868	314	2 18[illegible]	
Pertabghur	1		2 78[illegible]	2 782				
Jhallawar	3	588	5 154	5 74[illegible]	783	108	891	
Kerowlee	2	5[illegible]8	5 915	6 473	2 039	6[illegible]	2,721	
Kotah	2	1 047	4 899	5 946	1 11[illegible]	330	1 44[illegible]	
Jodhpoor	6	876	20 963	21,839	8 414	1 796	10 210	
Tonk	3	515	9 545	10 060	1 619	401	2 020	
Deolee	1	151	3 317	3 468	270	125	395	
Khetri	3	30	6 577	6 607				
Sikar	1	2	2,140	2 142				
Indurghur	1							
Dholepoor	4	395	11 666	12 061	5 883	782	6 665	
Banswarra	1		6 499	6 499	6	2	8	
Kherwara	1	67	848	915				
Bickaneer	2	234	1 915	2 149	27	5	3[illegible]	
Aboo	1	18	2 449	2 467	813	197	1 010	
Anadra	1	80	2 262	2 34[illegible]				
Sambhur (Customs)	1		211	211				
Public Works Department	1		803	803				
Serohi	2	108	1 341	1 449	95[illegible]	67	1 0[illegible]	
Jasol	1		870	870				
Ulwur	5	943	12,748	13 691	26 787	2 848	29 635	
Shahpoora	2	92	4,337	4,429	866	756	1 6[illegible]	
Total	73	9 551	220 177	2[illegible]9 7[illegible]8	80 611	13 481	94,092	
1875	73	8 817	212 313	2[illegible]1 130	72 948	14,561	87 509	

(Sd) G S Sutherland, *M D*,
Offg Supdt General, Dispensaries and Vaccination

MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 95A.-17A.P., dated Oodeypoor, 15th May 1877.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Impey, Political Agent, Meywar,

To—A. C. Lyall, Esq , Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the States unde the Meywar Agency for the past year 1876-77.

2. The event of most importance to the State during this perioc was the investiture of the young Maharana Sujjun Sing with full powers and the consequent cessation of the minority. The Chief attained his majority of 18 years of age on the 30th June, but the transfer of powers to His Highness was necessarily delayed till the 18th September, and the ceremony of the installation has not yet been performed.

3. *Delhi Assemblage.*—The visit of the Maharana to Delhi to attend at the proclamation of the assumption by Her Majesty Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India, was the next event of public importance. His Highness with a select following of nobles and attendants and a camp of about 500 troops arrived at Delhi on the 18th December, and remained till the 7th January. He exchanged ceremonial and private visits with His Excellency the Viceroy, attended on the proclamation day and at the other festivities, and took a prominent part among the ruling Chiefs of India in evincing his loyalty towards the Crown. As a mark of personal favor the Maharana's salute of 19 guns was raised for his lifetime to 21; and various gifts of honor were conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy on His Highness in the name of the Empress of India. The Maharana left Delhi gratified with his visit and the honors he had received.

4. One of his nobles and two of his ministers shared in the dis tribution of honors. Rao Bukht Sing, of Baidla, the second noble i rank in Meywar, was, for his long and faithful service to his own State and for his loyalty to the British Government, awarded the title of Rao Bahadoor; and on the Durbar officers, Lalas Chuggun Lall and Punna Lall, the title of Rae was conferred.

5. The Maharana paid several visits to Chiefs of other States, nd in virtue of his ancient line received many more; and thus, I lieve, has become acquainted with the heads of most of the ruling milies in Hindostan. Whilst waiting at the Delhi Railway Station the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy, the meeting of the Chiefs hered from all parts of Hindostan was a never to be forgotten sight. re the warm salutations and embracements of some connected by ties raternity or of mutual interest attracted notice; there, the introduc- s through friends of more distant family allies, or possibly of ancient nies, claimed attention. Genial natures, like Maharajas Holkar and ah, were not content till they had addressed each one, and any well

known Political Officer was overwhelmed with greetings and solicitations for further introductions, Hindoo, European, Mahratta, and Mussulman, all met unceremoniously, and this informal intercourse was one great feature in the great gathering at Delhi of 1876-77

6 *Marriage*—In July
of the Edur House, and last
His Highness went to Kish
the eldest daughter of the ruler of that State, Maharaja Pirthi Sing, who has long been known as one of the most intelligent and enlightened Chiefs in Rajpootana The marriage ceremonies passed off well, and after a short stay the Maharana proceeded to Pohkur and Ajmere where he remained till his presence was required at the Imperial Assemblage

7 *Tutor*—In August Mr Framjee Bhikajee's presence being required at Banswarra, he vacated his temporary post of tutor to the young Maharana, and returned to his original one of Assistant Political Agent, Banswarra, and my predecessor complimented him on the "quiet and judicious manner in which he had conducted his delicate duties" The Assistant tutor, Lalla Mookund Lall, has remained with the Maharana, and still assists him in his studies

8 *The Maharana Sujjun Sing*—It is with much pleasure I am able to report that, ever since the responsibilities of Government devolved on Maharana Sujjun Sing, he has undertaken them with a zeal and assiduity which promise well for the future welfare of the people of his large possessions realize the duties of his position, an judgment to bear on the details of

9 *Administration*—Up to the 18th September the Government was carried on on the minority basis by a Council of Chiefs and officials directed and controlled by the Political Agent, their powers then ceased, and the young Chief himself assumed the reins of government, retaining the former officials and looking to the Political Agent for advice and support

10 *Council*—In March the Maharana formed a Privy Council of twelve nobles and officials, of whom five daily attend at the Palace for the transaction of business under His Highness' own presidence to decide important cases and appeals from the Lower Courts

11 *Revenue*—Last year's report mentioned that the experiment of a summary settlement of the revenue in certain districts of Meywar had failed, owing, it was said, to a bad season It is the general opinion the settlement could have been maintained had it been properly supported and enforced on the local officials, who, from habit, training, and other reasons, are naturally averse to any fixed assessment The young Chief, however, being fully alive to the evils of the present revenue system, is anxious to make a fresh attempt to introduce one, that will conduce more to the prosperity of his ryots and to the filling of his treasury With this view, at the Maharana's request I have, with the assistance of his officers, examined the revenue statistics and arrangements, and found the latter as vexatious as they are intricate and varying The prevailing custom is to assess in produce on an of

the crops; it would be difficult to say whether the Chief or the ryo
suffer most in this transaction, which opens a wide field for peculatio
and oppression. I trust this enquiry may be the first step towards
lasting and important reform, and lead to great improvement in th
peace and prosperity of this vast and fertile principality, thousands o
acres of which lie fallow simply from neglect and mismanagement, no
inducement being given to the ryots to extend cultivation. Fertile and
well-watered as is this territory, yet the price of cereals, as well as of all
provisions, is always high: now in a prosperous season wheat is but
15 seers to the Imperial rupee: this fact alone shows that there are
radical faults in the revenue system and administration, as well as in the
Customs Department.

12. *Finance.*—I am unable to attach reliable accounts of the
receipts and expenditure for the past year; they are not yet made out,
but I regret to find the latter considerably exceeds the former, and that
for the last few years the tide has been setting the wrong way, out-
goings increasing, and income steadily decreasing. When the minority
ceased last September my predecessor stated "that the State had been
put to great and exceptional expenditure by the marriage of the Maha-
rana with a Princess of the House of Edur, by the journeying to and
from Bombay and its attendant expenses on the occasion of the arrival
in India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by the reception
of a visit * * * of the late Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, and th
repairing of the embankment of the Surroop Sagur, roads, &c., damage
by the floods." To this list of exceptional expenses I have to ad
those of the Kishenghur marriage (which were entirely borne by Mey-
war), and of the journey to Delhi, which together cost the State nearly
five lakhs. It has only been by resorting to the surplus of previous
years that the State has been preserved from debt. I trust the Maha-
ana's personal rule will enable him to keep a more careful control of
is finances than has been done lately; the whole system requires re-
ljustment, but when he has mastered the details of his present income
d expenditure, he will be able to control both and leave a margin for
ntingencies.

13. *Relation with tributaries.*—It is with pleasure I am able to
rt that the past year has not been productive of those internal dis-
s for which Meywar has been notorious, though there are still some
cies from former years that have not yet been thoroughly settled.
relations between the young Chief and his nobles have commenced
actorily, and both parties appear disposed to maintain their present
feeling.

4. *Boundaries.*—During the past six months Lieutenant Hope,
nt Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, has been engaged
ficult boundary, where the south-east corner of Meywar marches
Rampoora District of Maharaja Holkar's territory. The demarca-
this boundary has been repeatedly undertaken and abandoned
o difficulties raised by both the interested parties; but now,
here has been considerable opposition to overcome, I am happy
e boundary officer's tact and decision has carried it through and

a great portion (21 miles) *of the line has been laid down the remaining* part, Trans-Chumbul, will probably be completed during this month

15 The boundary of the fiefship of Bunera in North-East Meywar and of the estate
under the British
year The Bound
difficulty especially in dealing with the Raja of Bunera, and the boundary is not yet completed

16 It was intended that an officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps should settle the important boundary between Meywar and Nimbahera of Tonk during the past season, but the occurrence of the Delhi Assemblage and the paucity of officers made this plan impracticable The boundary will be commenced as soon as the season admits

17 *Public Works The Jeysamand or Deybur Lake*—I have the pleasure to report that the repairs have been vigorously prosecuted to the bund of the Jeysamand (better known as the Deybur) Lake, of which mention was made in Colonel Herbert's report last year * I visited the lake in March, and was astonished at the magnitude of the works shrubs and trees had in the course of years sprung up on the bund, and their roots gradually forcing the stones out of place had allowed the water to percolate through, and endangered the structure This necessitated the removal and replacing of the whole stone face of the embankment alone a great undertaking, but to it had been added the completion of the original design—the filling in with rough stones carefully fitted of the space between the front and rear walls of the bund—about 533 000 cubic yards The masonry embankment on the lake side is 1,000 feet long and 95 feet high, 50 feet wide at the base and 15 at the top, the rear wall is 1,300 feet in length, as the gap between the hills gradually widens The rocks blasted from the hills on either side afford excellent material for the work, and labor is cheap and plentiful, but it has already cost Rupees 31,866,† and it is estimated that it will require an expenditure of Rupees 82,014† more for its completion The works are being carried out, solidly and economically, under the constant and careful supervision of the Durbar Executive Engineer Mr Williams Ere the rainy season the bund will be secure and water tight The stone facing will not be completed for a year, and it will, in all probability, take three more of steady work before the vacuum between the masonry faces is filled in

* Paragraphs 17 and 18 of 1875-76

† Imperial currency

18 Confining the waters of the largest artificial lake in India the Jeysamand bund will, I believe, *in strength and importance stand* unrivalled, a monument of the enterprise of past ages, and of the public spirit of Ranas Raj Sing, Jey Sing and the present Chief Sujjun Sing Of its proving a work of utility for the irrigation of the lands lying beneath it, or of its being made remunerative, I am not very hopeful as there are many difficulties to overcome before this can be achieved This ulterior design is however being kept in view, and sluices will be introduced at either end of the bund, to supply canals along the hill sides and eventually irrigate the plains below

19. *Roads.*—The work on the Oodeypoor and Kherwara road flagged during the first portion of the year, but it is now being pushed on: bridges, culverts, and road are fast approaching completion. The Durbar is anxious to bring to a conclusion a work that has been in hand since 1869. When it no longer swallows up the States' annual grant of Rupees 60,000 allowed for roads, it is hoped that the road from Oodeypoor to Marwar *viâ* the Dessooree Pass will be improved. The present fair weather track has been repaired and kept in working order.

20. The Maharana is having a road made from his capital to Eklingjee, that on his constant visits to the shrine of the protecting deity of his family, he may be able to drive to the pass. There is a better approach to Eklingjee than the one selected; but there being on this route an old paved causeway over the hills the Maharana wishes, as a temporary expedient, that a made-road should connect it with Oodeypoor, leaving the road through the other pass to be made hereafter.

21. At the wish of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana States, the Durbar sanction last August Rupees 3,500 for the metalling of five miles of the road from Jhallawar to Deolee that traverses Meywar, and the money has just been called for and paid.

22. *Railways.*—During the past year negotiations have been in progress for the cessation of lands for those portions of the Western Rajpootana and the Neemuch and Nusseerabad lines of Railway that will pass through Meywar. Unfortunately the projected lines only benefit outlying portions of this State, and leave the heart of the country untouched. It is to be hoped that where waste land is so plentiful as in Meywar, care will be taken to avoid carrying the rails through cultivation and watered ground, or much loss to the people will ensue.

23. *Schools.*—The Oodeypoor school is maintained on the same footing, and with the same staff of teachers as last year. I have been here too short a time to be able to speak with certainty of its work and results, but I believe that the Head Master, Mr. Baird, and the teachers conscientiously perform their duties. The English scholars have all unusually good pronunciation and are taught thoroughly. Too much time and teaching appear to me to be devoted to arithmetic, a branch of education always so well appreciated by the commercial class that teachers are inclined to encourage attendance at the school by favoring it to the neglect of other culture. I conceive the aims of a State free school to be the giving of a good general education and the raising the standard of intelligence among the scholars.

There are certain plans under consideration that I trust will correct this tendency, and otherwise materially increase the usefulness of the school. The average daily attendance of boys is 445.

24. The school for girls is attached to the boys' school, and this doubtless limits the attendance, for the better classes especially of Rajpoots will not send their daughters to so public a place. There are two native female teachers under the superintendence of Mrs. Lonargan, the mistress appointed last year; the education consists of Hindee and needle-work, and here again great stress is laid by the parents on arithmetic.

25 *The Mayo College*—Soon after taking charge of this Agency, I had the pleasing duty of introducing to the Mayo College at Ajmere the first four young scions of Meywar aristocracy, whom my predecessor had succeeded in recruiting A fifth boy, the eldest son of the Raja of Bunera, joined the college last February The boys have been well reported of by the Principal, Major St John, both for conduct and intelligence, and we trust soon to fill the Oodeypoor boarding house with its full complement of 12 Rajpoot lads of good family

26 *Dacoities*—Eight dacoities in Meywar came to the notice of this Office during the year Two of these cases were transferred to the International Courts of Meywar and Marwar, and the remaining six were investigated in the Durbar Courts In none of these cases do any dacoits appear to have been captured In the Durbar Criminal Court Returns 29 cases of gang robberies are entered, so that the great majority of these cases can never have been reported to this Agency The Durbar has been requested to inform this Office in future of every dacoity These robberies generally occur either in the north east corner of Meywar, towards Jehazpoor and Shahpoora, or in the vicinity of Nimbahera of Tonk, and the outlying portions of Scindia and Holkar's territories, Jawud Neemuch and Rampoora, few take place either in the heart of the country or in its western portion, and they are chiefly perpetrated by plundering Baorees or Mogheeas

lines which are well guarded by Meywar troops at a great expense to the Durbar *Some of them pass through the wildest part of the country,* and gold and precious articles are common contents of the mail It is surprising therefore that robberies do not occur, and the security reflects great credit on the Durbar who protects, and on the honesty of the runners who carry the mails

28 *Jails*—The prisoners at Oodeypoor are distributed between two outlying forts as jails They now contain 111 prisoners who are fairly fed and cared for, but they are overcrowded and naturally no such management is possible as in a building expressly built for a prison

29 *Dispensaries*—The two Oodeypoor Dispensaries continue under the superintendence of Dr Burr, the medical officer of the Agency, assisted by Hospital Assistants Allum-oodeen and Bhowanising The Returns show an average daily attendance of 45¼ at main dispensary (outside city), 43¾ at branch dispensary (in city), and the past years' cost for these Durbar institutions has been Rupees 4,397 9 9

30 *Small pox and vaccination*—Small pox has been very prevalent in the city this spring, and I hear there has been great mortality especially amongst children, the disease is now decreasing, but the ravages of this epidemic at the capital make one doubtful of the success of our palliative measures, there are three vaccinators paid by the Durbar at a cost of Rupees 384 per annum The number of vaccinations reported in 1876 was 2,182, with a large successful percentage of 94 14

31. *Oodeypoor City Conservancy.*—A liberal sum, quite sufficient to ensure good sanitary arrangements, is allowed by the Durbar for the conservancy of the capital, yet the result is not satisfactory. There are many local difficulties to contend with, and the funds have not been well administered; with a better method I trust to see the city conservancy much improved.

32. *Weather and Crops.*—In 1876 the rains were good but not excessive, though damage was caused by a heavy fall at one time. These late rains damaged the khureef crops, the chief of which, Indian-corn, suffered severely and was deficient throughout Meywar. The rainfall for the year was 25 inches. The rubbee crop has been above the average, except where mildew injured the wheat, but the crops harvested late have been much damaged by exposure to the sudden and unseasonable storms of this unprecedented spring.

33. Meywar has maintained its reputation for high prices in cereals. The average rates at Oodeypoor have been per Imperial rupee and in our standard weights—

Wheat, 15 seers. | Barley, 21 seers.

Indian-corn, 19 seers.

In consequence of these high prices labor is scarce and wages high.

34. *Opium.*—Mr. Ingels continues Assistant Opium Agent at Oodeypoor. The number of chests weighed at the scales during the official year has been 6,446. In submitting this Return Mr. Ingels brought to notice the decrease of 3,427 between this official year and the last, and requested that the Durbar might be urged to prevent the smuggling of opium. On being asked what reason he had for supposing opium to be smuggled out of Meywar, the Assistant Opium Agent referred to a correspondence of 1871 regarding the surreptitious export of the drug by other routes, and to a letter of May 1876 in which he brought to the Political Agent's notice "that certain jaghiredars did not cause the whole of the opium to be brought to the Government scales, but allowed it to be carried elsewhere, thus evading the Raj as well as the Government duties." To this smuggling he attributed the deficiency.

35. Though these reasons were not supported either by facts or tangible proofs, I brought them to the immediate notice of the Durbar, and I requested that stringent measures be taken to ensure all opium grown in Meywar coming to the Government scales, and to detect and punish smuggling if it prevails.

1870-71	...	4,488.
1871-72	...	4,881.
1872-73	...	4,915.
1873-74	...	8,068.
1874-75	...	5,794.
1875-76	...	9,873.
1876-77	...	6,446.

36. On referring however to the Returns of the chests weighed here during the past seven official years, I find the average has been 6,352, and therefore the number of the past year, *viz.* 6,466, is rather above the average, and that for the previous official year 1875-76 exceptionally high. The decrease in 1874-75 was attributed to the low prices of opium then prevailing, and some 4 or 5,000 chests were supposed to have been withheld till more favourable rates should induce export: these I conclude swelled the

number for the next year (1875 and 1876) to 9,873 chests, and this accounts for the sudden increase However the question raised by Mr Ingels shall not be lost sight of, and if there is smuggling of opium I trust eventually to detect it

37 *Survey*—The operations of No 1 Party of the Gwalior and Central India Topographical Survey have been continued in Meywar during the past year under Captain Charles Strahan, R E, Deputy Superintendent They have been mostly confined to the difficult tract of hilly and wooded country to the south east of Oodeypoor, the Saloombar and Durnawud districts, where the survey has necessarily been protracted through the features of the country Much tact has been displayed by the survey officers in their dealings with the inhabitants of these wild parts where an European is rarely seen I know of only two disputes having taken place, and these were quickly and amicably settled, the footing gained this year will smooth the way for next year's operations in the same districts

38 *Durbar, Civil and Criminal Courts*—Appended are the usual Returns furnished by the Durbar of the cases heard in its Civil and Criminal Courts during 1876 77 There is a separate Court for civil and one for criminal cases, with one Appellate Court for both, and appeals
l his Council, so there is no
the Courts to be conducted
anywhere, it is not at the
gements are deficient and
ipes detection and punishment It is noteworthy in the working of the Civil Court that the large sum of Rupees 1,10,386 of decrees remains unrecovered, out of a total of Rupees 1,47,305-9 awarded to plaintiffs, and this in addition to the unrecovered balances of past years This shows weakness in the Courts' executive powers, and has been brought to the notice of the Maharana

39 *International Courts of Vakeels*—The International Court of Vakeels at this Agency consists of represen-

Gwalior	Banswarra
Indore	Dungarpoor
Meywar	Pertabghur
Marwar	Tonk

jury As in similar Cou
with monetary awards, while the surrender and punishment of offenders are not enforced Robbery thus becomes a gambling transaction with the chance of escaping scotfree, or if detected paying fine on the gains, this growing danger requires to be checked by strict and careful supervision The annexed Returns show 25 cases to have been adjudicated during the past year, ten of which were grave offences, 13 prisoners have been sentenced by the Court, and Rupees 2,485 6 has been awarded in compensation

40 *Tour of the Political Agent*—On the 4th November 1876 the Political Agent, my predecessor, left Oodeypoor with the Maharana on his marriage trip to Kishenghur There I relieved Colonel Herbert and accompanied His Highness to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi On the return journey in January I marched with my camp *viâ* Neemuch to Pertabghur, Banswarra, Dungarpoor, and Kherwara, arriving at

Oodeypoor on the 2nd March 1877. These minor States had not b visited since February 1873; further details of this tour find place belo

41. *Hilly Tracts.*—The Political charge of this part of Meyw held ex-officio by the Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, and 1st Assistant to the Political Agen was during the year under notice held by Major Gunning till the 2n November, when Colonel Gordon, C.S.I., rejoined and resumed charge The post of 2nd Assistant Political Agent, similarly held by the 2nd in Command at Kotra, has been filled by the following officers:—

Major C. G. Gunning. | Captain A. R. T. McRae.

Captain A. Conolly.

42. The reports of Colonel Gordon, C.S.I., and of Captain Conolly, Officiating 2nd Assistant on the Hilly Tracts and Kotra respectively, are appended, and afford interesting information on the progress and peaceful condition of this wild district. The Agency is fortunate in having such able and efficient officers as Colonel Gordon and Captain Conolly in these detached but important posts.

Vide paragraph 38 of Officiating Political Superintendent's report.

Good service in the settlement of boundary and border cases before the International Courts of Meywar, Doongurpoor, and Mahi Kanta, has been done by Colonel Gordon and Major Gunning during 1876-77.

43. *Absence of serious crime.*—I am happy to report there have been no disturbances nor any serious cases of robbery in the Hilly Tracts this year.

44. *Case of witch-swinging.*—The case of witch-swinging, fo which the villages of Mandwa and Bakel in the Kotra District were punished, as reported last year, has been completed this year. The Bhopa or witch-finder was surrendered by the Bheels, and the heads of the villages, who had been seized till he should be given up, have been eleased and resettled in their homes. The necessary example has been nade, and I trust it will be long before we have again to punish a crime f this detestable nature.

45. *Meywar Bheel Corps.*—A full company of the Meywar Bheel orps accompanied the Political Agent to Delhi, and with detachments m other Local Corps guarded the Rajpootana Political camp. Certainly vas the first time the despised and hitherto degraded Bheel walked an ependent man through the bazaars of the Imperial city; a true ntal he was equal to the occasion, and though interested in the novel ts he was not abashed by them, nor by the pomp and display around One of the most intelligent of the escort, when questioned of the and his impressions of Delhi replied that he had never seen grain eap before!

46. There is no difficulty in recruiting for the Meywar Bheel , and the additional pay, &c., that has lately been granted to it will r increase its popularity. The effects of regular pay and an l livelihood are plainly seen in the villages near Kherwarra in the vomen and well-built huts; whether better food has acted on the

physique of the Bheels of this neighbourhood I cannot say, but there is a marked difference between them and those of Banswarra, especially amongst the women, whose vigorous forms and free bearing give one the idea of a healthy mountaineer race and contrast forcibly with the miserable, worn, prematurely old look of their sisters in the south eastern jungles

47 *The province of Muggra Kherwara*—The Province of Muggra Kherwara comprises a considerable portion of the hilly tracts, the remainder being held by petty Bhoomeea and Grassia Chiefs It has lately come to the Maharana's notice that the Hakim or Governor of that district has, in concert with other officials, been carrying on a system of flagrant oppression and peculation His Highness determined to ensure good government and justice, has instituted a public and thorough enquiry in the district, and gross tyranny and malversation have been proved against the local officials The young Maharana is earnestly bent on a thorough reform, and on new measures being adopted for the improvement of his Bheel subjects, and, if his intentions are honestly and persistently carried out, as there is every reason to hope they will be, this province, which has long been in bad repute, will yet become safe, peaceful, and prosperous It is worthy of notice that the head Bheels of the villages came into Oodeypoor, and offered to pay an enhanced rent, provided it might be in money not in produce and at a fixed assessment, whereby they might escape constant interference and local oppression

PERTABGHUR

48 *Pertabghur*—Of Pertabghur during 1876 77 there is but little to record, and that little is satisfactory

The Maharawut

The Maharawut has given more attention than he did formerly to the management of his State and the welfare of his people, he is less extravagant, and he is gradually paying off his debts His Bheel subjects are fairly treated His Highness appears to rule with firmness and justice, and his people to be contented and prosperous the mode of government may to our eyes be rude, but it is ready and appears suited to the requirements of the people

49 During my tour I traversed the length of the small State and held frequent intercourse with the Chief and his officials He has been

50 *Kamdar*—The Maharawut has lately appointed Sah Jodh Kurn as Kamdar, the post having been vacant since the violent death in June 1875 of Oonkar Bias With the new Kamdar I am unacquainted, but the Assistant reports that he has held office before and that he commands respect and influence

51 *Dispensary*—The Hospital Assistant at the Pertabghur Dispensary died suddenly in December 1876, and his successor has not yet been appointed Dr Burr visited the dispensary in February, and considered its state satisfactory It is now in the temporary charge of a vaccinator

52. *Imperial Proclamation.*—As the Maharawut was unal to attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st January, held an open Durbar at his capital at which the Assistant Politic Agent, Mr. Framjee Bhikajee, attended, and announced to the Chie and his people the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empres of India. The Maharawut exerted himself to make the occasion one of public rejoicing, and to show his own loyalty to the British Government. I think it is to be regretted that Maharawut Oodey Sing was not induced to attend at Delhi. He is an intelligent man and has already evidently profited by the few opportunities he has had of mixing with the outside world, and I am sure he would have brought back from his journey and from the great gathering fresh notions and enlarged views. To my mind it is of more importance on the occasion of great Durbar to draw an isolated Chief like Pertabghur from his wilds, to judge for himself of the advantages of civilization, than to seek for the attendance of those who, from their proximity to British territory, are accustomed to fresh sights and are constantly in contact with our officers.

BANSWARRA.

53. *Banswarra.*—The affairs of Banswarra have been, as Government is aware, for years in an unsatisfactory state; the government weak, with little or no control either over its Thakoors or its Bheel subjects. To bring British influence nearer to Banswarra an Assistant was stationed there in 1869, but I fear there has not been much improvement effected, though the speedy settlement on the spot of local differences has in a measure soothed grievances, and prevented matters from becoming worse. From various causes it is doubtless a difficult country to rule; it is solated amongst hills, away from civilizing influences, its people either tubborn Rajpoot Thakoors nearly on a par with their Chief, or semi-ndependent Bheels, for whom nature has liberally supplied secure fast-esses as retreats in case of intrusion or invasion.

54. *Banswarra and Serohi compared*—In its natural features and in population of turbulent Thakoors and recusant Bheels, Banswarra atly resembles Serohi, but the latter possesses considerable advantages ied to the former; a highway passing through the heart of the ntry; the location within its limits of two European stations and of summer head-quarters of political power; the presence of a Local s raised and employed as a police for the suppression of crime; and upervision and at times the direct administration of an experienced r vested with both political and military power. With all these tages it is only of late years that in Serohi crime has been sup-d, and life rendered comparatively safe. Can we wonder that with-e of them remote Banswarra still continues rude and lawless?

n natural gifts Banswarra far surpasses Serohi. The country is watered, the hills clothed with finer timber, and the valleys wider, y, less rugged. Colonel Keatinge spoke of it and Doongurpoor as "the most beautiful and improvable portions of Rajpootana," bounds with alluvial plains where thousands of acres might, in ls of good cultivators, spring into fields of poppy, grain, and

sugar cane, plains watered by innumerable streams, and bordered by magnificent forests With the same opportunities and the same fostering care that Serohi has enjoyed for these past twenty years and upwards, Banswarra may yet become a prosperous and well-governed State

55 *The Chief and his people* —For my tour I purposely chose the direct but narrow and difficult route from Pertabghur through the disaffected Bheel District I endeavoured to meet and become acquainted with both the lawless Bheel Chiefs, but only one of them (Dulla

increases tenfold the power of the Bheels to disturb unmolested the peace of the country

56 *His family* —The Maharawul has two sons, the elder a delicate boy of eight, whom I trust he may be induced hereafter to send to the Mayo College The mortality at Banswarra amongst children is, I am told, very great, and it would be well for the boy's health as well as character to get him removed early to a more salubrious place and among better influences

57 *Kamdar or Minister* —His Highness has lately appointed a new minister, Lala Gunput Lall, with a limited list of officials it is difficult to secure a good man for the post, and few Rajpoot Chiefs like introducing a foreigner even though he be of marked ability and experience Without outside aid it is almost hopeless to expect improvements in the government of this State

58 *Expedition against the Bheels* —An expedition against the Bheel Pals on the Pertabghur border had long been pending, to enforce the authority of the Durbar, and to inflict punishment for raids and serious crimes against life and property It had received the sanction of the Political authorities last year, but from various causes had been postponed In April it started, and it is still out, occupying the villages and trying to capture offenders I am happy to say there has been little bloodshed, and the most daring and most recusant Bheel Chief, Oonkar Rawut, has been secured Whether these coercive measures will have a lasting salutary effect will depend, now the Durbar authority has been asserted, mainly on the tact and management displayed in resettling the Bheels, and the Political Assistant will have to use his best exertions to ensure a satisfactory result from this display of force

59 *Roads* —The vital importance of roads to the welfare of a State no one will deny, and especially is their construction necessary in a country such as this, where there are no natural tracks except along the beds of torrents, and where each successive rainy season renders the only available footpaths through the hills more and more difficult There is not a road worthy of the name in the country, a cart to go from Pertabgurh to Banswarra, a distance of 40 miles, has to make a

circuit of 20 more. Axes had to be used freely to enable an elepha
with me to ascend and descend the numerous ghâts (or passes) betwe
the two capitals. The civilizing effect of highways is also incontest-
able, the making of them gives honest occupation to the Bheels, th
opening of the country quiets the people, and when completed an impe-
tus is given to trade, and to the Bheel the zest of paid employment in
the safe conduct of travellers and merchandise. The good results of the
Oodeypoor and Kherwara road are patent, traffic along it has greatly
increased, and it has effected "an immense amount of good in quieting
the several *quondam* turbulent Bheel Pals."

60. *Forests.*—Forest conservancy should also not be lost sight of
in our relations with this State. It abounds with forests, but valuable
and worthless trees are alike consumed or ruthlessly cut down by the
wandering Bheel, when he wishes each year to cultivate a new plot of
ground, or to make a little money by the sale of greenwood. He
spares none but sacred groves and fruit trees, and the young teak is cut
down directly it has gained any market value as a post, the stump remain-
ing a monument of his shortsightedness and laziness.

At Salimghur, Dhumotur, and Arnode, in the Pertabghur District,
weekly wood marts are held, and buyers come from the neighbouring
provinces, but none of them will penetrate further into the Bheel haunts.
Troops of Bheels, men and women, may be seen plodding along with
wood to these markets, carried either on their heads or dragged along the
ground by bullocks, a rude way of polishing off the rough edges.

61. There is apparently no check whatsoever on the destruction of
these forests, and to plant anew is much too advanced a notion for
either Rajpoot or Bheel. Colonel Keatinge spoke strongly to the Maha-
awul on the subject, and I brought the reckless waste of timber to his
otice, and showed him the advantages that would accrue to him and to
is ryots from a little judicious care and control, but evidently, except
it concerned the environs of his capital, the question interested him
ry little. With the steady decrease of forests, the rising demand for
nber and the strides of the railway, conservancy must soon form an
portant item in Banswarra Administration.

62. *Imperial Proclamation.*—On the 1st January the proclamation
he Imperial title was duly made at Banswarra by Captain McRae,
he Meywar Bheel Corps, especially deputed thither. A Durbar was
for the purpose by the Maharawul and public festivities followed.

63. *Political charge.*—As I have lately fully reported on this
, it is unnecessary for me now to do more than append the Assistant
cal Agent's Annual Report. In April 1876 Lieutenant Yate had
nquish charge through ill health, and till August there was no
ant there. Mr. Framjee Bhikajee, who had been on other duty at
oor, then returned to his previous charge where he still is. Mr.
Framjee Bhikajee's own report shows the
various duties he has been engaged in since

More district work would have been done this spring, had not
istant's presence been required at Banswarra head-quarters on
of the Bheel disturbances.

de paragraph 7.

DUNGARPOOR

64 *Dungarpoor*.—The Maharawul of this State is a middle-aged man, of a cheerful and vigorous disposition, and ordinary ability So long as his rule is personal, his people will be fairly governed, but there is a tendency to carry out through officials reforms that border on encroachments on existing rights, and this is giving rise to discontent

65 There is great room for improvement in Dungarpoor in roads, [illegible]

Colonel Gordon's separate report on Dungarpoor, the statement of the trade carried on at the annual fair at Buneshur is interesting, showing that goods to the amount of Rupees 1,06,909 were sold there

66 At Dungarpoor I had the pleasure to meet Maharawul Oodey Sing on his return from his travels and pilgrimage in Bengal and Bombay I think His Highness on hearing of medals, banners, and additional guns bestowed at the Imperial Assemblage pensively regretted that the scene of the great proclamation had not been included in his pilgrimage, and thought he would have been better advised had he too gone to share in the honors conferred With high lineage, great family pride, and small means, the lesser Meywar Chiefs stand on their dignity and shun appearing amongst their more favored and wealthier compeers This is to be regretted as it tends to keep alive old world customs, and to close the doors to progress and improvement, but a little diplomacy and steady influence may yet effect great changes in these out-of-the-way States

A.

Return of cases admitted and disposed of in the Criminal Court at Oodeypoor for 1876-77.

No. & nature of offence.	Number of cases in hand and amount of losses sustained.		Number of cases admitted and amount of losses.		Total number of cases and amount of losses.		Cases disposed of. Number of cases and amount of compensation awarded.		Cases disposed of. Number and amount of cases dismissed.		Cases in which offenders have been arrested and punished by fine and imprisonment.	Cases remaining undisposed of.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.		Cases.	Amount.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
1. Dacoity ...	17	2,693 11 0	22	15,015 0 0	39	17,738 11 0	8	370 0 0	25	9,024 9 0	...	6	8,714 2 0	
2. Theft ...	62	21,497 13 3	267	70,492 13 0	329	91,990 10 3	131	15,716 10 0	151	69,533 14 0	39	47	6,740 1 3	
3. Highway robbery ...	25	13,269 10 6	66	2,148 4 0	91	15,417 14 6	33	6,901 6 0	34	6,333 10 0	7	24	3,182 14 6	
4. Murder ...	6	......	35	......	41	......	...	......	24	......	10	7	......	
5. Wounding ...	1	......	17	......	18	......	...	......	4	......	13	1	......	
6. Arson ...	2	......	5	......	7	......	...	......	3	......	2	2	......	
7. Bribery ...	2	......	4	......	6	......	...	......	4	......	1	1	......	
8. Sale of children ...	2	......	6	......	8	......	...	......	2	......	5	1	......	
9. Abortion ...	3	......	15	......	18	......	...	......	3	......	10	5	......	
10. "Pranch" (trespassing) ...	2	......	19	......	21	......	...	......	4	......	15	2	......	
11. Witchcraft ...	1	......	5	......	6	......	...	......	3	......	3	...	......	
12. Mutilation ...	2	......	4	......	6	......	...	......	1	......	4	1	......	
13. Suicide ...	2	......	97	......	99	......	...	94	...	......	...	5	......	
14. Escape of prisoner...	...	......	4	......	4	......	4	......	...	......	4	...	......	
15. Petty offences ...	547	......	620	......	1,167	......	822	......	...	......	...	345	......	38 women, and 21 men by drowning; 16 women and 13 men by opium poisoning; 2 women and 2 men by strangulation, 1 man shot himself and another stabbed himself.
Total ...	674	37,461 2 9	1,186	87,696 1 0	1,860	1,25,147 3 9	998	23,082 0 0	258	83,892 1 0	113	447	18,637 1 9	

(Sd.) E. C. Impey, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Political Agent, Mew[...]

B.

Return of Criminal Cases during the year 1876-77.

Names of States	Dacoities	Killing and wounding	Highway robbery	Robbery with wounding	Poisoning	Ill treatment	Abduction	Theft.	Cattle-lifting	Receiving stolen property	Miscellaneous
Meywar	7	2	2	3		2		15	3		243
Gwalior		1					2	5			19
Neembahera of Tonk	2		1			1	2	2			23
Pertabghur											10
Dungarpoor						1					7
Banswarra						1					9
Other States not within the jurisdiction of this Agency	1		2	2				4			48
Total	10	3	5	5		5	4	26	3		359

C.

Detail of Criminal Cases during the year 1876-77.

Names of States	Dacoity			Theft		Murder		Mutilating	Kidnapping	Selling females.	Witchcraft	Witch swinging	Miscellaneous
	No of cases	Value of property	Persons implicated	No of cases	Property carried	No of cases	Persons destroyed.						
		Rs a p			*Rs a p*								
Meywar	6	22,873 8 0	59	18	714 12 0	2	2	1					243
Gwalior				5	392 8 0	1	1						19
Neembahera of Tonk	2	1 572 0 0		2									23
Pertabghur													10
Dungarpoor													7
Banswarra													9
Other States not within the jurisdiction of this Agency	1	6,000 0 0		4	627 0 0				1	1			48
Total	9	30 415 8 0	59	29	1 734 4 0	3	3	1	1	1			3.9

(Sd) E C Impey, *Lieut Col*,
Political Agent, Meywar

D.

...ing of the Meywar International Court of Vakeels during the year, viz., from 1st January to 31st December 1876.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	Appeals to higher Court.						
							Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.
						Rs. a. p.							
Meywar	2	28	30	25	5	2,145 0 0	10	6	16	7		4	5

E.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Meywar Court of Vakeels during the year 1876 (from 1st January to 31st December 1876).

Against the person.	
Murder	1
Assault with wounding	2
Total	3

Against property.	
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances ...	6
Gang robbery with ditto ...	1
Theft without ditto ...	6
Cattle-lifting	1
Miscellaneous	9
Total	23

(Sd.) E. C. Impey, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent, Meywar.

Statement of cases admitted and disposed of in the Civil Court of Oodeypoor for 1876-77.

Nature of cases or complaints	Number of cases in hand with amount of claim,		Number of cases admitted during the year with amount of claim		Total number of cases with amount of claim		Number of cases settled and dismissed with amount of claim		Cases remaining unsettled with amount of claim		Remarks
	Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount	
		Rs a. p		Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p	
Debt	373	2 53 001 11 6	397	1 40 927 1 9	770	3 93 928 13 3	500	1 91 829 12 6	270	2 02 099 0 9	Explanation of cases disposed of Amount in *cases decreed* and dismissed Rs 1 91 829-12 6 of which Rs 36 919-7 3 have been paid to plaintiffs and cases amounting to Rupees 44 524-3 6 dismissed or non suited leaving a balance of Rupees 1 10 386-1 9 decreed in favor of plaintiffs but *unrecovered*
Marriage disputes	24		29		52		43		9		
Adoption	14		4		18		9		9		
Caste disputes	3		9		12		9		3		
Miscellaneous	300		206		506		295		211		
Total	714	2 53,001 11 6	644	1 40 927 1 9	1 358	3 93 928 13 3	856	1 91 829 12 6	502	2 02 099 0 9	

G.

Return showing the number of civil suits appealed against in the Appellate Court of Oodeypoor during the year 1876-77.

Number	Nature of cases	Cases pending			Cases disposed of			Cases remaining	Remarks
		Cases in hand at the close of last year	*Cases instituted during the year*	Total	Cases in which decision is confirmed	*Decision reversed*	Total		
1	Debt	53	144	197	138	44	183	15	
2	Caste disputes		5	5	3	1	4	1	
3	Dispute about property	41	147	188	119	42	161	27	
4	Marriage disputes		17	17	14	2	16	1	
5	Adoption	1	3	4	2	2	4		
6	*Boundaries*	4	1	5	4	1	5		
7	Miscellaneous	1	29	30	17	8	25	5	
	Total	100	346	446	297	100	397	49	

(Sd) E C Impey, *Lieut Col*,
Political Agent, Meywar

H.

Return showing the number of Criminal Cases appealed against in the Appellate Court of Oodeypoor during the year 1876-77.

Number.	Nature of cases.	Cases pending.			Cases disposed of.				Remarks.
		Cases in hand at the close of last year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Cases in which decision is confirmed.	Decision reversed.	Total.	Cases remaining.	
1	Theft	7	59	66	48	14	62	4	
2	Selling children	...	5	5	2	3	5	...	
3	Suicide	...	4	4	1	2	3	1	
4	Forgery	...	37	37	23	13	36	1	
5	Assault	7	52	59	31	24	55	4	
6	Dacoities and highway robberies ...	1	9	10	6	2	8	2	
7	Bribery	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	
8	Abortion	...	3	3	1	2	3	...	
9	Taking the law in one's own hand ...	...	87	87	57	19	76	11	
10	Extravagancy	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	
11	Poisoning	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	
12	Adultery and abduction	8	12	20	10	6	16	4	
13	Misappropriation	...	5	5	...	1	1	4	
	Total ...	23	277	300	182	87	269	31	

(Sd.) E. C. Impey, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Meywar.

No 105 dated Banswarra 2nd May 1877

From—Mr Framjee Bhikajee Asstt Poltl Agent, Banswarra & Pertabghur
To—Colonel E C Impey, Political Agent in Meywar

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on Banswarra and Pertabghur for the year 1876 77

2 *Change of Office*—I resumed charge of the Office from Colonel C Herbert, Political Agent, Meywar, on the 1st August 1876, and my relations with both the Durbars have been very cordial throughout

3 *Imperial Durbar*—The only noteworthy occurrence which took place during the year was the convening of a Durbar at Banswarra and Pertabghur on the 1st January 1877 for the purpose of proclaiming the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the "Title of Empress of India" Both the Princes were invited by His Excellency the Viceroy to attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, but under the circumstances set forth in my letters, Nos 291 and 299, dated respectively the 26th October and 4th November 1876, they were exempted from attendance Befitting Durbars were, however, held at Banswarra and Pertabghur where the Imperial Proclamations had been read respectively by Captain McRae of the Meywar Bheel Corps and myself, and the occasion was celebrated at both the Courts with the greatest rejoicings and *eclat* A detailed account of the ceremonies observed at Pertabghur was submitted to you with my letter, No 1 of 1877, and I doubt not but that a similar report on the Banswarra Durbar must have been sent in by Captain McRae

4 *Administration of the State*—The administration of the State of Banswarra was nominally conducted by Rao Rutton Sing of Garhi, a principal and richest noble of the State, until November last when he resigned the Ministership on the pretext first of his going on a pilgrimage to Benares, &c, and then in consequence of his Senior Thakooranee's death and his old age But the State is none the worse by his resignation Though personally a well influential Sirdar, his ability to conduct the State affairs was a mere cypher He was a mere puppet in the hands of others and was never well disposed, although he professes to the contrary towards his Sovereign During the tenure of his office extending over 22 months, he could do nothing in the State worthy of commendation

Since Rutton Sing's resignation the administration was carried on [illegible] e his predecessor, has [illegible] t in command of the

5 *The new Minister*—There being no able and a trustworthy man in the State in whom the Maharawul could place his confidence, and being averse to the employment of a foreigner, His Highness has, after conferring with you on the subject during your recent visit to Banswarra, induced Turwari Ganput Lal to accept the Ministership, and has accordingly invested him with the usual khillut, &c, on the 18th ultimo I cannot but hope that Ganput Lal, if armed with the full support which I have reason to believe His Highness will readily accord him, will not fail to carry out the necessary reforms in the State.

6. *General health.*—The health of the country has not, as ever before, been good throughout the year of report: Dysentery in August and different kinds of fever in October, November, and December being the most prevailing sicknesses. During February, March, and April last, small-pox broke out in its most terrible form and carried away no less than four hundred children. A few adults had also been attacked, and a Khalasi of mine succumbed to the disease.

7. *Climate.*—The climate of Banswarra is however pretty good between February and June, but during rest of the year it is certainly very unhealthy owing to the thick jungle all round, and for this reason the Assistant Political Agent is allowed on application to reside at Oodeypoor or Neemuch during the rainy season.

8. *Dispensary.*—The Dispensary at Banswarra continues to be well attended; 5,882 patients against 5,313 in the previous year being treated during the year at an aggregate cost of Rupees 840 × 9-3.

9. *Vaccination.*—Forty-eight children were vaccinated by the Hospital Assistant during the year, of which 11 cases proved unsuccessful. Small-pox has, as mentioned in paragraph 6, been of an unusually virulent type this year, and the want of an experienced vaccinator is much felt, especially the people having begun to appreciate the invaluable advantages vaccination is calculated to afford. The Maharawul has personally promised you to engage a vaccinator on Rupees 12 a month for the future.

10 *Sanitation.*—I am sorry I cannot report favorably on the conservancy arrangements in the town of Banswarra. They have been rather neglected of late, and I have brought the matter seriously to the notice of the Durbar authorities and trust my advice regarding this very important subject will have due attention.

11. *Rainfall and temperature.*—I subjoin the return of rainfall as kept by the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Banswarra Dispensary for the last four years. It will be seen that the fall last season had been most extraordinarily heavy as compared with the preceding years :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
January	...	...	...	...
February	...	0-87	...	...
March	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...
May	...	0-30	...	...
June	...	1-15	6-51	...
July	13-91	21-70	10-90	9-83
August	41-39	7-36	10-80	14-85
September	67-56	29-15	12-35	9-12
Total inches & cents	122-86	60-53	40-59	33-80

No register of the temperature has ever been kept at Banswarra, but in the verandah at noon, the average is in—

Summer	92° to 100°
Rains	80° to 83° and
Winter	55° to 65°

12 *Harvest* —The extremely heavy rains have done much injury to the khureef crops, composing mukki, rice, moong, oorud, chola, &c, the outturn being only about 10 annas in the rupee The rubbee harvest, comprising wheat, gram, &c, has however yielded an average crop

13 *Prices current* —The prices of the food grain in the town of Banswarra as stood on the 30th April 1877 is as follows, per Imperial rupee by the standard seer of 80 tolas —

	Seers	*Chittacks*
Mukki	18	12
Wheat	18	12
Gram	21	
Moong	15	
Rice common	13	12

14 *School* —This valuable institution is, as you are aware, very poorly supported by the Durbar who have hitherto treated it with indifference, but I am glad to say that by my constant urging coupled with the advice you gave the Maharawul when at Banswarra for its improvement, His Highness seems earnest in setting it on a more satisfactory footing

15 *Post Office* —The Post Office at Banswarra continues to work satisfactorily and has apparently become self supporting the people of the town who at first looked on the Office with suspicion now freely take advantage of it and consider its existence a blessing

I regret to observe, however, that the transit of the mails, &c, from Kharwara to Banswarra and *vice versa* is very unsatisfactory, each mail taking no less than 22 hours instead of the allotted time of 14 hours Kharwara is only 72 miles distant from here It is very desirable that the rate of transit be accelerated

No mail robbery has, I am happy to report, occurred during the year

16 *Agar Sing* —Konwar Agar Sing, the natural son of the Maharawul of Banswarra, about 24 years old, has in consequence of some domestic quarrel left his father's protection since December last and is now living in Dungarpoor

17 *Raids and Robberies* —In the months of June and July 1876, or previou [illegible] Office, several raids and robberies [illegible] as having been committed by [illegible] n my taking charge, measures were caused to be taken for the repression of the crimes and I am happy to be able to say that no more outrages have since occurred on the Pertabghur border

18 *Settlement of Border cases* —Seventeen border raid cases, the occurrences of June, July and Augu [illegible] ghur, were decided by me at the Punc [illegible] ghur in November-December 1876 [illegible] the awards, &c —

Pertabghur versus *Banswarra*

Award given in six cases,	S S Rs	5,455 9 9
Rejected for want of proofs, four cases		
Withdrawn, one case		
Award in favor of Pertabghur Rs		5,455 9 9

Banswarra versus *Pertabghur.*

Plundered cattle restored to plaintiff in one case	...	35 head
Claim thrown out in the absence of plaintiff	...	1
Claim withdrawn	...	1
Claim not proved	...	1

19. *The Bheel Chiefs of Banswarra.*—The raids mentioned in the preceding paragraphs were perpetrated by men headed by the notorious Oonkar Rawat of Mowri-Khera and the Khoontias or headmen of the villages of Panthawul, Renda and Bor-Khera under the Bheel Pal of Sodulpor.

About the end of July last the Banswarra Durbar had despatched an armed force to subdue and punish these refractory Bheel Pals, but owing to the then heavy rains and the overflowing of the River Mahi, the force had to be necessarily recalled and further operations postponed till a more favorable season for the purpose.

While it was under contemplation to form a second expedition, you marched through this Bheel tract on your recent tour through these States. On this occasion the Bheel Chiefs Dula and Oon Karia Rawuts of Sodulpor and Mowri-Khera respectively were summoned to pay you their respects. Dula obeyed the summons, but Oon Karia did not. Dula also confessed to the excesses committed by his Bheels, but pleaded that those belonging to Panthawal, Renda and Bor-Khera were beyond his control and stated that the Durbar might punish them if it likes.

20. *Expedition against the Bheel Pals.*—After a long and deliberate conference with the Maharawul, you were pleased to sanction, under certain conditions, the expedition for the coercion of these refractory Bheels by your letter of instructions to me, No. 84 of the 24th February 1877.

The expedition, consisting of some 218 infantry, 100 cavalry and 200 Bheels, was accordingly despatched from here on the 5th April, as reported in my letter No. 87, dated the 7th idem, under the command of Mehta Jasraj. The force went straight up to Mowri-Khera, arriving there on the morning of the 6th, and found the Pal entirely deserted, Oonkar with his family and adherents having fled to the most intricate fastnesses. The expedition consequently encamped there in the hope of eventually apprehending Oonkar and restoring order. Shortly afterwards the sons of Deojee the ex and lately deceased Rawut of Mowri-Khera and some of their adherents, who were more or less outlaws, gave themselves up with the pledge to cause the capture of Oonkar on condition that one of Deojee's sons is made Rawut in the room of Oon Karia and are now accompanying the expedition on its mission, and negotiations are being carried on to comply with their request.

The other disobedient Bheels of Renda, Panthawal and Bor-Khera have also depopulated their villages and are living in the untractable hills and jungle. On getting information the Renda people were pursued on the 19th ultimo, but unsuccessfully. Some 130 head of cattle and six prisoners (men and women) are however reported to have been

captured from this place, as also some 30 cattle belonging to Oon Kana The force is still in the field evidently bent on securing the cause for which it is sent out Oon K
to place and is now said to
spies are after him When O
is hoped that the rest of the turbulent Bheels will readily give themselves up

21 *Bheels of Kotra* —A few of the disobedient Bheels of the Crown village of Kotra, against whom an attack was premeditated, have recently joined the Raj force and are said to have done good service at Renda This is satisfactory But the major portion of the villagers with three of their headmen are still at large

22 *Chouth claimed by Dula Rawat* —The claim for "Chouth," a sort of black mail, on Pertabghur villages advanced by Dula Rawut, the Bheel Chief of Sodulpor in Banswarra is now under investigation by you

23 *The Feudatories* —The attitude lately evinced by the feudatories of the State in responding to the Durbar calls for military service towards the turbulent Bheel Pals is very unbecoming I am sorry to report The summonses issued by the Durbar to the nobles to wait upon

is a bad feeling between the Chief and his nobles the fault lies on either side, but the more so on the part of the latter, the former complaining of arrogance, the latter of discourtesy, &c The consequence is that the Maharawul s authority has been much weakened To remedy this evil every endeavour has been made and you have been lately pleased also to
towards his
I strongly
tal e" principle and not let childish differences foster ill will The Chief professes to listen to this advice with alacrity and to ally the nobles with him in future, but it is yet to be seen how far these professions are realized

I have not as yet been able to confer on the matter with all the Sirdars, most of them not having come to join the expedition But I will not lack in exerting my influence to restore good feeling and unity between them and their Sovereign as opportunity offers

24 *The Rao of Koosulghur* —This one of the principal Sirdars of Banswarra is getting more and more contumacious in his behaviour and considers himself an independent "Raja" He has, contrary to custom, lately refused to do military service in connection with the expedition The relations between this Jaghiredar and the Banswarra Durbar are not yet exactly defined But this will form the subject of a separate report

25 *His Brother* —The differences between the Rao and his brother and Jaghiredar the Thakoor of Tambesra, reported in paragraph 36 of last
or maintains, and evidently
t within his own "Illaqua'
disowns such a right and is

not slow in troubling the Thakoor to his heart's content. It is an internal affair and does not demand our interference, but as constant complaints are received of disregard of orders on one hand, and of hardship on the other, it is not unlikely that the quarrel may on some future occasion culminate into a serious disturbance. To avoid such a contingency I purpose asking the Rao for a final settlement of the dispute and will submit the result for your information on receipt.

26. *Thakoor of Arthuna.*—Thakoor Bhugwant Sing of Arthuna and one of the first class Chiefs of Banswarra died of old age in December last and is succeeded by his son Futteh Sing, a youth of 20 years. The ceremony of "Tulwar Bundai" is not yet gone through.

27. *Inability to visit Koosulghur.*—I have not had time to visit Koosulghur during the year, being otherwise engaged.

28. *Mukunpoora, &c., village dispute.*—Owing to my engagement elsewhere before and my presence being absolutely necessary now in connection with the Banswarra expedition, I am sorry I have not been able to settle the claim by the Thakoor of Ranghur in Pertabghur to the villages of Mukunpoora and Kairwania in Banswarra mentioned in paragraph 18 of the report for last year.

29. *Boundary disputes.*—Nor, for the reasons above stated, I could take up the various boundary disputes between Koosulghur and Jhaboon, &c.

30. *Border Punchayet*—The annual border punchayet between Banswarra and Rewa Kanta was assembled in April 1876 under the Presidentship of the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, when, out of 52 cases only 13 were proved, and decrees to the amount of Salum Sai Rupees 2,387-8 awarded against Banswarra.

In three claims the decisions were appealed against, when the Agent to the Governor, Rajpootana, quashed, after due enquiry, one of the three decisions; directed another to be taken up *de novo*, and the third is, it is believed, under attention, *vide* your Office No. 401, dated 5th September 1876, and my reply thereto, No. 249, dated 11th idem.

There are about 18 fresh cases to be settled this year between Rewa Kanta and this Office, but as I have had as yet no time to proceed to the frontier, the holding of the punchayet has to be necessarily put off until next cold season.

The Political Agent, Bhopawar, was communicated with in view to fix a place and date for assembling a punchayet for adjudiciating cases between the Jhaboon and Koosalghur subjects, but that officer being engaged elsewhere, expressed his inability to meet me this year.

31. *An affray.*—The Assistant Political Agent had hoped to enquire into and settle the drunken case between the Bheels of Chilkari in Banswarra, and Thunthi of Jhalode in Punch Mehals, arising out of a drunken affray, on the spot, as noted in paragraph 29 of last report, but it appears that Lieutenant Yate could not visit the place, and as the Agent to the Governor, Punch Mehals, would not delay the disposal of the matter, the latter officer tried the case in his Court, sentencing one of the Chilkari men to death; two to transportation for life, seven to

seven years, and one to three years' rigorous imprisonment The Banswarra Durbar naturally bitterly complain of the ex parte trial of its subjects, inasmuch as no agent was summoned to watch their interests at the trial The whole correspondence in the case is submitted to you The sentences passed by the Agent to the Governor on the Banswarra Bheels implicated only in a drunken affray are certainly unprecedented, cases of this kind, as far as I know, being not rare in this part of Rajpootana

It may be added that a *primâ facie* countercharge of murder was preferred by Banswarra against the Punch Mehals Bheels, and their surrender demanded, but the request was not complied with on the ground that the Punch Mehals Bheel shot the Banswarra man in self-defence, and that within the Punch Mehals' limits As unusual in this part, as the case was, I am glad to say that the man sentenced to death was hung on the scene of the occurrence without any disturbance The Banswarra Durbar have adopted measures to prevent a recurrence

32 *Concluding remarks* —I have not received the annual statements of accounts, &c , as yet from the Banswarra Durbar

33 *Pertabghur* —This little principality is, I am happy to be able to report, being gradually improved of late His Highness the Maharawut has already paid some 2½ lakhs of rupees towards his debts, has made adequate arrangements for the liquidation of the remainder, and is earnestly endeavoring to curtail every unnecessary expense and ameliorate the condition of the country With this object in view he pays personal attention to the State business, and, generally speaking, the people look happy and contented

34 *Treasure from Deolia* —The large sum paid towards the liquidation of the debts was mostly brought from Deolia the former capital of the State, where it was known to have been hoarded up by His Highness' father, Dulput Sing

35 *Empress of India* —The noteworthy occurrence during the year under report was the proclaiming of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the "title of Empress of India," on which joyful occasion every demonstration of loyalty and attachment to the British throne was evinced

36 *Visit of the Political Agent* —About the middle of February last you passed through Pertabghur and Banswarra to Dungarpoor, and as you have made yourself fully acquainted with the affairs of both these States, and as you will be able to record
I have not much to say, excepting this t
paid by Maharawut Oodey Sing towar
the State, a deal of corruption is being practised by some of the courtiers and officials I have brought this prominently to His Highness' notice, and admitting the fact, he has promised me to pay his greater attention in that direction One thing more Although the unassuming Prince is by no means wanting in ability, he has somehow or other allowed Thakoor Bishen Sing, Jaghiredar of Selarpoora in Pertabghur to acquire a baneful influence over himself and the administration and I should hardly sin against the truth if I were to say that this Thakoor is unscrupulously grasping and highly unprincipled

37. *Nomination of a Minister.*—Consequent on the death of Oonkar Bias, mentioned in paragraph five of last year's report, one Sah Jodh Keran has been appointed Minister of the State on the 4th April. This man as far as I know has not brilliant qualities, though he is tolerably well informed and commands the respect and influence to carry on the administration. In fact he has once before held the post in question for about seven years during the reigns of the late and present Chiefs of Pertabghur. His ancestors too held the same office for several generations.

38. *Sanitation.*—The conservancy of this place is disgracefully neglected, and every measure taken for the better conservation of the city is, as in many other Native States, openly obstructed by the towns-people who have little belief in our sanitary system, and who consider the filthy state of their streets, &c., quite innocuous. But for all its filth Pertabghur has been comparatively healthy during the past year. Some attention is nevertheless now directed by His Highness towards this subject, and it is hoped that gradually better results may be accomplished.

39. *Jail.*—There is no regular jail at Pertabghur. The prisoners are lodged in a building in the middle of the city which you have inspected. It cannot be said to be very secure. I have suggested a better and particularly secure accommodation for the convicts.

40. *School.*—The school at the capital continues to be well attended, but nothing more than the rudiments of Hindi and accounts are taught to the boys. You have inspected this institution also during your stay at Pertabghur and have suggested improvements to the building, &c.

41. *Dispensary.*—The dispensary also continues to be well attended. The late Hospital Assistant, Munogee Patuk died of apoplexy in February last and is temporarily succeeded by a Mahomedan apprentice from the Oodeypoor dispensary.

42. *Concluding remarks.*—No annual returns of accounts, &c., have been received from Pertabghur as yet.

The receipts and disbursements of the Banswarra State during Sumbut year 1932, *A D* 1876-77, *were compiled by the Banswarra Durbar*

RECEIPTS	Amount in Salumsahi	Total amount in Salumsahi	DISBURSEMENTS	Amount in Salumsahi	Total amount in Salumsahi
	Rs a p	Rs a p		Rs a p	Rs a p
On account outstanding balance of previous year	12 053 9 3		Tr bute to Brit sh Government	50 000 0 0	
Land Revenue	1 39 796 7 9		Exchange &c in remitting the tribute	° 000 0 0	
Customs collections	29 674 9 0		Charity	7 999 12 0	
Abkaree	2 651 0 0		Kothar Khurch (Commissariat)	°2 416 14 0	
Nuzzerana and fines	3 496 3 6		Pay of troops	40,704 13 0	
Fees of Criminal and Civil Courts	5 436 6 3		Miscellaneous items	73,025 2 0	
Miscellaneous items	12,852 4 6	2,05 859 8 3	Rem ss on to cult vators	1 113 12 3	1 97 260 5 3
Money borrowed during the year		24 865 6 6	Uncollected balances to be recovered		33 461 9 6
Grand total		2 30 724 14 9	Grand total		2 30 24 14 9

ABSTRACT

		Rs a p
Outstand ng balances of previous years		1 59 63 15 0
Amount of rece pts for Sumbut year 1932		1 93 806 15 0
	Total	3 5° 570 14 0
Real sed during the year		1 71 80 2 9
Remiss ons		1 113 12 0
	Total	1 72,394 14 9
Recoverable balance at the close of the year		1 80 175 15 3

(Sd) FRAMJEE BHIKAJEE
Assistant Political Agent

No. 111, dated Camp Aspoor, 2nd May 1877.

From—Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., *Politl. Supdt., Meywar Hill Tracts,*
To—Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Impey, *Political Agent in Meywar.*

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Hill Tracts of Meywar for the year ending 30th April 1877.

1. *Health.*—The district has been fairly healthy. In the Meywar Bheel Corps the admissions to Hospital for 1876 were nearly twice as many as those of 1875, the difference being mainly owing to guinea-worm and abscesses, with similar diseases. Simple fever also gave 168 admissions as against 114 of 1875.

2. *Civil Dispensary.*—The admissions were just under nine hundred and greatly comprised of cases of opthalmia among children. This institution is of great service to sick travellers as well as the people of the neighbourhood.

3. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall was 33·4 inches, a little above the average of the last four years. The rain fell heavily in the beginning of the season, and damaged the staple crop, Indian-corn, to that extent that at present its price is about the same as that of wheat, notwithstanding this, however, there is no apparent distress among the Bheels. The spring crops of wheat and gram have been fairly good: an insect blight injured the wheat in some degree, but not to cause serious loss.

4. *Prices current.*

KHERWARRA.

Wheat	15 seers	per	1.	Re.	Indian-corn	18¼ seers	per	1.	Re.
Barley	18½	„	„	„	Gram	18	„	„	„
Rice	9¼	„	„	„	Salt	8½	„	„	„

5. *Public Works.*—The completion of the new road between Oodeypoor and Kherwara has been delayed owing to the urgent necessity of applying all the available Durbar labor and funds to the work of strengthening and finishing the great "bund" of the Deybur Lake near Saloombur. I propose to employ in September next the Regimental Pioneers of the Bheel Corps in the direction of local labor (which I hope to obtain from the Dungarpoor Durbar) in improving the existing cart track, so as to form an extension of this new road from Kherwara to the Guzerat frontier at Sameyra. There is considerable cart and camel traffic on this road, principally taken up with the conveyance of pilgrims from Guzerat to the temples of Rukkub Nath and Nathdwarra, and the carriage of opium from Oodeypoor to Ahmedabad and beyond. The approach of the railway to Neemuch threatens to divert all this opium traffic to that point, and to deprive the States and Thakoorats on its present course of a great source of income in the dues levied in transit. The first effect of this prospect has been a considerable reduction of these dues, and there are signs of a keener competition to secure the continuance of the traffic by a still greater reduction. I was informed by the Sameyra (Guzerat) Thakoor in November last that all interested in the matter in that direction had combined to send an Agent to come to terms with the opium traders.

6 *Post Office*—There has not been a single case of mail robbery, and the four postal lines which converge at Kherwara from Guzerat, Oodeypoor, Banswarra and Kotra are, as far as I learn, in good and regular working order

7 *Crime*—No fresh case of witch swinging, or crime in connection with witchcraft, has come to knowledge during this year His Highness the Maharawul of Dungarpoor continues his effective repressive measures in crimes of this nature, as instanced in following up the principal offender (the Bhopa) in a case which occurred several years ago The Bhopa was discovered by means of informers across the Guzerat border, and was given up by the Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, on a requisition from this Office, satisfactory evidence of his guilt having been produced before my predecessor, Major Gunning I remarked in my report of two years ago on the Maharawul's earnest action in these cases, and the proof he had then given to his subjects that the lapse of

ishment

affrays,

vas com-

ngarpoor

territory, by a band of about

from the district of Bansee

to the amount of about Rs

have been traced, and measures are being taken for their apprehension

8 *Condition of the Bheels*—There is a steady improvement in the condition of the people, the appearance of the country shows increasing agricultural operations, and gradually the predatory characteristics of the Bheels are giving way to settled and industrious habits The religious and social reformer Soorjee, the Bheel Guru, whom I mentioned in my report of 1874 75, continues to extend his influence and doctrine among his countrymen His followers are now said to number seven hundred "houses" probably over 3,000 souls The conversions all appear to be individual cases, as his followers are nowhere found in large numbers in any one particular village or tribe They are scattered throughout the Bheel communities from the Guzerat frontier near Samlajee to Kherwara and beyond Rukkub Nath Soorjee's followers are becoming "Hinduized", they speak of their "caste," observe closely the forms which distinguish them from the unconverted Bheels, and refuse to eat or drink with them They are inoffensive and industrious, and appear to be well treated by their less civilized brethren Hitherto the movement has been productive of the best results It seems to be similar to that now spreading among the Mhairs in the Beawur and Todghur districts

9 *Meywar Bheel Corps*—The popularity of this regiment among the Bheels has been increased by the boons lately granted to it in common with the other local corps The conduct of the men is excellent, and the regiment is in a very efficient state I visited Kotra in January, and found the detachment there in good order The regimental schools continue to bring forward educated Bheels for promotion to the non commissioned ranks, and afford all an opportunity of learning to read and write

10. *Durbar Troops.*—The Oodeypoor Durbar happily has had no occasion during the past year to employ these troops in any hostile operations in the Hill Tracts. The Sowars posted on the Oodeypoor-Kherwarra road have effectually secured the safety of its traffic.

11. *Muggra Hakim*, or Native Governor of the Oodeypoor Khalsa Hill Tracts. This official reports that there has been a marked decrease in crime, and that no serious cases have occurred. The spring crops were good notwithstanding the insect blight (gheru) on the wheat, which I have already mentioned in paragraph 3.

12. *International Punchayets.*—The annual punchayet between Meywar, Dungarpoor, and Mahi Kanta did not take place last year, so there was an unusual number of cases for that which assembled at Ruttunpoor on 27th November under my superintendence. After fourteen days' duty there I proceeded to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and the work was taken up and finished by Major Gunning, 2nd Assistant Political Agent. The following is the statement of the punchayet awards :—

		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Mahi Kanta *versus* Dungarpoor in 5 cases	...	67	8	0
Dungarpoor *versus* Mahi Kanta in 2 „	...	1,347	15	0
Balance in favor of Dungarpoor	...	1,280	7	0
Mahi Kanta *versus* Meywar in 8 cases ...	...	327	8	0
Meywar *versus* Mahi Kanta „ ...	...	22	0	0
Balance in favor of Mahi Kanta	...	305	8	0

I was unable to hold the punchayet for settlement of cases between Dungarpoor and Rewa Kanta owing in the first place to my absence at Delhi, and in the second to the necessity of my presence at or near the head-quarters of the Meywar Bheel Corps in March and April, in expectation of the inspection of the regiment by the Major-General Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army. I propose to hold this punchayet on or about 15th October next.

13. *Boundary Settlement.*—In February I settled a long standing boundary dispute between Bar-ka-Sher in Dungarpoor and Khundal in Juwas in Meywar, which had lately been the cause of a serious affray. I met the Political Assistant in charge of the Edur State at Pal on the 6th of April for the final settlement of the Ranee Talao land dispute between Pola in Mahi Kanta and Parah in Meywar, by witnessing Rai Bahadur Bapoobhai Gopaljee point out the field the possession of which was decided by a punchayet in 1838. This case was taken up by Majors LeGeyt and Gunning last year, and was mentioned in the last annual report. Mr. Bapoobhai however found that the marks recorded in the decision of the punchayet, of which he was Sir Ponch were not sufficiently recognizable to enable him to make a satisfactory statement, and accordingly I have proposed to meet the Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, for a regular enquiry and settlement early next season.

BHOOMIA CHIEFS.

14. *Juwas.*—The Rao, Ummer Sing, has not come up to the promise which he gave of being a good ruler by the energy and judgment

he displayed as Manager of the State during the minority of his nephew, Bairo Sing, whom he succeeded (by adoption) in December 1874 He has become careless and indolent, and the transaction of business with him is difficult and slow The revenue this year is Rupees 16 000, and expenditure Rupees 13,000, leaving a balance of Rupees 3,000 for payment to the State creditors

15 *Parah*—The Rao, Luchmun Sing, rules his small State well under the able guidance of his uncle, the Thakoor Zorawar Sing The revenue is given as Rupees 7,051

16 *Madree*—Rugnath Sing, the Chief, manages his State well The revenue is Rupees 3,475, and expenditure the same

17 *Channee*—This small Thakoorat yields this year Rupees 1,600, and its expenditure amounts to the same The Thakoor, Guman Sing, is careful and attentive

18 *Thanna*—This is a small Thakoorat similar to the above with a revenue of Rupees 1,300 Parbat Sing, the Thakoor, is painstaking in all that concerns his estate

19 I beg to enclose Captain Conolly's report on the Kotra district which is under his immediate supervision I have no remark to [illegible] and adding that during my [illegible] anuary last, on my return [illegible] families from the Joora State had lately passed over the border into Marwar, Serohi, Pahlunpoor and Mahi Kanta, where they were encouraged to settle by the offer of lands rent-free for three years The Joora Rao also mentioned this to me, *treating it as a grievance, and requesting my assistance towards* enforced return of *these families whom he regarded as his private pro*perty I explained to him that it was evident these people had not elected to abandon their homes and tribes without good reason, and I urged him to do his best, by good and liberal treatment, to keep his remaining Bheel subjects from following those who had gone

20 This report should have included the State of Dungarpoor as usual, but I regret to say that notwithstanding an early reminder in March, and repeated calls since, I have been unable to obtain the required information from that Durbar I hope however to be able to furnish a supplementary report on Dungarpoor within a few days

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No 123 dated Camp Attri 13th May 1877

From—Col T E Gordon Political Superintendent, Hill Tracts Meywar

To—Lieut Col E C Impey Political Agent Meywar

In continuation of my letter No 111, dated 27th ultimo, I have the honor herewith to furnish the report on Dungarpoor for 1876 77

DUNGARPOOR

Health—Cases of cholera appeared in the villages of Sagwarra, Bak, Karakra, Gurhi, Charasi and elsewhere, and 500 deaths of men, women, and children are said to have occurred I am inclined to think

that there is great exaggeration in this report, now made by the Dungarpoor authorities, as nothing was previously heard of it, nor have any cases of cholera occurred in the neighbourhood of Kherwara or been brought to notice in the Hill Tracts. Attention is being paid to sanitary measures in the city of Dungarpoor, and a conservancy establishment is kept up.

Crops.—Owing to an irregular rainfall last season there was considerable failure in the autumn crops, chiefly in Indian-corn. The wheat spring crop also suffered from the insect blight already remarked on in connection with my notice of the crops in the Hill Tracts.

Administration of justice.—When the Maharawul went on pilgrimage to Bindrabun, Benares, and Gya in October last, he made over charge of the State to Pundit Bhagaoti Persad, then acting as Vakeel at Dungarpoor. The Pundit has become Wuzir, and is busily engaged in introducing legal reforms and establishing new Courts of Justice. The Maharawul has not, since his return from pilgrimage in February last, resumed the superintendence of the administration of justice which he made over to the Pundit on his departure, and there is in consequence a very general feeling of disappointment among the Thakoors and people. The Durbar now reports that, under the orders of the Maharawul, all criminal and civil cases throughout the State, whether occurring in khalsa or jaghiredar's lands, are investigated by their officers, and that although much difficulty is met with from the Thakoors and others in carrying out the system, progress is being made in its establishment, and the result is good. The Thakoors, Jaghiredars and people complain however of excessive delay in the settlement of cases, and the transfer of a trial from a Thannadar's Court to that of the central authority at Dungarpoor is regarded with alarm by almost all who are summoned to it. It has been pointed out to His Highness how closely connected with the success of the new system is the avoidance of all delay when the parties and witnesses are brought together. The Minister, Bhagaoti Persad, is said to be contemplating the establishment of a Court of Appeal, and a Commission to enquire into the possession of lands obtained by the foreclosure of mortgages. These are matters which I hope to have an opportunity of speaking to the Maharawul about next week. The Pundit is a little too advanced in his propositions for a comparatively rude State like that of Dungarpoor, and the new Courts are merely regarded as the means of collecting fees and inflicting fines without giving any adequate return.

Durbar Troops.—The numbers remain the same as last year. There was a small increase during the Maharawul's absence on pilgrimage, but there was a corresponding reduction on his return.

Public Works.—The sum of Rupees 11,500 has been expended on the construction of a large well in the city, on the repair of the Ghaib Sagur and the Kunda gates, and on the renewal of a garden, and the building of a temple beyond the walls. The poor, both of the city and other places, have been largely employed on these works, receiving payment in food and cash.

Journey of the Maharawul to Muttra and Benares.—His Highness proceeded on pilgrimage in October and returned in February. He visited

Bindrabun, Muttra, Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Jubbulpoor and Bombay, and enjoyed the journey thoroughly

Revenue—The receipts for Sumbut 1932 are Rupees 1,37,350-13 3 and expenditure Rupees 1,76,514 10 3, showing a deficit of Rupees 39,163 13 No explanation is given as to the excess of expenditure, but I imagine that the pilgrimage journey above mentioned added greatly to the usual expenses

Trade—The Annual Fair at Buneshur held in March passed off successfully, though the business done was less than last year's

The usual Statements and Return are herewith forwarded, *viz*,

1 Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
2 Return of Cases, Criminal and Civil
3 Statement of Trade, Buneshur Fair

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Dungarpoor State for the Sumbut year 1932 ie A D., 1st July 1875 to 30th June 1876

	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Receipts						
Land revenue for 1832	77 989	5	3			
Revenue of land allotted to the Durbar servants	3 542	12	0			
Value of revenue paid in kind	596	0	0			
Abkaree	2 409	2	0			
Miscellaneous	3 813	10	0			
Customs	35 500	0	0			
Sookree tax levied by Durbar officials employed in collecting rents	13 500	0	0			
				1 37 350	13	3
Disbursements						
Kothar khurch or personal expenses of Maharawul	22 542	13	9			
Household expenses	1 337	13	0			
Miscellaneous	18 997	2	0			
State expenditure, viz —						
Contingent expenses	26 592	2	3			
Tribute to British Government	*35 000	0	0			
Pay of troops	70 585	13	3			
Jewels purchased	1 458	13	0			
				1 76 514	10	3

* No exchange paid on this item as the hoondee for the same was taken from the Custom Collector

Return of cases instituted during the Sumbut year 1932, i.e., from 1st July 1875 to 30th June 1876, showing the number settled and remaining.

Month.	No. of criminal cases.	No. of civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	Total.
1875.					
July	29	26	32	23	55
August	29	34	41	22	63
September	18	15	19	14	33
October	36	26	32	30	62
November	28	21	29	20	49
December	11	24	14	21	35
1876.					
January	22	26	18	30	48
February	18	21	16	23	39
March	22	21	21	22	43
April	35	27	36	26	62
May	32	35	35	32	67
June	32	24	32	24	56
Total ...	312	300	325	287	612

Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Buneshur Fair in Dungarpoor in Sumbut year 1933, A.D. 1876-77.

Sumbut year	1933
Number of shops	307

Value of cloth and cotton goods.

	Rs.	a.	p.
From Bombay and Guzerat	46,970	0	0
„ Pertabghur	48,050	0	0
„ Dungarpoor, &c.	4,750	0	0
„ Rutlam	4,750	0	0
„ Boorhanpoor	1,000	0	0
Total ...	1,05,520	0	0
Value of miscellaneous articles (muneearas, &c.) ...	4,480	0	0
„ of drugs	7,910	0	0
„ of copper and brass utensils	2,500	0	0
„ of jewels	4,125	0	0
„ of papers	50	0	0
„ of uttur (perfumes)	50	0	0
„ of provisions	1,285	0	0
„ of sweetmeats	405	0	0
„ of scabbards	150	0	0
„ of earthen pots...	100	0	0
„ of skin dubbas	100	0	0

Value of cloth and cotton goods—Contd	*Rs*	*a*	*p*
Value of gunny	250	0	0
of ironmongery	630	0	0
of cotton	450	0	0
of bangles	295	0	0
of molasses	6 864	0	0
of tobacco	4,080	0	0
of cocoanuts	2 645	0	0
Total value of goods	1 41 889	0	0
Abstract			
Goods sold	1 06 909	0	0
Do remaining on hand	34 980	0	0
Total	1 41 889	0	0

(Sd) T E GORDON *Colonel*
Poltl Supdt Hill Tracts Meywar

No 66 dated Kotra, 23rd April 1877

From—CAPT A CONOLLY, Offg 2nd Asstt Poltl Agent Meywar,
To—Political Agent Meywar

IN compliance with your No 247 of the 20th instant, I have the honor to forward to you the Kotra Administration Report for the year 1876 77.

KOTRA ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1876 77

DATED KOTRA (MEYWAR), 23RD APRIL 1877

Meteorological Observations

YEAR	*Mean temperature of the year*	Hottest month and *its mean*	Coldest month and its mean	Mean daily range	Extreme daily range	Total rainfall	Number of days in which rain fell
		May	January			In cents	
1876 77	78 25	104 87	52 25	22 54	65 89	3760	55

Number of cases treated in Hospital	238
Ditto ditto Dispensary	373
Deaths (in Hospital)	2
Sanitary arrangements and general health of the station	Good Epidemic none

Kotra was visited by the Commanding Officer in January

An arrangement made in conjunction with the Rao by Major Gunning in March 1877, lays down in detail the duties of these officers and their subordinates, apportions the Rao's private and public expenditure, and fixes the conditions under which revenue is to be collected in different parts of the district These arrangements are now being carried out and supplemented, and it is hoped that order and system will gradually replace the chaos that previously existed

The most important point affecting the Rao's interests which still remains on hand is the final settlement of his account with the Durbar (and other creditors), which will form the subject of a future report

The annual international punchayets for the disposal of cases with the bordering States of Serohi and Mahi Kanta have from various causes been postponed this year, but it is not improbable that the Mahi Kanta punchayet may be brought about before the ensuing rains

Statement of the Cases brought before the 2nd Assistant Political Agent during the year 1876-77.

Nature of Case.	In Meywar.		Serohi, Meywar.				Mahi Kanta, Meywar.				Remarks.
			Meywar, Plaintiff.		Serohi, Plaintiff.		Meywar, Plaintiff.		Mahi Kanta, Plaintiff.		
	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	
Cattle-theft	7	9	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	9	
Highway robbery ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murder	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
False imprisonment ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assault	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Abductions	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arson	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	
Boundary	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Miscellaneous	35	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	
Total ...	47	28	...	3	...	2	...	10	6	11	

(Sd.) A. Conolly, *Captain,*
Offg. 2nd Asstt. Poltl. Agent, Meywar.

JEYPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

No 80 63G, dated Jeypoor, 19th May 1877

From—MAJOR V E LAW, Officiating Political Agent, Jeypoor,

To—Asstt Agent to the Govr Genl., Rajpootana

WITH reference to your letter No 1261-172P, dated 5th instant, I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Jeypoor Political Agency for the year 1876-77

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE STATES UNDER THE JEYPOOR POLITICAL AGENCY (COMPRISING THE STATES OF JEYPOOR, KISHENGHUR, AND LAWA) FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

JEYPOOR

Introduction —Having assumed charge from Captain Baylay only about three months ago, my personal experience of the working of the administration and of the affairs of the State in general is necessarily almost *nil*, but before proceeding on furlough Captain Baylay handed over to me some notes he had made for the Annual Report, and the views therein set forth shall find full expression herein

2 The political and domestic history of the State was uneventful, but of the more notable occurrences are—(1) the Maharaja's chief visit to Simla in the month of May 1876, (2) his serious illness from a very severe and obstinate attack of malarious fever, supposed to have been contracted at Simla, and which so completely prostrated His Highness as to give rise to much anxiety and care to those around him and, (3) his ready response to the summons of His Excellency the Viceroy to attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in the month of December last, on which occasion the Maharaja, besides receiving two additional guns to his salute (increasing it from 19 to 21 guns), had the honor of being appointed a "Counsellor of the Empire"

3 But apart from political impressions, the Delhi Durbar was to the Maharaja one of extreme interest and pleasure

Besides the interchange of visits with His Excellency the Viceroy and high officials of the Government, he had the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of many Chiefs and nobles of distinction, of whom he had previously known little more than the name.

4. His Highness appears to have been exceedingly pleased with the kind attention and courtesy observed towards himself and attendants by one and all, and thankful for the excellent arrangements provided for the journey to and fro as well as for their safety, comfort, and convenience while at Delhi.

5. In connection with the Imperial Assemblage, and what may be regarded as, perhaps, one of its first fruits at Jeypoor, may be mentioned the friendly, and somewhat prolonged stay, which the Maharana of Oodeypoor and the Maharao Rao Raja of Boondee, two Rajpootana Chiefs of distinction, made with His Highness when passing through Jeypoor *en route* to their respective States in the month of January last.

6. Within the past two or three months the state of the Maharaja's health has much improved.

7. *Administration.*—There has been no notable change in either the form or *personnel* of the government.

8. Ill health has of late prevented His Highness from taking his wonted active part in the administration of the affairs of the State; but he nevertheless appears to be pretty well informed as to what is going on, and all questions of importance are, I understand, invariably reserved for his personal consideration and orders.

9. The Members of the Council appear to get through considerable amount of routine work and generally with a fair amount of expedition, but, as has been observed in previous reports, they require to be invested with more independent authority, and it might be an advantage, I think, were the Maharaja occasionally to take his seat in Council during their deliberations, so as to stimulate the members and keep them up to the mark.

10. While, on the whole, the administration is a credit to the Maharaja, it must be understood that my remarks apply only as far as the capital and its more immediate neighbourhood are concerned, and not to the district towns and more distant localities of the State, where, as far as I understand, the state of affairs is perhaps no better and no worse than in the generality of native independent territories: but I am hopeful that this may be soon remedied now that the Minister, Thakoor Futteh Sing, and other leading members of the Government, appear to have begun to make periodical tours of inspection in the districts, with a view of instituting personal enquiries and ascertaining for themselves and for the Maharaja's information how affairs are actually going on away from head-quarters.

11. In a financial point of view the State appears to be prosperous and its status unimpaired, although I understand that the surplus which had accumulated in the treasury during the incumbency of the late able and talented Minister, Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., is now considerably reduced, but there is an excuse for this in the several

Maharaja, I fear there has been but little progress made in the Durbar's meditated reforms. The terms of the proposed settlement are evidently unsuited to the people, and some of the cultivators, I am told, went so far as to actually refuse to accept them. The Maharaja appears to be aware of all this, and he had asked Captain Baylay to aid him in overcoming the difficulty, but the Imperial Assemblage and other pressing business interfered.

21. His Highness, I believe, is anxious that something should be done in the matter, and I propose taking the first favorable opportunity to discuss the subject with him.

22. Captain Baylay's opinion is that the settlement most suited to Jeypoor is the "ryotwaree."

23. *Courts of Justice.*—I have scarcely had sufficient experience to enable me to offer an opinion that would be of much value in respect to this subject, but I believe that while they may possess many good features and accord in a great measure with the ruder tastes and requirements of the residents of these parts, the people, as a rule, do not appear to have much confidence in them, and there is certainly room for improvement in the law and procedure of the Appellate Courts at the capital, while with regard to the district tribunals, the nazims do not in all cases appear to be quite of the proper stamp of men, considering the power and influence which they possess for good or evil.

24. *Health.*—Small-pox and fevers were prevalent since the month of March last. The former first made its appearance towards the end of that month, and so rapid and general has been its dissemination, that there is not, I am told, a single district town in the State that has not more or less suffered from the scourge.

25. There being no returns forthcoming, it is impossible to state, even approximately, what the extent and result of the epidemic may have been for the whole territory; but at the capital alone, where, however, the disease is said to have been severest, the total mortality since the outbreak is roughly estimated at 1,270 in a total population of, say, 130,000, while the ratio of deaths to persons attacked is as high as * per cent.

* This cannot be ascertained with any accuracy.

26. There are otherwise no abnormal features of the epidemic to notice. As usual the sufferers were confined almost exclusively to infants and young children.

27. Although now very much abated, the disease is still hanging about, and in all probability may not be got rid of altogether till the present unseasonable weather terminates.

28. *Sanitation.*—Sanitation, like almost everything else of an administrative kind, is confined for the most part to the capital and its suburbs, where the arrangements, I must say, are very creditable to the Maharaja, and much superior to what is usually to be found in Native States.

Some attention, however, would appear to be much needed in respect to the requirements of the district towns, and this it is to be hoped

will ere long receive the consideration of the Maharaja, who, I am sure, has the well being and happiness of his subjects at heart

29 In connection with this subject may be mentioned the arrangements for lighting the city of Jeypoor with gas, to which allusion was made in paragraph 25 of last year's report The gas works, as far as it is intended at present to extend them, have been completed The Maharaja appears to be satisfied, but the general opinion is that while the work is in other respects good enough, the illuminating power is some what defective and not evidently what it ought to be

30 *Medical Institutions* —As these will be reported on by the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana, it is unnecessary to enter into any detailed account of them here

31 I would explain that as the reports of this department are for the calendar, and not the official year, the period under review is for the year ending on the 31st December 1876, and as Dr Husband held charge during the whole of that time, the credit is due to him for the ability and success with which the work of the year has been carried out

32 The "Mayo Hospital," which was formally opened by the late Viceroy Lord Northbrook in the month of December 1875, is now in full working order

The in door patients are yet somewhat few, but the number obtaining out door relief is considerable

From a statement furnished to me by the Native Government, there were in all 423 new in door and 9,381 new out door patients treated in this hospital during the year 1876

In the midst of a densely populated city like Jeypoor the value of an institution of this kind cannot be over estimated

33 Under the arrangement adverted to in paragraph 26 of last year's report, Dr Hendley, the Agency Surgeon, has been associated with Dr Husband in the charge of the "Mayo Hospital," and as Consulting Physician to the Maharaja, for which services he receives Rupees 150 a month from the Durbar These two officers have worked well and harmoniously together

34 As the Maharaja's private physician, Dr Husband attended His Highness skilfully and devotedly during his long and severe illness in the months of July and August last Dr Husband made over charge to Dr Valentine, on the latter's return from furlough, in January 1877, and his departure from Jeypoor was very generally regretted

35 *Mail Robberies* —There were no mail robberies during the year under report

36 Two of the principal persons concerned in the mail robbery that took place in the Jeypoor territory in the month of November 1875, and alluded to in paragraph 28 of the previous year's report, were apprehended Part of the plunder was also recovered

The case was tried by the Harowtee International Court of Vakeels in connection with another mail robbery that had taken place in the Boondee territory, in which the same persons were concerned The Court

convicted the accused of the double offence, and sentenced them each to 14 years' imprisonment, namely, seven years for the robbery in the Jeypoor territory and seven years for the one committed in Boondee.

37. *Shekawatee.*—The relations between the Maharaja and the petty Chiefs and Thakoors of Shekawatee continue friendly, and the condition of the people happy and prosperous.

38. Dacoity and violent crime, for which this portion of the Durbar's territory was not a very great many years ago so conspicuously notorious, have become of quite as rare occurrence, and life and property just as secure, as in other parts of the State, results which could not have been secured without the employment of means and with a measure of success which reflect the highest on the Maharaja and the administration.

39. It was Captain Baylay's intention to have made a short tour in this interesting province of the State last cold season, but other important calls on his time prevented him.

Such a tour would appear to be all the more desirable, as it would seem to be some years now since the place was visited by the Political Agent.

40. *Khetree, Seekur and Ooniara.*—These are the three principal feudatory Chiefs of the Jeypoor State.

41. They are all minors, but their estates appear to be well administered by the managers.

These young Chiefs, especially Khetree, spend much of their time at Jeypoor, and appear to be on the most cordial terms with the Maharaja.

42. The debt, which has so long encumbered Khetree, is said to be nearly paid off. The head of this Chiefship is now approaching his majority. I have not seen much of him myself, but Captain Baylay, who has, describes him as an intelligent lad, but inclined to be wild and requiring careful management.

43. The affairs of the Seekur State continue prosperous; and the debt of Ooniara, it is said, is being gradually liquidated under arrangements supervised by the Jeypoor Durbar themselves.

The Chiefs of both these States appear to be nice, intelligent, and well-conducted young men, Ooniara, perhaps more particularly, showing a good deal of promise.

44. *Railway.*—The location of the Rajpootana State Railway, at least as far as the Jeypoor State is concerned, was completed in the early part of the year under review, and I gladly endorse the opinion of my predecessors as to the harmony and the wonderful absence of complaint with which the work has, under so many difficulties, been accomplished.

45. While the Durbar is certainly entitled to a fair share of the credit, these happy results could never have been attained but for the courtesy, tact, and judgment observed by the Railway staff, and to the fact of their having relied at all times as much as possible on their own resources.

46 The Government having now decided to fence the line, the evils hitherto resulting from its unprotected condition, and which have been the cause of much complaint of late on the part of the Native Government, will now be removed

47 *Railway, Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction* —There were no civil suits either entertained or heard during the year

48 On the criminal side there were in all 26 original cases adjudicated upon, involving the disposal of 28 accused persons, 21 of whom were convicted, 5 acquitted, 1 discharged under Section 210, and another under Section 205 of Act X of 1872

The offences comprised 9 non bailable, 10 bailable, and 7 subject to the Criminal Procedure Code and other special or local laws, namely,—

Offence	Number
Theft	6
Assault	8
Robbery	1
[illegible]	2
[illegible]	1
[illegible]	1
[illegible]	2
Miscellaneous	5
Total	26

There were altogether 20 persons punished, 13 with rigorous [illegible] two punished by [illegible] nent), six with fine [illegible] punishment

One was convicted a second time for the same offence, and another similarly a third time, six in all having rendered themselves liable to corporal punishment under the provisions of the Whipping Act, but only two of whom received it

Of the aggregate amount of fines imposed, namely, Rupees 187, Rupees 137 were realized at the close of the year, Rupees 25 of which were paid as compensation under Section 308 (2) Act X of 1872

There were no cases of "summary jurisdiction," and there were in all eight European British subjects brought to trial, of whom three were convicted and five acquitted

There were no commitments to the Court of Sessions

The time occupied in the disposal of the 26 cases was 233 days, or an average duration of nine days

There were no pending cases at the close of the year 1875, and a similar remark applies to the work of the year under report

There were two cases of appeal to the Pol[illegible] Agent's C[illegible] the decision of the Railw[illegible] were in both instances [illegible] directing further enquiry

49 Captain Baylay endorses his predecessor's remarks on the harmony which has characterised the official intercourse between the Railway and Durbar officials

50. The results are, on the whole, satisfactory, more particularly the favorable comparison which the past year bears to the preceding one both in respect to the number, as well as the magnitude of the offences brought to trial.

51. *Army.*—There is absolutely nothing to record under this head, except the Durbar's application to be supplied, on payment, with 2,000 stand of arms (muzzle-loaders) and accoutrements, to replace a similar number of unserviceable ones belonging to the Maharaja's infantry.

The Durbar's requisition is now before Government.

52. The condition of the armaments of the State is unchanged.

53. *Maharaja's Band.*—The Maharaja's Band, under the able direction of Mr. Böcker,* continues to enjoy its well-earned reputation for good performance.

* I regret to say that this old, valued and respected servant of the Jeypoor State died yesterday of "heat apoplexy."

54. *Meteorological observations.*—For particulars regarding this subject, see the tabulated statement A in the Appendix.

55. *Treaties and Engagements.*—The treaties and engagements between the British Government and the Durbar were faithfully upheld.

56. In the early part of February last, a deputation on the part of the Raja of Nabha waited on my predecessor with the view of negotiating an engagement between the Nabha and Jeypoor States for facilitating the mutual arrest and disposal of criminals, but for the reasons reported in this Office letter, No. 34-26G., dated 16th February 1877, to the address of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, the proposed negotiations were put off.

57. However necessary and desirable engagements of this kind may be, there must always, there seems to me, be difficulties experienced so long as the individual interests of the parties concerned are so varied, and unlike as they are in the case of the Cis-Sutlej and Rajpootana States. The very fact of the people of the former States being unarmed while those of the latter are not, and the ado which Jeypoor is always likely to make about the superior *locus standi* which she claims for her subjects, are questions not easily to be smoothed over, and which, as far as I understand, have proved the principal cause of the failure in the working of the extradition engagement concluded between Jeypoor and Patiala in 1873, and of the present objection on the part of the Jeypoor Durbar to the proposed application of that engagement to the Jheend, Nabha and Loharu States.

58. *Heinous Offences and violent Crime.*—The Political Agent has, of course, but a very imperfect knowledge of what goes on in the Courts of the Native Government, but judging from the number of cases of violent crime that has come under the cognizance of the Agency during the year, the criminal calendar appears to have been wonderfully clear, particularly when we bear in mind the peculiar physical features of the country, notably the extensive wastes and jungles of Shekawatee so notorious as robber-haunts in days gone by, the sparsity of the population and the varied local interests and jurisdictions, which facilitate both the commission of crime and the escape of the offenders.

59 As in the preceding year, there has happily been no case of Suttee, Samadh, or female infanticide, and but one instance of kidnapping for immoral purposes brought to the notice of the Political Agent The latter is at present *sub judice*

60 *Jail*—The jail continues to be very well managed by Mr Williams, the Superintendent

61 The principal defects are insufficient accommodation and the adoption of the old and objectionable system of chaining the prisoners together at night

62 Some improvements were made in the conservancy arrangements at the suggestion of my predecessor, Captain Baylay, and the Minister has intimated that additional accommodation will be gradually provided and iron gratings supplied where required, so as to do away with the necessity for the night chaining of the prisoners above referred to

63 The health of the prisoners, the average strength of whom was 960, is reported to have been good, the average daily number of sick being 47, and the total number of deaths including several cases received *in articulo mortis* 68

64 The intra mural labour system is favorably noticed by the Superintendent, and is stated to have realized a profit to the Durbar of Rupees 1,550

65 *Postal Communication*—As this subject will be reported on departmentally, I need not say more than that the working of the department was in every respect satisfactory

There were no complaints of any consequence or any occasion for the interference of the Political Agent

66 *Public Works*—This important branch of the Durbar's administration was vigorous as usual, and I gladly endorse the opinion of my predecessors as to the measure of praise which is due to Captain Jacob and his colleague, Mr Miles, for the energy, zeal and ability displayed in their work, and the patience, tact and judgment which they must have exercised in no small degree
great amount of good they have
winning the confidence and estee
the extent they have

67 The year's operations are reported to have been satisfactory, the only untoward event which occurred to mar complete success being the bursting of the Neola Bund, a structure of considerable dimensions, measuring 6,400 feet in length, and constructed at a cost of Rupees 17,612 The cause of this mishap is attributed to a peculiarity of the local soil and the pressure of a high flood further surcharged by the overflowing of some village tanks situated a little higher up in the immediate neighbourhood

68 The total amount expended during the twelvemonth was Rupees 5,62,919, about Rupees 5,000 less than in the preceding year, which was, however, an exceptional one, the outlay in 1873 74 being very little over four lakhs (Rupees 4,00,000)

The principal heads of disbursement are—

				Rs.	a.	p.
I.	Original works	...	..	88,483	0	0
II	Repairs ...	...	...	62,531	0	0
III.	Miscellaneous	...	...	1,60,378	0	0
IV.	Irrigation ..	...	...	2,26,038	0	0
V.	Establishments	..	...	25,489	0	0
		Total	...	5,62,919	0	0

69. Works of irrigation, it will be seen, have received a large share of attention, the expenditure under this head being nearly five times as much as it was in the preceding twelve months, which we may accept as being as convincing a proof as any of the favor in which these projects are now beginning to be held by the Durbar and the cultivators generally.

70. In a financial point of view alone the Native Government is to be congratulated on the success of these works.

In some instances the return on the original outlay was as much as 50 per cent.; but taking it at an average, including the gross expenditure and one or more of the works either not yet quite finished or which had not been in operation during the whole year, the net return on the capital invested was a little over 5 per cent.

71. Captain Jacob attributes much of the success of his department in the past year to a growing personal interest on the part of the members of the Durbar in respect to the expediency of irrigation extension and the development of the public works of the State generally, and this is certainly an important movement in the right direction.

72. *City Water Supply.*—This scheme has been completed and is in full working order.

73. The water storage, which was found to be deficient, has been increased by the addition of a second reservoir, measuring 150′ × 150′ × 15′.

74. The quality of the water was tested by the Government Analyst at Calcutta and reported on most favorably, and the difficulties, which at one time, it was thought, might result from the interference of the religious scruples of the higher caste citizens with the free use of the water, have not been experienced.

75. Very few private houses have yet had the water laid on, but it is intended to make this more general as soon as a scale of water-rates can be got ready, and which is now under consideration.

76. There is no water-rate levied on the city; and the total cost of maintenance, which was Rupees 19,616 for the year under report, is borne exclusively by the Durbar.

77. The cost of supply is about four annas per 1,000 gallons of water, which compares favorably with the rates obtaining at Calcutta and Bombay, which are said to be 10 annas and eight pies and 12 annas respectively per 1,000 gallons.

78. *Ice Machines.*—The Maharaja has lately set up two or more large ice machines in close vicinity to the Aman-i-Shah water-works, the arrangements for the working of which, together with the distribu-

tion of ice, have had the attention of Captain Jacob There is an ice depôt at the hotel near the Post Office and another within the city. The price charged for ice is most moderate

79 *Public Garden*—The progress of this work continues, but there is yet much to be done before it can be said to be completed

80 Captain Jacob takes immense interest in this institution, and there is now in contemplation the addition of a zoological to its present botanical features

81 The head gardener notices the successful introduction of many horticultural novelties and foreign specimens, and an increasing demand for seeds and plants, particularly roses, from out-stations

82 As a place of recreation and public resort the garden is an inestimable boon to the citizens of Jeypoor

83 The cost of the maintenance of the garden is at present about Rupees 3,000 per mensem

84 *Communications*—The total mileage of metalled roads in the Jeypoor territory is 226½ miles, the whole of which was maintained in a thorough state of repair.

85. *Road from Mandaor to Kerowlee*—This new road, which will be an important "feeder" to the Rajpootana State Railway, is nearly all metalled and bridged, and is expected to be ready for traffic in a month or so Its total length is 49 miles

86 *Road from Jeypoor to Tonk*—A joint work of the Jeypoor and Tonk Durbars bei [illegible] r the supervision of Captain Jacob [illegible] long ago, but the delay on the part [illegible] the necessary funds has hindered the Tonk section, which Captain Jacob reports, however, will in all probability be completed in the present month

87 *Tonk and Deolee Road*—A newly projected work intended to provide a "fair weather" road, instead of the present almost impracticable tract, between Tonk and Deolee

The route passes through the three States of Jeypoor, Tonk and Boondee, the total length being a little over 38 miles

The preliminaries have been concluded, and the estimates are now under preparation

88 *Albert Memorial Hall*—It is proposed to erect this hall at the capital to commemorate the Prince of Wales' visit to Jeypoor in 1876 at a cost of three lakhs (3,00,000) of rupees The building has not yet been commenced, but competitive designs, which had been invited, have been received from the most well known architects in India and are now under the Maharaja's consideration

89 [illegible]
services ar [illegible]
Governme [illegible]
buildings—such as the Telegraph and Post Offices and the Agency Hospital

During the past year he was specially occupied with the Station Church, which is a handsome edifice of the early English style of architecture, intended to seat 100 persons, and erected at a cost of over Rupees 16,000, all raised, I understand, by private subscription, except a Government grant-in-aid of Rupees 5,000. This building was completed during the year and opened for public worship last Christmas day.

90. *Education.*—Education continues to flourish at Jeypoor.

91. There has been a falling-off somewhat in the attendance at the Maharaja's College, which was 759 against 832 in the preceding year. This the Principal accounts for by the diversion caused by the recent establishment of Missionary Schools in various parts of the city; and a similar reason is given for a like falling-off in the class attendance of the Zillah Schools. In all other respects there has been no appreciable change.

92. The usual tabulated statements are appended and marked B to E, inclusive.

93. *Girls' School.*—This institution with its several branches appears to be doing well and gaining in popularity.

94. The Head Mistress, Miss Joyce and her assistant teachers are entitled to much credit for these favorable results and for succeeding in accomplishing so much against the many obstacles and impediments which obstruct the dissemination of female education in Native independent States.

95. The total amount expended on this institution during the year was Rupees 5,911, and the average cost of educating each pupil Rupees 9-14-6.

96. *School of Art.*—There is nothing to notice regarding this institution, which appears to be in much the same condition as when last reported on.

97. *International Court of Vakeels.*—The tabulated Statement F in the Appendix indicates the amount of work performed by the Court of Vakeels during the year, and statement G, the nature of the cases adjudicated upon.

The total number of cases instituted during the year is 113, the number disposed of 95, and the balance remaining at the close of the year 23.

The average duration of trials was 2 months and 15 days.

The total amount of claims for money compensation is Rupees 70,428-11, of which Rupees 3,096-13-4 was awarded to suitors.

There were four instances of appeal to the Court of the Agent to Governor-General, Rajpootana, in three of which the lower Courts' decisions were upheld; the result of the other instance is not yet known.

Of the aggregate amount of property said to have been stolen or plundered, namely, Rupees 70,428-11, only rupees 25 worth was recovered.

Out of a total of 137 persons apprehended and brought to trial, there were in all 27 convicted to whom imprisonment was awarded as a punishment, the terms of the sentences ranging as follows —

Over	6 months and under	1 year		10
"	1 year "	3 years		9
"	3 years "	5 "		1
"	5 " "	10 "		5
"	10 " "	14 "		1
	14 years			1
				27

Fines to the amount of Rupees 2,617-2 6 were imposed, of which Rupees 2,117-2 6 were realized and deposited in the Jeypoor Agency Fine Fund in accordance with the terms of the Court's proceedings

98 —*Compensatory Awards by the International Court of Vakeels* — The statement in the Appendix marked H shows the amount (Rupees 7,799-0-5) due to the Agency Treasurer on account of these awards, but of this amount the sum of Rupees 3,392-5-10 only has been outstanding more than a twelvemonth (and then only a very short time in excess of that period), but as the amount is small, and the Durbars concerned have promised an early settlement, it has not been considered expedient to trouble Government with a special report in the matter

99 —*Forest conservancy* —I cannot find that much progress has been made in this department of the administration, and what little has been made is confined almost entirely to some tentative measures at the capital or in its immediate neighbourhood

This is much to be regretted seeing the importance which forest conservation is to a State so generally denude of timber as Jeypoor is, and where the scarcity of that material, for even local requirements, is year by year becoming more felt

100 —*Vakeels* —These officials, Captain Baylay records, had one and all given him every satisfaction, but he desired more particularly to notice Munshi Dhurmah Lall, the Jeypoor Attendant Vakeel, who is also the Durbar's representative Member in the Agency International Court, for the able and efficient services which he had rendered in the discharge of the arduous and often delicate and responsible duties of his twofold office

101 —*Office Establishment* —The Office Clerks, both in the English and Vernacular Departments, have, Captain Baylay observes, worked well and zealously He specially notices Mr Howard as a most valuable Head Clerk, and Tota Ram, the Mir Munshi, as a hard working official of whom he had formed a high opinion

102 My own experience fully bears out these observations, and I gladly endorse all that Captain Baylay has said regarding both the Vakeels and the Office establishment

103 While on this subject it may not be out of place to notice the steadily increasing work of the Agency Office This I find has more than quadrupled within the past few years, while the strength of the establishment has remained unchanged

The result is that an undue amount of work has been thrown on the clerks, which it is but fair to them to state has only been accomplished by their praiseworthy application and working much out of Office hours.

104. With even my short experience of the Office I feel I can safely affirm that were not the Head Clerk and the Mir Munshi both first-rate men, the work could not go on for a week.

105. As some remedial measures must sooner or later be adopted, I propose addressing the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, on the subject at an early date.

106. *Kishenghur.*—The affairs of Kishenghur appear to continue to progress prosperously.

107. The State, which is apparently very well administered, gives no trouble to the Political Agent, and the Maharaja continues to maintain the high character which he has hitherto held as an able and careful ruler, and of a Chief interested in the welfare and happiness of his people.

108. The only important domestic event that took place during the year is the marriage of two of His Highness' daughters, one to the Maharana of Oodeypoor, in the month of October 1876, and the other to the Maharao Raja of Ulwur, in February last.

109. The heavy expense which these events entailed have somewhat crippled the Maharaja financially, and he has applied to Government for a loan of Rupees 50,000, the result of which has not been communicated.

110. Not having yet received the usual statistics from the Durbar, which I am told, however, are being prepared at Kishenghur, I am unable to state exactly what the income and expenditure were for the year under report, but I understand there was a small deficit.

111. *Health.*—Though not quite so severe as in the Jeypoor territory, small-pox and fevers prevailed to a considerable extent, and the former has not yet quite disappeared.

112. *Harvests.*—There was a fair average rainfall which filled the tanks and secured fair harvest outturns, and the prices of food grains were rather more favorable to the consumer than in the previous year.

113. *Education.*—There is no appreciable change to report in the educational institutions of the State. They would appear just to have their ground.

114. *Mail robberies.*—No mail robbery occurred during the year under report.

115. *Relations.*—The relations between the Maharaja, his Durbar, and the British Government have as usual been of the most cordial nature, and the same remark applies in respect to His Highness' relations with his own feudatories and the neighbouring Chiefships generally.

LAWA

116 The result of the year's administration of this small Chiefship is very satisfactory and full of future promise

117 The rains were favorable, and the crops abundant, while the general health of the people is favorably reported on

118 Notwithstanding one or two items of "extraordinary" expenditure during the year and the increase to the Thakoor's personal allowance, which was sanctioned by Foreign Office letter, No 3170P, dated 19th December 1876, there was a surplus of nearly Rupees 3,000, which, together with other available funds, have been placed at the disposal of Captain Jacob, the Jeypoor Durbar's Executive Engineer, in view to the carrying out of the irrigation schemes sanctioned in the Officiating Agent to the Governor General's letter, No $\frac{5701}{1856}$G, dated 7th November last

119 Much credit seems to be due to the manager, Thakoor Ram Sing and those associated with him for the energy, zeal, and success which *characterised the year's administration*

A.

Statement of the Thermometer readings at Jeypoor during the years 1875 and 1876.

	1875.			1876.		
	At sunrise.	At 2 P.M.	At sunset.	At sunrise.	At 2 P.M.	At sunset.
January	55·74	77·12	68·71	48·80	81·73	70·13
February	59·70	78·03	77·45	62·0	80·86	74·10
March	73·84	97·24	89·48	72·00	85·32	80·44
April	75·03	97·20	89·50	80·96	95·11	89·54
May	88·	103·45	95·13	89·12	106·16	96·93
June	92·3	105·07	102·57	90·11	105·93	99·90
July	84·25	97·23	89·07	84·32	93·45	87·69
August	84·84	97·55	89·90	81·80	90·51	86·06
September	81·93	91·90	85·77	65·33	90·33	60·8
October	74·90	87·61	81·69	72·19	98·32	83·54
November	68·77	87·13	85·40	67·66	86·33	79·23
December	60·06	81·39	70·13	60·29	79·32	69·74

B.

Tabular Statement showing the number of Muktubs and Chutsalas in the Jeypoor territory partially supported by the Raj.

LOCALITIES.	Muktubs.	Chutsalas.	Total.	Total number of Pupils.
Sewaie Jeypoor	54	51	105	1,949
Zillah "	3	41	44	722
" Hendown	7	....	7	130
" Sewai Madhopoor	1	10	11	220
" Chatsoo	1	8	9	170
" Mullarna	....	14	14	210
" Deosa	....	21	21	408
" Buswa	....	15	15	330
" Tourawati	1	30	31	688
" Sambhur	....	4	4	90
" Gungapur	1	12	13	270
" Lalsout	....	6	6	180
" Toda Bheem	1	7	8	145
" Shekawatee	18	44	62	1,626
" Malpoora	....	4	4	71
" Tojee	1	4	5	99
" Kote Kassim	1	3	4	59
" Newayee	....	6	6	125
" Boulee	....	3	3	55
" Mohwa	1	5	6	124
" Danta Ramghur	2	12	14	264
Total ...	92	303	395	8,235

JEYPOOR,
The 19th May 1877.

(Sd.) V. E. LAW, *Major,*
Offg. Political Agent.

C

Tabular Statement showing the number of Elementary Schools in the Zillah of Jeypoor for the year 1876 77

Names of Zillahs	Number of persons in School	Number of Hindee Schools	Total number of Schools	Number of pupils — Hindoos	Mahomedans	Total	Remarks
Sewai Madhopoor	1	1	2	45	11	56	
Chatsoo	1	1	2	54	2	56	
Nawayee	1		1	20	2	22	
Malpoora		1	1	24		24	
Mullarna		1	1	15		15	
Hindown	2	1	3	66	18	84	
Mohwa	1		1	33	4	27	
Kot Binnawar	1		1	14		14	
Buswa	1		1	27	3	30	
Deosa	1		1	13	4	7	
Amber		1	1	28		28	
Langaneer	1	1	2	24	3	27	
Toda Rai Sing		1	1	10		10	
Jhoonjnoo	1	1	2	44	29	73	
Oodeypoor	1		1	19	10	29	
Cherawa	1		1	3	8	11	
Singhana	1		1	2	18	20	
Bubbai	1		1	6	4	10	
Tourawatti	1	1	2	35	5	40	
Pragpura	1		1	14	3	17	
Byrath	1		1	18	13	31	
Kot Kassim	1	1	2	54	4	58	
Narana	1		1	16	1	17	
Sambhur	1	1	2	28	22	50	
Danta Ramghur	1		1	9	2	11	
Sree Madhopoor		1	1	23		23	
Wazirpoor	1		1	10	6	16	
Futteypoor		1	1				
Luchmanghur	1		1				
Ramghur	1		1				
Danta	1		1	10	5	15	
Total	26	14	40	670	177	847	

JEYPOOR,
The 19*th May* 1877

(Sd) V, E LAW, *Major*,
Offg Political Agent

K

D.

Statistical Return of the Sanscrit College and Chandpole Branch School for the year 1876-77.

Names of Institutions.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the roll at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying each language at the close of the year.						Receipts.	Charges.			Difference between receipts and charges.		Average amount cost of educating each pupil.	Remarks.
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Arabic.	Sanscrit.	Hindee.		Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.				
														Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*			*Rs. a. p.*	
Sanscrit College	Jeypoor.		213	...	...	213	158	...	...	...	...	162	51	7,685 12 0	7,520 0 0	165 12 0	7,685 12 0	...	...	36 1 4	
Chandpole Branch School ...	Jeypoor.		58	6	...	64	51	...	44	...	...	20	...	289 8 0	289 8 0	......	289 8 0	...	...	4 8 3	

JEYPOOR,
The 19th May 1877.

(Sd.) V. E. LAW, *Major*,
Offg. Political Agent.

E.

Statistical Return of the Maharaja's College and Rajpoot School for the year 1876-77.

Names of Institutions	Locality	When established	*Number of pupils on the roll at the end of the year*				Average daily attendance	*Number of pupils studying each language at the close of the year*						Receipts	*Charges*			*Difference between receipts and charges*		Average annual cost of educating each pupil
			Hindoos	Mahomedans	Christians	Total		English	Persian	Oordoo	Arabic	Sanscrit	Hindee		Current	Extraordinary	Total			
														Rs a p	*Rs a p*	*Rs a p*	*Rs a p*			*Rs a. p*
Jeypoor Maharaja s College	Jeypoor	1844	584	175		759	521	528	136	450	4	21	131	23 645 2 3	22 906 6 6	738 11 9	23 645 2 3			31 2 6
Rajpoot School		1862	32	8		4	18	40	24				15	4,755 14 0	4,755 14 0		4,755 14 0			118 14 0

JEYPOOR,
The 19th May 1877.

(Sd) V E LAW, *Major,*
Offg Polil Agent.

F.

Statement showing the working of the Jeypoor International Court of Vakeels during the year 1876.

Detail.			Number of cases.	Remarks.
Remaining under trial 1st January 1876	...	...	5	
Instituted during the year ...	...	...	113	
	Total	...	118	
Settled during the year	...	...	95	
Remaining unsettled 31st December 1876	...	...	23	

G.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Jeypoor International Court of Vakeels during the year 1876.

Offences.	Number of cases.	Remarks.
Against the person.		
Murder	3	
Wounding	1	
Against property.		
Highway robbery, with aggravated circumstances ...	*Nil.*	
Ditto without ditto ...	10	
Theft, simple	15	
Cattle-theft	35	
Arson	1	
Destruction of cultivation	16	
Raiding	3	
Miscellaneous	2	
	95	

H.

Statement showing the Agency Treasurer's outstanding claims on account of compensatory awards by the International Court of Vakeels at close of the year 1876.

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Jeypoor	514 13 6	63 9 0	578 6 6	
Jodhpoor	3,392 5 10	1,596 15 10	4,989 5 8	
Bickaneer	650 0 0	262 4 6	912 4 6	
Kishenghur	189 14 0	35 6 0	225 4 0	
Ulwur	247 11 6	10 0 6	257 12 0	
Kerowlee	5,126 10 3	43 10 3	570 4 6	
Puttiala	201 10 0	64 1 3	265 11 3	
	5,723 1 1	2,075 15 4	7,799 0 5	

JEYPOOR,
The 19*th May* 1877.

(Sd.) V. E. LAW, *Major,*
Offg. Poltl. Agent.

MARWAR AGENCY REPORT

No 50 4P, dated Camp Aboo, 21st May 1877

From—MAJOR C K M WALTER Political Agent Marwar and Jeysulmere, and Superintendent of Mullanee,

To—A C LYALL, Esq, Agent, Governor General, in Rajpootana

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Political Administration of the Marwar and Jeysulmere States and of the District of Mullanee for the official year 1876 77

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE MARWAR AND JEYSULMERE STATES AND OF THE DISTRICT OF MULLANEE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1876-77.

MARWAR

THE year under report has been remarkable for the heaviest rainfall ever known in Marwar, two registers were kept in the city, one by the Maharaja's Private Secretary and the other by the Native Doctor in charge of the Dispensary by the former the fall is said to have been 23 65 as per margin, whilst by the latter 25 9 were registered

April	01
June	60
July	5 00
August	6 46
September	10 41
February	1 05
March	12

2 *Autumn Crops*—The autumn crops were exceedingly good, in a few villages some damage was caused by locusts, bajra and moth have been cheaper this season than for many years past

3 *Spring Crops*—The heavy rainfall in September 10 41 was most beneficial for the spring crops, and, notwithstanding some injury through high winds and hail, the outturn has been far above the average

4 *Health*—With the exception of a few cases of small-pox in the month of April, and fever and dysentery which prevailed rather more extensively than usual in the months of October and November owing to the unusual rainfall, the health of the district has been good

5. *His Highness the Maharaja*—The Maharaja attended the [illegible] from [illegible] urned [illegible] ay at [illegible] long [illegible] at variance, interchanged visits, and the intercourse [illegible] them is now of a very friendly nature

6. *Honor conferred at the Imperial Assemblage on three Thakoors of Marwar.*—On the occasion of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the Imperial title, that of "Rao Bahadoor" was bestowed upon three of the principal Thakoors of Marwar, *viz.*, Pokaran, Koochaman and Kherwa. The first is the Senior Thakoor of the State, and holds the position of "Purdhan." So far back as 1846, this gentleman earned the thanks of Government by offering to supply camels for the use of the British army then in the field. The second and third did good service under myself in the mutiny of 1857; the bestowal of these honors has been much appreciated throughout Marwar.

7. *No Resident Agent at Jodhpoor for more than six months of the year.*—For a little more than six months of the year I was officiating as Agent to the Governor-General. The duties of the Marwar Office were conducted at different times by Lieutenant Yate, Captain Fraser, and Lieutenant Thornton, Assistants to the Agent, Governor-General, in addition to their own duties, Jodhpoor was therefore without a Resident Agent during that period. Under the circumstances, no tour of the States and districts under this Agency could be made, and this will account for the brevity of the present report.

8. *Re-appointment of Mehta Bijey Sing to the post of Dewan.*—When the Maharaja first succeeded to the guddee in 1873, he appointed as Minister Mehta Bijey Sing, the man acknowledged by all to be the best fitted for the post. Owing to some misunderstanding with his colleagues he resigned his appointment early in 1875, since when there have been three different Dewans, none of whom were strong enough for the position. I am glad to be able to report that the Maharaja has now re-appointed Bijey Sing and has associated with him in the "Moosahibut" or "Ministry" His Highness' brother Maharaj Kishore Sing.

9. I have always been of opinion that it would be advantageous to the Maharaja to employ his numerous brothers in various capacities in the State, and I am exceedingly glad that a beginning has been thus made. Maharaj Kishore Sing is of course a little inexperienced, but he is working hard, and will I hope turn out a good administrative officer.

10. Maharaj Pertap Sing is anxious to have the command of the army, and as he is an own-brother of His Highness, and takes an especial interest in military affairs, the appointment, which I hope the Maharaja will bestow on him, would be an appropriate one.

11. To another brother, Maharaj Bhopal Sing, His Highness has assigned the duty of Superintendent of a batch of deserted and semi-deserted villages made over for cultivation to various petty Rajpoot Thakoors. If the scheme answers it will be very creditable to the Maharaja, besides being the means of increasing his revenue by bringing under tillage large tracts of what have hitherto been waste land.

12. *Settlement of Bowrees at Sojut.*—I am exceedingly glad to be able to state that the Bowree settlement at Sojut, to which I referred in paragraph 43 of last year's report, may be said to be a complete

success There are now located at this place 175 of the tribe, *viz*, 47 men, 46 women, 40 boys and 42 girls They are all employed in agricultural labour, and have during the last cold season worked nine wells

13 The success of a scheme of this kind must depend almost entirely on the person entrusted to carry it out The Maharaja has been most fortunate in having as Hakim of Sojut a gentleman named Kishen Doss, who from the very first took up the plan with energy and a determination that it should succeed, he deserves great credit for all he has done, and if other Hakims could be imbued with some of his spirit, and would endeavour as energetically as he to reform these predatory tribes, crime would decrease to a minimum, and there would be a considerable increase in the quantity of land brought under cultivation, as all these men are good agriculturists, and only require a little management and supervision to make them become decent members of society

14 *Meenas and Bheels* —Until some thoroughly well-organized scheme for the reform of the wild tribes of Meenas and Bheels inhabiting the southern and south-eastern portions of Marwar is set on foot, we can never hope to put down crime in those districts The Meenas who had been so long in outlawry, but who were pardoned and settled down as detailed in paragraph 28 of the Annual Report for 1874 75, have ever since behaved well, and taken to agricultural pursuits this is in itself a proof that these men are capable of reform But the majority of them prefer leading a lawless life, and the Durbar is in a great measure powerless to coerce them When followed up after committing some crime, they invariably take to the hills, where they can easily avoid pursuit Once having become outlaws they care not what evil deeds they commit, and gain their livelihood by crime Owing to the fear of their being driven into outlawry and raiding the country, their acts are condoned or winked at by the local authorities, and hence year by year these men get bolder and more reckless They are upheld in their lawlessness by many of the Thakoors on whose villages they reside, who no doubt get the lion's share of their ill-gotten gains

15 A notable instance of the manner in which this class of men defy the Durbar was mentioned to me the other day There is a notorious village entirely inhabited by Meenas in the Godewar district of Marwar, called Panchota, the Thakoor of which for years past has not paid his dues to the Durbar The Hakim of the district was ordered to recover these arrears, but the Thakoor took not the slightest notice of the demands made on him, and the former knew well that if he attempted to enforce his orders, the latter would at once flee to the hills with all his followers, some 300 in number, and the whole country would be up, so for the sake of peace, I have no doubt the Durbar will be content to leave the rebel alone, all this has however a bad effect, and some steps for punishing these refractory lords of the forest will sooner or later have to be taken

16 *Dewuluti Thakoors of Jallore giving trouble* —The Dewuluti Thakoors of the Jallore district have been giving trouble of late, these men hold their estates under Bhoom tenure, and their ancestors were the

original proprietors of the soil before the advent of the Rathores. They pay, like the Thakoors of Mullanee, "Fouj Bul" or Army tribute. It was formerly the custom for the Durbars to send a force against these Thakoors every five or seven years when the arrears of tribute which were never paid willingly were recovered. Of late years the amount of tribute has been fixed at a very moderate, I may almost say, nominal rate, and it is generally paid up without difficulty.

17. *Thakoor of Loheeana's alleged grievances.*—The Thakoor of Loheeana, who has the rank of Rana, is the head of the Dewuluti clan in the Jallore district; he possesses an estate comprising 5½ villages. The late Rana died some three years ago, leaving four sons, the two eldest notorious bad characters, known to have been personally concerned in various raids in bye-gone years. Prior to his death the old Rana made over one village of his estate to his second son, Veerjee, and another to the two younger brothers between them. This course of action did not approve itself to Saljee, the eldest son, now Rana of Loheeana, and a family feud arose. Many attempts have been made, not only by the Durbar, but by myself and Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell, to settle the dispute between the brothers, but Saljee refuses any settlement, and insists upon the villages being restored to him. Another alleged grievance of his is a long-standing boundary dispute between the Thakoor of Seelasun and himself. Many endeavours have been made to settle this dispute also, but Saljee will abide by no decision but what would be entirely in his favor, and I believe his claim is an utterly false one.

18. *On being pressed to settle disputes goes into outlawry.*—Last cold weather when pressed to settle the above disputes the Rana went into outlawry, and with him the Thakoors of Malwarra, Kajmala and Poorun, who all had some real or fancied grievance. On this the Durbar moved a force to coerce these recusant gentry, and I am glad to say that the three last-mentioned Thakoors have shown themselves amenable to reason; they have given themselves up to the Durbar officials with the force, have entered into ample security for future good conduct, and agreed to make good any damage they may have done whilst in outlawry; as also to refer their disputes to the Durbar officials, by whose decision they have bound themselves to abide.

19. Rana Saljee however still holds out. The force is now before Loheeana, and attempts are still being made to bring him to reason; if these fail his estate will be taken possession of by the Durbar, and the Rana severely punished when caught. He has his strongholds in the hills, where he will probably for some time be able to defy the Durbar. He is, however, so entirely in the wrong, and has so unnecessarily disturbed the peace of the country, that every one in the neighbourhood is anxious that he should either be induced to come to terms, or else meet with the punishment he so richly deserves. In the event of his continuing obstinate, he will, I hope, have but a small following of his own immediate retainers; he will find it difficult to obtain shelter in any village; and in and after the rainy season a residence in the hills is exceedingly unhealthy, so that, on the whole, he is not likely to gain much by his contumacious conduct.

20. *Probable civilizing effect of the line of Railway to connect Ajmere with Ahmedabad.*—I am very sanguine that when the Railway

to connect Ajmere with Ahmedabad is commenced, it will have a civilizing effect on the wild clans, near whose villages and fastnesses in the hills the line will mainly run

21 *Generally peaceful condition of other parts of Marwar* —It is satisfactory to record that in other parts of Marwar the year under report has been a fairly peaceful one, and on the western border unusually quiet The officers of the Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys, as also those of the Customs Department who have been lately employed in making enquiries regarding salt in Marwar, all bear testimony to the civility which they have met with on all sides, and to the freedom from theft, whilst they also speak favorably of the generally peaceful state of the country

22 *Maharaja and his Thakoors* —The Maharaja, I am glad to say, is on very friendly terms with all his principal Thakoors His Highness has lately increased the number of these gentlemen, who take their turn of duty at the capital, from three to four, and constantly avails himself of their advice and assistance in carrying on the business of the State

23 *Mail robberies* —There have been no attacks on the Government mail during the year under report

24 *Mayo College,*—During the year there have been eight pupils from Marwar on the rolls of the Mayo College, two of these however were absent without leave When the next sessions commences in July, the full complement of twelve pupils will be sent to the College Amongst the new boys will be the young Thakoor of Awah and a son of Maharaj Zorawur Sing, a nephew of His Highness the Maharaja

25 *Mayo College continued* —In my Annual Report for 1868 69, when Political Agent at Bhurtpoor, I advocated the establishment of an institution for the education of Native Rulers and the sons of Nobles I then pointed out how backward, compared with other portions of India, this province was in the point of education, and especially as regards the sons of gentlemen In the Mayo College I see the beginning of better days for the elite of Rajpootana, and if the College proves a success, as we are fairly entitled from its present position to consider it will be, a great work will have been done, and we may confidently hope that the next generation of Native Rulers in Rajpootana will show that the exertions made for the enlightenment and improvement of the present youth of the province has not been in vain

26, *Nobles' School at Jodhpoor* —The Maharaja has seriously taken up the subject of the education of the sons of his feudatories The Nobles' School at Jodhpoor has now a fair number of scholars, and the Dewan under the orders of His Highness has lately arranged for these boys being lodged and boarded in the city If this system is properly carried out much benefit will be secured to the youthful aristocracy of Marwar

27 *Marwar High Schools* —The number of pupils attending the Marwar High School has considerably increased during the year, three of the pupils went up for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, two of whom succeeded in passing, this is very creditable to all concerned, but especially to Pundit Madho Pershad, the Superintendent

original proprietors of the soil before the advent of the Rathores. They pay, like the Thakoors of Mullanee, "Fouj Bul" or Army tribute. It was formerly the custom for the Durbars to send a force against these Thakoors every five or seven years when the arrears of tribute which were never paid willingly were recovered. Of late years the amount of tribute has been fixed at a very moderate, I may almost say, nominal rate, and it is generally paid up without difficulty.

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[illegible]

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of all the Educational Institutions in Marwar, and to the Head Master Gunga Pershad who was sent at my request from Bareilly by Mr. Kempson, Director-General of Education in the North-Western Provinces.

28. *Marwar Court of Vakeels.*—A statement annexed to this report gives a list of the cases instituted in and disposed of by the Marwar International Court of Vakeels during the year. The number of cases instituted was only 59 against 119 in 1875-76, and 113 in 1874-75; this is in itself a sure proof of the peaceful state of the country as compared with former years.

29. Twenty cases were left undisposed of at the end of the official year 1875-76; there were therefore 79 cases in all for trial; of these 68 were decided, leaving only 11 cases for trial at the end of the year and the most of these were cleared off at the Sessions held by me a Jodhpoor in April.

30. Of the abovementioned 68 cases, 12 were of highw robbery without aggravated circumstances, 12 of theft, 20 o lifting, three of dacoity, one of dacoity with wounding, and dacoity with murder, one of burglary and 18 miscellaneous case

31. The amount of compensation awarded to sufferers various Native States was Rupees 1,689-15-0 against Rupees in 1875-76, and Rupees 7,523-9-0 in 1874-75, another satisfa of crime being on the decrease.

32. *Jeysulmere.*—I have little to write about regarding Jeysulmere; the rainfall was I believe good, and the ou autumn crop favorable.

33. *His Highness the Maharawul.*—His Highness rawul does not enjoy good health, but the last accounts him have been better. He governs his small territory q and, as far as I can learn, no serious crimes have occurred

34. *Durbar held at Jeysulmere on the occasion of th Her Majesty of the Imperial title.*—Captain Conolly, S mand of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, was deputed, the Government of India, to Jeysulmere to be preser held by the Maharawul in honor of the assumption the Queen of the title of Empress of India. Everyth His Highness to show his appreciation of the occasio a gala one in the distant capital of the Bhattis.

35. *Mullanee.*—For the reasons given in parag to visit the province of Mullanee during the year.

36. *Rainfall and outturn of crops.*—The parts of Marwar was above the average, and the excellent, notwithstanding slight damage done b staple food of the country, sold at 1¼ maunds for of grass also were good and plentiful, so that bo well provided for.

The Luni again overflowed its banks, and in crops in its neighbourhood were good, and w for the rupee.

37 *Little crime during the year* —I am glad to say that there have been no very serious crimes during the year In Jessole, one of the principal towns, there have been several cases of house breaking at night, the perpetrators of which have not yet been found out, but the district has generally been very quiet

38 *Suicides* —There were seven cases of suicide during the year, four men and three women, of the men three hung themselves and one cut his throat, two of the women drowned themselves and one hung herself

39 *Accidental deaths* —The accidental deaths were four in number one man and two women met their deaths by drowning and one woman by a snake bite

40 *Tilwarra Fair* —This fair took place in March, there are said to have been about 50,000 people present

41 The number of animals brought to the fair was as follows —

Horses belonging to merchants		400
To Jaghirdars and others		2 000
	Total	2 400
Camels		9 000
Young bullocks		30 000
Full sized do		35 000
	Total	65 000

Of the horses only 200 were sold, the reason given for the meagre sale of these animals this year is the non attendance of purchasers from our Native cavalry regiments

29,000 bullocks, *viz*, 15,000 young and 14 000 full sized, found purchasers, as did also 1,000 out of the 9,000 camels

42 There were 1,205 shops of different kinds, at which goods, &c, to the value of Rupees 3,24,000 as under were sold —

	Rs
Cloth	95 000
Opium	1 25 000
Flour of sorts	50 000
Sweetmeats	5 000
Pedlars wares	10 000
Brass pots &c	11 000
Native shoes	9 000
Ivory bangles	2 000
Parched gram	1 000
Hides	5 000
Native liquor	1 000
Grass wood and fodder	10 000

[illegible] ...bar forces being employed near [illegible] he usual number of troops could [illegible] in consequence police arrangements were not so good as usual, and there were several cases of theft and cattle lifting

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Marwar International Court of Vakeels during the official year ending on the 31st March 1877.

Against property—	No.
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances ...	12
Theft without ditto ...	12
Cattle-lifting	20
Dacoity	3
Ditto with wounding	1
Ditto with murder	1
Burglary	1
Miscellaneous	18
Total ...	68

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, *Major,*
Political Agent.

Statement showing the working of the Marwar International Court of Vakeels during the official year from the 1st April 1876 to the 31st March 1877.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of Decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.						
							Remaining at the close of the year.	Appealed during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.
						Rs. a. p.							
Marwar	20	59	79	68	11	1,689 15 0	1	2	3	3	...	...	...

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, *Major,*
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Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Marwar Court of Vakeels during the official year from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877*

	Dacoity	Dacoity with wounding	Dacoity with murder	Highway robbery	Highway robbery with murder	Highway robbery with wounding	Theft	Theft with wounding	Theft with murder	Murder	Kidnapping	Extortion	Arson	Poisoning	Cattle lifting	Recognition of cattle	Burglary	Forcible confinement	Miscellaneous	Counterfeiting coin	Total
Quarter ending 30th June 1876	1			5			4					1			9	3					23
Do do 30th September 1876							4					1			3				3		11
Do do 31st December 1876	2	1		2			3					1			5	1					15
Do do 31st March 1877			1	5			1					3			3	1	1		4		19
Grand total	3	1	1	12			12					6			20	5	1		7		68

(Sd) C K M WALTER, *Major*,
Political Agent

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY REPORT.

No. 266-7P., dated Deolee, 14th May 1877.

From—LIEUT.-COL. J. C. BERKELEY, Poltl. Agent, Harowtee and Tonk,
To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Agent, Govr.-Genl. for the States of *Rajpootana*.

The Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1876-77 will have reference only to the States mentioned in the margin.

Boondee, Tonk, Shahpoora.

2. *Jhallawar and Kotah temporarily detached from Harowtee Agency.*—It was noted in the Report for last year that an officer (Captain Abbott) had been appointed to the Political Superintendence of the Jhallawar State during the minority of the young Chief. This officer was at first under the general direction of the Political Agent, Harowtee, but it was afterwards found convenient to place him in direct communication with the Agent to the Governor-General. For the present therefore this Office has no part in Jhallawar affairs.

On the resignation by Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan, K.C.S.I., of his post as Superintendent of Kotah, Government was pleased to appoint Major Powlett to be Political Agent of that State. Kotah will therefore find no place in the Harowtee Report for this year.

3. *Changes in the Agency.*—In August 1876 Captain Muir, Officiating Political Agent, went on leave. He was subsequently appointed to officiate as Agent, Governor-General, Moorshedabad. In November, on my return from furlough, I was re-appointed to the Harowtee Agency. Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Clay, Commandant of the Deolee Irregular Force, held charge of the Office of Political Agent from August to November.

4. *Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.*—The most noteworthy event of the year was the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Their Highnesses the Maharao Raja of Boondee and the Nawab of Tonk * took part in the ceremonies observed on that occasion. The former received distinguished honors. He was nominated a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and also received the Honorable Title of "Councillor to the Empress." The Nawab of Tonk had restored to him the salute which was curtailed in consequence of the misdeeds of his predecessor. Both Chiefs were grateful for the honors bestowed on them, and carried away pleasant impressions of the Imperial Assemblage.

* Note.—Surgeon-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck was detailed in political charge of the Nawab during the Assemblage.

5. *General Health.*—The general health has been good. There was no cholera. Towards the close of the year small-pox appeared at Boondee and Shahpoora, but the disease was of a mild type and soon disappeared.

6 *Weather, Rainfall, and Crops* —The amount of rainfall is shown in the margin No returns are received from Boondee The fall was somewhat excessive and unseasonable, and damage was done to the rain crops The cold weather harvest was good, in some places above the average In parts of Shahpoora standing crops were injured by hail in March Prices in the district are normal, and the year on the whole may be considered a prosperous one

Deolee	40 4
Tonk	27 3
Shahpoora	Return untrustworthy

7 *Communications—Jeypoor and Tonk Road* —The road from Jeypoor to Tonk was completed to within four miles of the latter city that is as far as the north bank of the Banas River The cost to Tonk of this road has amounted to Rupees 52 400 which has been paid by yearly instalments A small balance of some Rupees 1,200 remains unpaid

8 *Tonk and Deolee fair weather road* —The proposed line was surveyed by Mr Miles, Executive Engineer, in February, and a report and estimate submitted, showing the cost of a fair weather road from Deolee to the Jeypoor and Boondee border, and from the Boondee and Tonk border to Tonk respectively No estimate for the Boondee portion was prepared as the Boondee Durbar preferred doing the work themselves

Both the Jeypoor and Tonk Durbars have asked for estimates for making the road a metalled one, and these estimates are now being prepared

The Boondee Durbar has lately intimated its desire to have the portion of the road through the Boondee territory also constructed by the Jeypoor Public Works officers, the estimate for this work is being prepared accordingly

The earthwork estimated as sufficient for a fair weather road will be enough for the earthwork required for a metalled road, and, as soon as funds are available, the Jeypoor officers will begin work

9 *Road from Deolee to the Boondee Frontier* —A good fair weather road has been made (as previously reported) by the Boondee Durbar from Boondee to within five miles of the Cantonment of Deolee In these five miles is a rocky pass through a small range of hills This has long been an obstacle to wheeled traffic Under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, the States interested were called on to contribute to the cost of the construction of a metalled road connecting Deolee with the Boondee fair weather track above mentioned A survey was made by the Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad Division The estimated cost amounts to Rupees 10,744, of which the States have contributed as shown below —

	Rs
Meywar	3 500
Kotah	1 000
Boondee	1 000
Jhallawar	1 000
Tonk	500
Total	7 000

The work is in hand, and the road will, it is hoped, be metalled and opened for traffic by the end of the rainy season.

10. *Boondee and Kotah fair weather road.*—The unfinished portion of this road, 10 miles, to which allusion was made in last year's report, will, it is hoped, be completed this year.

11. *Boondee.*—During his visit to Delhi the Maharao Raja threw off, to a great extent, the reserve by which he is characterized. He was greatly interested in the proceedings, and on the occasions which brought him into contact with other Chiefs, he showed a vivacity and desire for social intercourse which were certainly unusual. He repeatedly begged for introductions, and chatted freely with those whose acquaintance he made. He is deeply and sincerely impressed by the honors conferred on him; and this feeling appears to have made him more amenable to advice and more ready to take his share in works of public usefulness. He has lately not only contributed his quota to the road from Deolee to his frontier, but has also promised to pay for that portion of the Tonk and Deolee fair weather road which falls within Boondee limits. To those who are acquainted with the Maharao Raja's character and opinions these will seem to be no small concessions.

12. On his return from Delhi the Chief was induced to pay a visit to Jeypoor, where he was received with every honor, and was most hospitably entertained by the Maharaja. This visit represents the healing of an old sore between the two Durbars.

13. Unfortunately His Highness fell ill at Jeypoor, and was for some time in a rather precarious state of health. This delayed his return to his capital. He was however in time to meet the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General on his return from Kotah in the end of February. The Chief's health is now nearly restored, but he is subject to attacks of fever which weaken him greatly.

14. *Administration of the State.*—During the year under report the Manager of the State was dismissed, and his place filled by another. The administration remains, as heretofore, almost exclusively in the hands of the Chief. The people are contented and prosperous. No complaints come from Boondee. The Maharao Raja contemplates making new arrangements for the management of his affairs, with special reference to the eventuality of his death. He has spoken more than once on this subject, but as yet his proposals have taken no definite shape.

15. *Public Works.*—A large masonry reservoir on the Boondee and Kotah road, the commencement of which was mentioned in last year's report, has been completed. Rest-houses for travellers have been erected at various places on the road between Deolee and Kotah.

16. *Agent, Governor-General's visit.*—Major Walter, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, passed through Boondee twice in February. On the latter occasion he paid a private visit to the Chief, whose health did not permit of his taking part in public ceremonies.

17. *Boondee Mail Robbery.*—Mention was made in last year's report of a mail robbery that occurred in the Boondee territory on the 7th March

1876 The culprits, two in number, were apprehended, and, on conviction, were sentenced each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment in the Ajmere jail Evidence being forthcoming that these two men had committed a similar crime in Jeypoor in November 1875, they were convicted on this second charge, and sentenced each to a further term of seven years' rigorous imprisonment The Durbars of Meywar and Boondee rendered valuable aid in the capture of these criminals This was suitably recognized by the Government of India

18 *Tonk* —The affairs of this Principality are not in a satisfactory state The administration is nominally carried on by Sahibzada Hafiz Ibadulla Khan, who has done good work in his time but who is now from age and bad health unable to sustain the burden of office The Nawab is well-meaning and very ready to listen to good counsel but his character is not a strong one, and he suffers from a chronic bodily ailment which unfits him for heavy work He spoke very freely to Major Walter and myself, when Tonk was visited in February last Both he and the Minister agreed that the present machinery of the Government was defective, and also that there was no one in Tonk fitted for the post of Minister Under these circumstances His Highness was anxious to obtain the services of some native gentleman of character and capability to superintend the business of the State In this he will I trust, succeed, but such an official would have great difficulties to contend with There is much intrigue and bad feeling in the Tonk, principally due to the pretensions of certain of the Sahibzadas These gentlemen are relatives of the Chief, and have allowances and grants of land from the State They claim semi independence, and show an insubordinate spirit towards the Durbar There are symptoms at times of a fanatical spirit at Tonk, which shews itself in an in[illegible]

[illegible] unruly relatives, and shews no sympathy with them in their religious prejudices

19 *Finances* —The report usually received from the Durbar has not yet come, but there is no doubt that the financial condition of the State is daily becoming worse No real attempt is made to bring the expenditure within the income, and fresh debt is therefore accumulated The Nawab's visit to Delhi is said to have cost nearly a lakh of rupees, a sum greatly in excess of all needful outlay From want of proper management much of the revenue for the past year remains un recovered

20 The St[illegible] apart from each other The[illegible] y officials who, to a great exte[illegible] easy, even with a good government, to overlook these efficiently As it is, there is scarcely any supervision at all

21 A strong and capable Minister, fully supported by the Nawab, might do much at Tonk At present there is no government, and the State is drifting towards ruin

22. *Death and birth of a son.*—The Nawab's third son died in September 1876. In January 1877 a fourth son was born, who is now heir to His Highness.

23. *Mayo College.*—The estimate for the Tonk boarding-house, in connection with the Mayo College, amounted to Rupees 6,940, of which Rupees 4,000 have been paid during the year.

24. *Rajpootana and Harowtee Agency Treasurer's Debt.*—Rupees 2,189-8-6 are due by the State, on account of awards of the Court of Vakeels, to the Harowtee Treasurer. The Durbar also owes Rupees 150 to the Rajpootana Agency Treasurer. The early settlement of these claims is promised; their non-payment, even for a time, is an evidence of the straits to which the finances of the State have been brought.

25. *The Mogheeas of Nimbahera.*—The measures proposed by Captain Muir for dealing with this robber tribe were forwarded for opinion to the General Superintendent of the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity. The scheme was approved by that officer, and was submitted with his remarks to the Government of India. Further reports and opinions were called for, and the matter is still under discussion. It is proposed that a special officer be deputed to superintend the proceedings, and without this it would be almost impossible to effect the settlement of this troublesome question.

26. The subject has been brought before His Highness the Nawab, who is willing to give his support to any plan that may be approved of, and also has intimated his readiness to bear his share of the expense.

27. Meanwhile no reports of serious outrages by Mogheeas have reached this Office during the year under report.

28. *Visits of the Agent to the Governor-General to Courts, Jail, &c.*—The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by the Political Agent, visited the Civil and Criminal Courts, the Jail and the Dispensary. The records of the Courts seemed well kept. The system is a relic of the British Superintendency—the Jail was clean, and the Dispensary in good order. The Native Doctor is popular. The Nawab readily agreed to proposals made by Dr. Moore for increasing the pay of the Dispensary Establishment. In this, as in other matters, mentioned above, I have found His Highness very pleasant to deal with.

SHAHPOORA.

29. *The Chief.*—The young Chief is making progress in the study of Sanscrit, and has begun to read English. He is immensely improved as regards his capability. He takes an active and intelligent part in the Administration, attending Court daily for several hours and passing orders on cases himself. He is of an excellent disposition, and is most anxious to do what is best for his estate and people.

30. *Boundary disputes.*—The boundary disputes, which have for some time caused an unpleasant feeling between Shahpoora and the State of Meywar have now been taken up, and several have been settled

during the year by Mr Syud Jáfir Husen, a Native Gentleman who was deputed to this duty under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General

31 In April last a sad event occurred at Mandalghur, a place in Meywar, some 25 miles from Shahpoora Major Bolden, of Her Majes [illegible] h two other gentle- [illegible] nce was sent in to [illegible] he 9th Bengal Ca- [illegible] He was afterwards [illegible] Amputation of the leg was found needful, and [illegible] ensued shortly after the operation

32 *I mention this here, in order to bear testimony to the very* cordial and ready action of the Shahpoora Chief on this occasion He *assisted Dr Ferris in every way, and moreover, on hearing of the acci*dent, at once despatched the Native Doctor from Shahpoora to Mandal*ghur with medicines, &c I have already officially acknowledged the* Chief's good offices, but I deem it my duty to take this opportunity of bringing the matter before you, and, through you, before the Government of India

33. *Finances.*—An Abstract Statement of the year's Receipts and Disbursements will be found below :—

Income.	Amount.	Total.	Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
			Ordinary.		
1. Balance in hand	...	16,487 7 6	Tribute .	15,919 11 3	
Ordinary.			Civil Establishment .	29,876 8 9	
			Troops and Police ..	21,112 11 9	
			Personal expenses .	12,723 13 0	
2. Land revenue ...	1,20,652 7 0		Stables elephants, camels, carriage, and cattle establishments	23,063 7 9	
3. Customs...	14,654 6 6		Charities	4,750 9 0	
4. Abkaree...	2,981 5 0		Public works and tank repairs .	11,832 11 6	
5. Jaghiredars' tribute... ..	14,174 5 0		Dispensary . .	1,956 0 6	
6. Bhom Barar dues	2,417 6 0		School . .	1,193 13 0	
7. Patel and Patwari dues ...	2,182 11 9		Miscellaneous ..	22,010 11 9	
8. Chowkidari ...	1,537 3 6				
9. Law and Justice ...	6,814 12 3				
10. Miscellaneous	7,679 11 0		Total, Ordinary .	.....	1,45,070 1 3
Total, Ordinary ...	....	1,73,124 4 0	*Extraordinary.*		
			Boundary and Oodeypoor expenses ..	12,293 8 3	
			Debts liquidated	5,599 4 0	
			Deposit	10,000 0 0	
			Total, Extraordinary ...	......	27,892 12 3
			Total expenditure of year . .	......	1,72,962 13 6
			Balance	......	16,648 14 0
Grand total, Receipts ...	....	1,89,611 11 6	Grand total	......	1,89,611 11 6

Rupees 50,000 from the balance of 1875 deposited in the Khas Treasury.

34 The income amounted to Rupees 1,73 124 4 0 and the expenditure to Rupees 1,72,962 13 0 The cash balance in the Treasury at the close of the year was Rupees 16,648 14 0 The sum of Rupees 5 599 has been paid in liquidation of debt leaving a balance of acknowledged debt amounting to Rupees 22 670 12 0 There are other claims on the State, alluded to in paragraph 65 of last year's report, which are disputed The cost of the two visits of the Maharana of Oodeypoor have swelled the expenditure which exceeds that of last year by Rupees 9,701-13 0

35 *Judicial*—The following Statement shows the business done in the Courts during the year —

Cases	Pending	Instituted	Total	Decreed	Compromised	Dismissed	Struck off	Total disposed of	Balance	Appealed*						
										Pending	Instituted	Total	Compromised	Revised	Reversed	Balance
Criminal	48	847	895		6?4	177		801	94	1	22	23	8	6	5	4
Civil*	47	264	311	206	3?	9	4	251	60	2	14	16	9	3	1	3
Revenue	25	112	137		89	18		107	30							
Miscellaneous	8	94	10?		55	16		71	31							

* Of the 2?5 applications for the execution of decrees 168 were executed Stamp fee &c realized amounted to Rupees 1 541-0-3

36 Of the 1,185 persons criminally accused 555 were fined, 58 were imprisoned, five were whipped, and 439 were discharged, leaving 133 under trial at close of year The fines realized amounted to Rupees 5,273 12 0

37 *Visit to Shahpoora*—I visited Shahpoora in the beginning of April The Chief went with me to the Jail and Dispensary, where everything was found in a satisfactory state The vaccinator complained that the people resisted his operations, but the Chief does all in his power to assist him, and we may hope that in time the prejudices of the people will be overcome

Jail and Dispensary

38 *School*—The school was examined The attendance is good and the boys are well taught A girls' school opened under the special auspices of the Chief, had 20 attendants against 12 of last year

Meena Kherar

39 The Meena Kherar has been quiet during the year This is becoming a stereotyped remark with regard to a district once the most turbulent in Rajpootana

40 *Station of Deolee*—The pontoon raft, alluded to by Captain Muir last year, which was to have solved the difficulty of the passage of the Banas River, has proved a failure It struggled across once or twice, and then the gear gave way, and the raft was carried some miles down the river It was eventually recovered, but could not be used again

The Jeypoor Durbar has established a ferry boat, on which the station is now dependent during the rains. It is very desirable that some efficient means of crossing this river should be established under Government control.

41. The Agency Dispensary and School continue their good work.

42. The Station Church, built by the men of the Deolee Irregular Force, was opened for Divine Service on Sunday the 11th February 1877. Major Walter, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, was at Deolee at the time, and the opening services were well attended. The Church is now regularly used every Sunday. It is still unfurnished, but the Chaplain is making arrangements to supply what is required.

43. *Judicial.*—Statements exhibiting the working of the Harowtee International Court are attached; 165 cases were disposed of, leaving 18 on the file at the close of the year, the average duration of each case being 57 days.

44. Of the 14 cases under appeal the decisions in six were confirmed and in one reversed. The result in the remaining seven is not yet known.

45. The aggregate amount sued for as compensation for property plundered was Rupees 42,787-8-4. Of this property to the value of Rupees 3,816-1-9 was recovered, and compensation to the value of Rupees 3,585-5-6 awarded. Rupees 20 were paid as blood-money.

Statement showing the working of the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakeels during the year 1876-77.

Agency.	No. of cases pending at beginning of year.	No of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of claims.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	Appeals to higher Courts.							REMARKS.
								Remained at close of the year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
						Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*								
Harowtee and Tonk International Court from 1st April to 31st March 1877.	26	157	183	165	18	42,787 8 4	3,585 5 6	5	9	14	6	...	1	7	Stolen property recovered valued at Rupees 3,816-1-9.

DEOLEE,
The 14*th May* 1877.

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Poltl. Agent, Harowtee & Tonk.

Abstract Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakeels during the year 1876-77

CRIMES	No of cases from 1st April 1866 to 31st March 1877	REMARKS
Against person		
Murder	3	
Assault with wounding	2	
Total	5	
Against property		
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	1	
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances	10	
Gang robbery with and without aggravated circumstances	1	
Theft with aggravated circumstances		
" without " "	40	
Cattle-lifting	42	
Premeditated dacoity	26	
Arson	1	
Burglary	1	
Counterfeit coining	1	
Miscellaneous	37	
Poisoning		
Total	165	

DEOLEE, *The* 14*th May* 1877 } (Sd) J C BERKELEY, *Lieut Col*, *Poltl Agent, Harowtee & Tonk*

EASTERN STATES AGENCY REPORT.

No. 280, dated Agra, 23rd May 1877.

From—CAPT. J. W. RIDGEWAY, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Eastern States Political Agency for the year 1876-77.

2. In March 1876 Colonel Wright had made over temporary charge of the Agency to the Officiating Agency Surgeon Dr. S. Brereton, who officiated till 11th August, when I joined my appointment as Political Agent. A few days after I accompanied the Maharaja to Simla, making over charge of the current duties to Surgeon Brereton. I rejoined on 28th October, but having been placed on special duty for the Imperial Assemblage, I proceeded to Delhi on 24th November, rejoining on 14th January 1877. During my absence Dr. Spencer, who, on return from furlough, had relieved Dr. Brereton as Agency Surgeon, held charge of the current duties.

3. On Dr. Spencer's arrival Dr. Brereton was deputed to the Jeypoor-Kerowlee border for the purpose of settling several disputed boundaries, especially a serious dispute between Baroda of Jeypoor and Palita of Kerowlee. I have not yet received Dr. Brereton's report, but I understand that the duty has been very satisfactorily performed.

4. A record of the events of the year would be incomplete without prominent mention of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

The Maharajas of Kerowlee and Bhurtpoor both accepted the Viceroy's invitation, and were much impressed, not only by the magnificence of the spectacle, but also by the kindness and courtesy which they experienced at His Excellency's hands.

The Maharaja of Bhurtpoor was on this occasion advanced to the dignity of a G.C.S.I. The honor (which was quite unexpected) is much appreciated by His Highness as a certificate of his merits and nobility by Her Majesty the Empress. I know of no Chief who attaches so great a value to the good opinion of the Viceroy; the sentiment is a lever by which His Highness may often be moved into progress when every other motive would fail. His Highness feared lest his naturally undemonstrative manner might suggest doubts as to his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him, and he asked me to remove any such impression when an opportunity occurred.

5. It is unnecessary for me to make any apology on this score on behalf of the Maharaja of Kerowlee. The delight of His Highness when he was informed that the Viceroy intended to present him with three 6-pounder guns was unmistakable. No gift could have been more appropriate to the representative of a warlike race, and it amused the simple-minded Maharaja to compare it with

the less stern honois and decorations bestowed on his biother Chiefs Indeed, I fear that the V ... the debt due by the State to the British ... ubtedly was to the worried Minister of ... it was not entirely lost sight of, before the vision of these 6-pounders

6 His Highness suffered much suspense until the arrival of the guns in his capital in March last Unfortunately he was away in the district, and the guns were permitted to enter the city without any pomp or parade The omission, however, was amply repaired on His Highness' return A grand ceremony took place, it was a gala day in Kerowlee, the people assembled, the troops were paraded, and the guns, decorated with flowers, were worshipped and consecrated by the priests amid general rejoicing After much deliberation it had been decided by the M ... s sight and the g ... the fort, where I ...

Such simplicity in these cynical days appears worthy of record, it certainly brings home to a Political Officer a true idea of the childlike nature of the men whom it is his mission to influence

7 The head quarters of the Agency were removed from Bhurtpoor to Agra in November last

BHURTPOOR

8 *Rainfall, corps, &c* —In the margin I give the return of rainfall for the years as registered by Assistant Surgeon Bholanath Biswas 35 87 inches of rain fell during a period of 40 days Abundant crops followed this copious supply, the statement appended shows that low prices prevailed during the year

	In	C
April 1876	0	10
May "	0	70
June "	2	28
July	12	53
August 1876	7	9
September "	9	62
October	0	40
January 1877	0	18
February	0	72
March	0	25
Total for the year	33	87

9 *General health* —The general health has been good Cholera was rife in Bhurtpoor city from 28th April to 12th October, and 218 deaths were reported The district escaped entirely

10 *Death of His Highness' consort and daughter* —Among the victims of cholera in August was His Highness' consort the Jateaniwali Rani She was soon followed to the pyre by her infant daughter, who succumbed to an attack of bronchitis

11 *His Highness' heir* —The Maharaja's only living issue is his son Kunarji Ram Sing, a bright intelligent child about six years old He enjoys, I am happy to say, good health

12 *The Maharaja* —Thanks to his active and temperate habits, the Maharaja rarely knows a day's illness His Highness is very fond of drilling his cavalry, this is almost the only recreation he allows himself He is painstaking and diligent as regards business Our relations continue to be very friendly

N

13. *Visit of Maharaja to Simla.*—In August the Maharaja proceeded to Simla. The rainy weather then prevailing prevented His Highness from enjoying his visit as much as he expected, but he returned home well pleased with his reception.

14. *Boundary disputes.*—A boundary dispute between Jeypoor and Bhurtpoor has been settled by Dr. Brereton. There only now remain unsettled two boundary disputes; both are between Ulwur and Bhurtpoor and are unimportant.

15. *Appropriation of land.*—The Durbar have had frequent occasion to remonstrate against the action of officers serving under the Government, North-Western Provinces, in appropriating land in their outlying villages without reference to them. These summary proceedings much irritate the Durbar, and greatly increase the difficulties the Political Agent has to encounter when he attempts to induce the Durbar to acquiesce in any project in which the co-operation of British officers is concerned.

16. It is most unfortunate that the payment of compensation for land appropriated by our Government should be so long delayed. As an instance, I may quote the case of land taken up by the North-Western Provinces for canal purposes in the Bhurtpoor village of Dharampura so long since as 1875. No compensation has yet been paid, although this Office has not failed to represent the desirability of a settlement to the authorities.

17. It should be remembered, in order to appreciate the inconvenience which follows the summary action commented on, that the Bhurtpoor Durbar is most jealous of its authority. A morbid craving for the semblance, as much as for the substance of independence, possesses it. If this is satisfied—and it may often be satisfied without any harm to ourselves—its obstructive attitude generally ceases. During the recent negociations nearly all our difficulties originated in this jealous and suspicious temper; the Durbar was quite willing to do all we wanted, but the bugbear of some possible future interference kept creeping in between us.

18. Situated on the borders of Agra, the Durbar trembles lest the waves of British jurisdiction should gradually steal into Bhurtpoor, and it is persuaded that it can only guard itself against inundation by an obstinate and vigilant resistance to every encroachment. It therefore jealously watches and criticises the attitude of our officers, and an unguarded act on the part of the least responsible of them may often revive all the unhappy suspicion and jealousy which the Political Officers have, with perhaps some success, been struggling to allay.

19. *Importation of sulphur.*—No passes are now required for the exportation of sulphur from British territory. I understand that it was the wish of the Government of India that the rules prescribed for the transport of sulphur within the North-Western Provinces should also control its export, but I cannot discover that this has been done. It is very desirable that we should have full information as to the extent of this trade with Native States.

20 *Extradition*—The Extradition Treaty has worked smoothly, but it requires much care and discrimination on the part of the Political Agent in order to check the tendency of the Durbar to trump up criminal charges where the real offence is political

21 *Rajpootana State Railway*—The Railway authorities continue to act in harmony with the Durbar A misunderstanding occurred in March last, in consequence of an affray which took place between the Railway employes and some Durbar servants at Bhurtpoor Railway Station The affair was mischievously exaggerated by the Sub Inspector of Police, to whom the enquiry was entrusted, but it was reduced to its true proportions in the course of an investigation which I made on the spot

It appeared that some of the Railway people had unwarrantably (or, as they say, chivalrously) dissuaded some dancing girls from proceeding to the Palace to fulfil an engagement for which they had been brought from Agra A scuffle ensued, but it ceased so soon as the solitary British Policeman appeared on the scene

Both the Railway and Police employés concerned in the affair have been transferred to other parts of the line, and the Durbar servants implicated have been punished by the Maharaja

22 *Wild cattle*—The wild cattle of Bhurtpoor are still complained of by the neighbouring British villages

In company with the Maharaja and the Collector of Agra I visited the villages most affected, and was surprised to find the mischief done by these pampered animals so much less than I expected Nevertheless, it is a real grievance, for the villagers both in Bhurtpoor and British territory have to build high mud walls round their fields to keep the animals out I do not however see how the Durbar can be held responsible They say 'Our religion forbids us to kill these sacred animals notwithstanding the loss they inflict on us We do not drive them into your villages, on the contrary we entertain an expensive establishment to keep them away from the border If in spite of these precautions they enter your villages, then seize them, kill them, or do anything you like with them We claim no property in them" The truth is that the British villagers are quite as opposed to violent interference with the sacred cow as the Maharaja himself

It is worthy of note that Circulars have lately appeared in the Agra and, I believe, in other districts of the North-Western Provinces warning Hindoos against the destruction of cows I understand that the authorities do not believe these Circulars to have originated in Bhurtpoor territory

23 *Royalty for stone*—The Durbar have withdrawn their claim for royalty on stone taken by Messrs Glover & Co from Bhurtpoor territory for the construction of the Railway, on the understanding that any stone required in future shall be paid for

24 *Finances*—The returns appended to this Report must be accepted with caution During the recent negociations it was the object of the

Durbar to depreciate its resources, and of course it does not stultify itself in the returns now submitted. Indeed, I do not know whether any Native State would like to show a large surplus. Such publicity would soon scatter to the winds the secret hoards which are believed by intelligent Natives to exist, even in the most bankrupt States.

25. *Receipts.*—The receipts for the year ending September 1875 amount to Rupees 30,86,448 against Rupees 31,70,194 for 1874. Salt shows a decrease of Rupees 13,000, and customs a decrease of over Rupees 30,000.

26. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure was Rupees 29,99,738 against Rupees 30,51,489 in the preceding year. Rupees 3,33,000 were expended on public works. The cost of the army is nearly eight lakhs. The Maharaja would be most loth to reduce this, though, with the exception of the cavalry (which is the best I have seen in any Native State, not excepting Gwalior), the force is not very efficient.

27. *Salt works.*—A comparative statement is appended for the years 1871-72, 1872-73, 1873-74, 1874-75 and 1875-76, showing the number of salt works, the total outturn, the amount sold, the State income, and the receipts of the manufacturers for each year.

It will be observed that the trade has very much depreciated; the recent reduction of price of Sambhur salt would doubtless have accelerated its downfall had a day of grace been allowed.

28. *Dispensaries.*—There are 12 dispensaries now existing in Bhurtpoor territory; they are supervised by the Agency Surgeon, Doctor Spencer. The total number of patients treated during the year was 62,812 at an average cost per case of 2 annas 7 pies; 17,776 persons were vaccinated, 15,266 successfully so. The average cost of each successful case was 2 annas 6 pies.

It is needless for me to dilate upon the blessings which these dispensaries confer on the people, but I feel assured that as they owe their creation to our prompting, so they only continue to exist through our influence. The fact that they do not directly pay is sufficient reason for condemning them in the eyes of the Bhurtpoor Durbar.

29. *Jails.*—The Jails continue to be superintended by Assistant Surgeon Bholanath Biswas. The Central Jail is a building which might be much improved.

30. *Education.*—There has been a marked increase in the attendance of pupils at the schools. The educational staff has been strengthened, 28 new schools have been opened and nine have been closed. It appears that the villagers bear part of the expense of the Halkabandi schools, and a school is opened or closed at their desire; 28 pupils have been employed as teachers and two as clerks. His Highness appears chiefly to select the State employés from the numerous hungry pleaders who abound in Agra and other British towns.

31. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—The administration of justice appears to be good; it is strictly supervised by the Maharaja.

32 *Hospitality of the Maharaja* —I must not conclude this review of the year in Bhurtpoor
the Maharaja so cheerfully
his State This hospitabl
alluded above to the excessive dislike which His Highness has to the intervention of the British official, and I should be doing His Highness an injustice if I did not notice the pleasure it affords him to receive and entertain English sportsmen and visitors

KEROWLEE

33 *Visit to Kerowlee* —I visited Kerowlee in January last at the conclusion of the Imperial Assemblage It presents a marked contrast to Bhurtpoor in both its social and physical aspects

34 In Bhurtpoor the Chief is a despot, there is no aristocracy between him and the people Consequently, save when the paramount power interferes, there is no check on his will and caprice No one dares to question his policy, for his displeasure means absolute ruin to its object

35 In Kerowlee there is a haughty, I may say turbulent, aristocracy tenacious of its own rights and of the rights of its dependents

36 Bhurtpoor is far better administered than Kerowlee This is partly owing to the shrewd and diligent character of the Chief, who keeps the reins of power tightly in his own grasp, and allows no one else to lay finger on them His Highness may drive hardly, but only he drives

37 In Kerowlee there is no centralization Tahsildars are selected from favor, without any regard to their qualifications So long as they remit the usual amount of revenue, they are irresponsible as regards the exercise of their authority

38 Nature has certainly been more gracious to the Jat than to the Rajpoot State Bhurtpoor for the most part is highly cultivated, while Kerowlee is cut up with ravines and covered with stony hills Nevertheless, much might be done by a prudent and far sighted Ruler, such as the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor, to increase the cultivation of the country

39 Nevertheless, it is pleasant for the Political Officer to ex-
irtpoor with its thin varnish
unsophisticated Kerowlee In
as a disinterested friend and
arbitrator All are glad to see him, each party hastens to enlist his sympathy on its side, while the Chief—usually the shuttlecock of factions—sits calmly by, ready to adopt, gratefully and unhesitatingly, his opinion

40 *The Maharaja's advisers* —The principal Minister is Brikbhan Sing, who has long been incapacitated by age and sickness from taking any share in the administration

His deputy, Ram Narain, is a clever, determined man, who has, I believe, the financial prosperity of the State at his heart. Retrenchment however is not a popular cry in Kerowlee, and Ram Narain meets with bitter opposition.

Jagarnath Pal, a younger son of the Thakoor of Edalpoor, is also an influential official. He is an able, well-meaning young man, but of course it is difficult for him to withstand the influence which his brother Thakoors bring to bear on him. He is accordingly in opposition to Ram Narain. Notwithstanding that he is at present on the wrong side, I think it most desirable that he should remain in power. If he climbs high, other Thakoors may be induced to follow his example, and I can see no hope of an efficient administration of the State till they do so.

Shamlal, a Banya, is an astute trimmer, with a natural bias towards abuses.

41. *The Finances.*—Such are the Maharaja's chief advisers. I was not surprised to find the finances in a very unsatisfactory condition, and I lost no time in advising the Maharaja to retrench. It appears that the income and expenditure are about equal, and there is a debt of about two lakhs. This chiefly consists of arrears of pay to the army and small loans from bankers in the city. It is proposed to retrench the expenditure on the army by about 20,000 annually The balance required, about 40,000, will be contributed by such of the State officials as enjoy emoluments in both land and money. It is calculated that in three years the State debt will be thus liquidated.

42. It is apparently the custom of the Kerowlee Durbar to call upon the brotherhood and officials to aid the State when it is financially embarrassed. I was present in the Durbar on this occasion; when they were invited to come forward with their contributions all agreed to do so, although naturally there was no enthusiasm.

When I congratulated the Maharaja on the loyalty which could stand so severe a test, he replied, "we are all brothers here, there is no outsider among us. The interest of one is the interest of all." At the same time I am disappointed that His Highness does not find it possible to apply the shears of retrenchment to his own expenses.

43. *Sujan Pal.*—When in Kerowlee I effected, as I hoped, a reconciliation between the Maharaja and the disappointed claimant of the Chiefship, Sujan Pal, who has long been disaffected. Sujan Pal is a fine, manly, young fellow, and I can quite understand his having enlisted the unanimous vote of the zenana in his behalf.

Want had however tamed his spirit, and he accepted my advice to crave forgiveness from the Maharaja, and to accept gratefully any provision which His Highness might make for him.

It was somewhat touching to see this proud young man, in public Durbar, throw himself at the feet of the Chief. The Maharaja rose, and after rebuking him for his ingratitude, with an air of dignity (by no means habitual to him) pronounced his forgiveness and bestowed upon him an estate for his support.

I regret that I could not stay long enough in Kerowlee to see this reconciliation take root, for I learn that Sujan Pal has been persuaded by the zenana to refuse the estate given to him by the Maharaja I do not think that the affair will be settled till Sujan Pal's father and grandfather, who are in almost open rebellion, have been coerced If they do not submit to the demands of the Durbar, it is the intention of the Maharaja to send a force against them

44 *Thakoors of Bhartun and Inayati* —The Thakoors of Bhartun and Inayati have settled down quietly, and the fines inflicted upon them for the rebellious conduct noticed in paragraph 63 of last year's report are being realized

45 *The Rao of Hadoti* —I pressed on the Maharaja the necessity of sending his heir, the Rao of Hadoti a sharp intelligent boy, to the Mayo College His Highness is quite willing that the boy should go, but the Rao's mother has threatened to kill herself, and the Maharaja declares that his own life will be made miserable

His Highness' fears are not merely speculative, he has had practical experience of the ability of these ladies to annoy Shortly after his succession he was compelled to appeal to the Political Agent for protection from the insults of the zenana The ladies were accordingly informed that throwing fire on His Highness' head as he passed under the zenana, and other like annoyances, would be considered tantamount to rebellion, and they were thus induced to desist from overt insults His Highness plaintively declares—"If they were men, I would know what to do, but they are women, and I *do* fear women"

46 Considering the many difficulties and embarrassment against which His Highness was struggling, I did not press the matter at the time, but I hope to revive it with more success when I visit Kerowlee in the winter It is most desirable in the interests of the people, whom he will one day govern, that the Rao should be emancipated from the influence of the zenana The Maharaja wishes to engage a tutor for the boy, but I consider that his removal from Kerowlee is most desirable

47 *Pilgrimage of Maharaja Partab Pal's widow* —The widow of the late Maharaja Partab Pal, who is said to have amassed during her 80 years' of life large hoards of money, has proceeded on a lengthened pilgrimage to Juggernath and other Hindoo shrines It would greatly tend to disentangle the knot of Kerowlee politics were the rest of the zenana to follow her example

48 *Civil and Criminal Justice* —The arrears in both the Civil and Criminal Courts is very large I have directed the attention of the Durbar to this fact The State is singularly free from crime and litigation

49 *Jail* —The Jail is in fair condition, the number of prisoners is small

50 *Education* —The only school in the State is in the capital Its condition appeared to me very unsatisfactory It was painful to see bearded young men wasting the best years of their life under a system of instruction which might be adapted to parrots, but certainly not to intellectual beings I hope to be able to report progress next year.

51. *Dispensaries, &c.*—There is only one dispensary in Kerowlee, at which 6,473 persons were treated at an average cost of 3 annas 7 pie per case; 2,721 persons were vaccinated; of these cases 2,099 were successful.

52. *Boundary disputes.*—The frequent boundary disputes between Baroda and Baroli (Jeypoor) and Palita (Kerowlee) were noticed in last year's report. They culminated in July this year in a serious dispute between Palita and Baroda, in which a man was killed. The case was tried by the Jeypoor Court of Vakeels, but has only just been decided. I regret that the Court has only inflicted a fine, including blood-money, of Rupees 1,290 on Palita, and has allowed the murderer to escape unpunished. Such tardy and inadequate punishment can have little deterrent effect.

53. Dr. Brereton, late Officiating Agency Surgeon, was deputed to settle the disputed boundary between these as well as other Jeypoor-Kerowlee villages. I have not yet received Dr. Brereton's report, but I learn from him that in the Palita-Baroli dispute he has revived and upheld a dormant decision made by Major Thoresby in 1846; and in the Palita-Baroda dispute he has awarded the disputed land to Kerowlee. Pillars were erected before Dr. Brereton left the ground, but even in his presence the Baroli villagers made a demonstration in force against the settlement. Six men were arrested by Dr. Brereton, and were handed over to the Jeypoor authorities, but I doubt if they have been punished.

54. The Kerowlee Durbar have taken measures to preserve the peace on their side of the border, and I trust that the Jeypoor Durbar may do the same.

55. There is much bad blood between the Jeypoor and Kerowlee people; indeed the Durbars do not appear to be free from its taint. I feel satisfied that only the restraining influence of the British Government keeps peace between the two States. If that influence were withdrawn the border would be in flames.

ENCLOSURE TO No. 280, DATED 24TH MAY 1877.

List of Tabular Statements submitted with this Report.

1B. Meteorological Return for 1876-77.

2B. Comparative Statement of prices current in the town of Bhurtpoor during 1875-76 and 1876-77.

3B. Financial Return of the Bhurtpoor State for the year 1874-75.

4B. Comparative Statement of the outturn, sale and income of Bhurtpoor salt for five years ending 1875-76.

5B. Comparative Statement showing increase and decrease in customs during 1874-75 and 1875-76.

6B. Bhurtpoor Jail Return for 1875-76.

7B. Statement of work performed by the Civil Courts during 1875-76.

8B. Statement of work performed by the Criminal Courts during 1875-76.

9B. Annual Return of Schools in the Bhurtpoor State for 1875-76.

10K. Financial Return of the Kerowlee State for 1875-76.

11K. Kerowlee Trade Return for 1875-76.

12K. Statement of work performed by the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Kerowlee State during 1875-76.

13K. Kerowlee Jail Return for 1875-76.

(Sd.) J. W. RIDGEWAY, *Capt.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States.

1B.

Annual Statement of temperature and rainfall at Bhurtpoor for the year 1876-77.

Months.	Temperature.			Rainfall.		Remarks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.	
April 1876 ...	91·03	80·90	85·90	...	10	
May " ...	98·25	89·93	94·09	...	70	
June " ...	101·96	93·60	97·78	2	28	
July " ...	103·16	87·80	95·48	12	53	
August " ...	89·19	84·38	86·79	7	9	
September " ...	85·86	80·76	83·31	9	62	
October " ...	83·93	74·90	79·41	...	40	
November " ...	75·93	68·53	72·23	...	...	
December " ...	68·	59·35	63·67	...	...	
January 1877 ...	67·16	59·10	63·13	...	18	
February " ...	68·	59·54	63·82	...	72	
March " ...	84·42	74·45	79·43	...	25	
Daily average for the year ...	84·74	76·11	80·42	33	87	Total for the year.

2B.

Comparative Statement of prices current of the principal food grains in the town of Bhurtpoor during the years 1875-76 *and* 1876-77.

Month.	1875-76.								1876-77.								Remarks.
	Wheat		Barley.		Jowar.		Gram.		Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Gram.		
	S.	*ch.*	*S.*	*ch.*	*S.*	*ch.*	*S.*	*ch.*	*S.*	*ch.*	*S.*	*ch.*	*S.*	*ch.*	*S.*	*ch.*	
April 1876 ...	23	12	34	0	27	0	31	8	24	8	31	12	28	0	32	0	
May " ...	22	8	31	0	27	0	25	0	25	12	33	0	27	0	33	12	
June " ...	21	0	28	0	23	0	26	8	23	8	30	0	26	0	30	12	
July " ...	20	0	27	0	25	0	26	0	24	12	31	8	28	0	32	8	
August " ...	19	0	26	0	26	0	25	0	24	0	31	8	27	8	31	8	
September " ...	22	0	34	0	30	0	30	12	25	8	32	12	27	0	33	8	
October " ...	21	8	31	0	28	0	30	4	26	8	33	8	29	8	35	0	
November " ...	22	8	32	0	29	0	31	0	25	0	33	0	31	0	34	4	
December " ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		No returns
January 1877 ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		No returns
February " ...	23	0	35	8	30	0	32	8	24	4	32	8	32	0	34	8	
March " ...	22	8	33	0	32	0	31	8	22	12	32	8	31	0	34	8	

AGRA,
The 23rd May 1877.

(Sd.) J. W. RIDGEWAY, *Capt.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States.

3B.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Bhurtpoor State for Sumbut 1931, *or from September* 1874 *to September* 1875

Receipts	Amount Rs	a	p	Expenditure	Amount Rs	a	p
Land revenue	17 84 697	11	3	*Land revenue*	1 63 591	13	6
Other items of income from perganas	4 26 495	0	6		& 4 G M		
	& 232 G M			Salt	13 771	4	3
Salt	2 40 4.3	0	6	Customs	53 690	13	9
Customs	1 97 967	5	3	Administration and public departments	93 274	2	6
Administration and public departments	37 475	7	6	Roads and irrigation works	1 61 909	11	3
Public Works Department	12 572	6	3	Public Works Department	1 60 332	4	0
Mint	1 621	3	6	Army	7 95 754	0	6
Birth of the heir apparent	200	0	0	Civil List	2 18,899	5	6
				Religious and charitable grants	1 04 068	8	0
					& 14 G M		
				Pensions	27 040	15	0
				Police	1 24 413	0	0
				Education	20 273	8	9
				Medical Services	15 940	6	0
				Stationery	5 193	15	3
				Foreign Services	16,341	6	3
					& 2 G M		
				Birth of the heir apparent	700	8	0
				Other Durbar Establishments	5 00,979	4	6
					& 60 G M		
				Miscellaneous	1 5,762	1	9
					& 180 G M		
Total	27 01 392	2	9	Total	26 53 816	0	9
	& 232 G M				& 260 G M		
Receipts of Deorhi villages	2 69 693	6	3	Expenditure on the Deorhi	2 63 153	7	3
Advances to cultivators and loans	1 15 373	1	0	Advances to cultivators and loans	8 768	14	9
					& 4 G M		
Grand total	30,86,449	10	0	*Grand total*	29 93 738	6	9
	& 232 G M				& 264 G M		

Difference of Receipts over Expenditure Rupees 86 710 3 3

Comparative Statement showing the outturn and sale of Bhurtpoor Sal

Year.	Number of storage pits.	Number of salt works.	Number of salt pans.	Amount of salt manufactured during the year.	Amount of salt sold during the year.	Income r		
						State share.	Revenue derived from land.	Duty per
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
				M. S. C.	*M. S. C.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*R*
Sumbut 1928 (1871-72).	50	1,468	20,653	1,696,662 33 0	1,099,192 12 0	1,91,024 14 0	15,037 11 9	87,1
Sumbut 1929 (1872-73).	50	1,261½	25,933	1,738,014 30 0	1,004,721 20 12	1,65,679 1 9	15,835 2 6	77,(
Sumbut 1930 (1873-74).	26	1,024½	25,330	1,307,454 30 0	1,115,542 8 8	1,41,165 0 6	17,802 15 0	88,5
Sumbut 1931 (1874-75).	26	1,293½	18,077	1,451,387 0 0	1,114,759 35 4	1,30,855 15 3	24,592 0 9	81,9
Sumbut 1932 (1875-76).	47	1,229	15,777	1,498,027 22 4	1,398,133 31 9	1,27,251 13 0	28,541 6 0	94,0

AGRA,
The 23rd May 1877.

5B.

Comparative Statement showing the increase and decrease of that branch of re derived from customs duty in the Bhurtpoor State during the years 1874-7 75-76.

escription of traffic.	Income for 1874-75.	Income for 1875-76.	Decrease.	Increase.	Remarks
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Imports	65,997 13 3	73,020 9 ¾	......	7,022 11 9¾	
Exports	47,008 7 1½	29,838 15 10½	17,169 7 3		
Transit	24,264 15 8½	9,222 15 ¾	15,042 7 ¾		
Internal traffic	64,074 6 8	62,336 6 9¼	1,737 15 10¾		
Total ...	2,01,345 10 9	1,74,418 14 9¼	33,949 7 9½	7,022 11 9¾	

AGRA,
The 23rd May 1877.

Revenue derived therefrom from the year 1871-72 *to* 1875 76 *inclusive*

…ie State			Income realized by ryots			Total receipts from the manufacture of salt	Remarks
…er cesses	Charitable allotments	Aggregate income of State	Amount of share	Perquisites and other dues	Aggregate income of ryots		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Rs a p	*Rs a p*	*Rs a p*	*Rs a p*	*Rs a p*	*Rs a p*	*Rs a p*	
	34 931 8 9	3 28 117 11 9	5 51 339 14 9	16 633 7 9	5 67 973 6 6	8 96 091 2 3	* In the preceding years the revenue under this head was grouped with "*charitable allotments*"
	31 409 4 0	2 90 917 13 3	4 79 968 1 0	9 722 2 9	4 89 690 3 9	7 80 608 1 0	
	33,107 4 0	2 80 631 10 0	4 05 350 1 3	9 710 12 3	4 15 060 13 6	6 9 693 7 6	
	31 237 5 9	2 68 596 3 9	3 70 787 14 0	17 069 9 0	3 87 857 7 0	6 56,443 10 9	
287 6 6*	3 241 4 6	2 72 379 11 3	3 61 613 13 6	17 464 1 6	3 79 077 15 0	6 51 457 10 0	

(Sd) J W RIDGEWAY *Capt*
Poltl Agent Eastern States

6B.

…hurtpoor Jail Return for Sumbut 1932, *or from September* 1875 *to September* 1876

Terms of imprisonment	Hindoos					Muhammadans					Grand total	Remarks
	Men.	Women.	Boys	Girls	Total	Men.	Women	Boys.	Girls	Total		
For life	16	6			22	4				4	26	
„ 17 years	1				1						1	
15						1				1	1	
„ 14 „	6	1			7						7	
10 „	3				3						3	
„ 8		1			1						1	
„ 7 „	5	2			7	1	2			3	10	
„ 6 „	2				2						2	
„ 5	2				2	2				2	4	
„ 4 „		1			1						1	
„ 3 „	10	3			13	6				6	19	
„ 2½ „						1				1	1	
„ 2	19	1			20	1				1	21	
1½ „	9				9						9	
„ 1 year	61	7			68	8				8	76	
6 months	47	5			52	10				10	62	
Under 6 „	67	4			61	5	1			6	67	
Total	238	31			269	39	3			43	311	

(Sd) J W RIDGEWAY, *Capt*,
Poltl. Agent, Eastern States

7 B.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts in the Bhurtpoor State during Sumbut 1932, or from September 1875 to September 1876.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpoor ...	Appeals ...	3	31	34	31	3	
2	Ditto ditto ...	Original ..	3	111	114	114	...	
3	Courts, Subordinate ...	Ditto ...	24	1,397	1,421	1,398	23	
4	Magistrate of Deeg ...	Appeals ...	1	25	26	23	3	
5	Ditto ditto ...	Original ...	4	241	245	244	1	
6	Courts, Subordinate ...	Ditto ..	13	349	362	355	7	
		Total ...	48	2,154	2,202	2,165	37	

AGRA,
The 23rd May 1877.

(Sd.) J. W. RIDGEWAY, *Capt.,*
Political Agent, Eastern States.

No. 8B.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts in the Bhurtpoor State during Sumbut 1932, *or from September* 1875 *to September* 1876

No	Name of Court	Description of Cases	Pending from last year	Instituted	Total	Disposed of	Pending	Remarks
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpoor	Appeals	1	52	53	51	2	
2	Ditto ditto	Original	12	2 147	2 159	2 145	14	
3	Courts Subordinate	Ditto	16	3 252	3 268	3 255	13	
4	Magistrate of Deeg	Appeals	2	14	16	16		
5	Ditto ditto	Original	6	1 617	1 673	1 619	4	
6	Courts Subordinate	Ditto	19	1 800	1 818	1,803	15	
		Total	55	8 982	8 037	8 989	49	

No. 9B.

Annual Return of Schools in the Bhurtpoor State for Sumbut 1932, *or from September* 1875 *to September* 1876.

No of Institu	Heads	Departments and Attendance					No of teachers	Annual expenditure	Remarks
		English	Persian	Hindi	Sanscrit	Total attendance		Rs a p	
1	Bhurtpoor College	53	94	172	26	345	20	4 907 9 3	
12	Tahsili Schools		351	736	16	1 103	38	3 662 7 9	
34	Halkabandi		232	3 317		3,640	241	13 512 6 3	
	Visitors				..	..	2	500 2 0	
	Total	53	677	4,225	42	4 097	301	22 613 11 3	

AGRA,
The 23rd May 1877

(Sd) J. W. RIDGEWAY, *Capt*,
Politl Agent, Eastern States

No. 8B.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts in the Bhurtpoor State during Sumbut 1932, *or from September* 1875 *to September* 1876

No.	Name of Court	Description of Cases	Pending from last year	Instituted	Total	Disposed of	Pending	Remarks
[illegible]	[illegible]	Appeals	1	53	53	51	2	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Original	13	2,147	[illegible]159	2,145	14	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	16	3,[illegible]52	3,[illegible]	3 [illegible]55	13	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Appeals	2	14	16	16		
[illegible]	[illegible]	Original	6	1,617	1,623	1,619	4	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	18	1,800	1,818	1,803	15	
		Total	65	8,582	8,937	8,884	49	

No. 9B.

[illegible] in the Bhurtpoor State for Sumbut 1932, *or from September* 1875 *to September* 1876.

No.	Schools	Departments and Attendance					No. of teachers	Annual expenditure	Remarks
		[illegible]	Persian	Hindi	Sanscrit	Total attendance			
[illegible]	[illegible]	33	44	172	96	345	30	Rs. 4,907 a. 9 p. 3	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	736	16	1 103	33	3,602 7 9	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	3,317		3 549	241	13,512 8 3	
[illegible]	[illegible]						2	500 2 0	
	[illegible]	33	[illegible]	4,225	42	4 997	301	22,612 11 3	

(Sd.) J. W. RIDGEWAY, *Capt.*,
Polil Agent, Eastern States

10K.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Kerowlee State for Sumbut 1932, *or from* 1*st June* 1875 *to* 31*st May* 1876.

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of previous year	7,112	4	0	Charitable allowances	7,191	0	0
Land Revenue, recoverable balances for last year ...	31,370	0	6	Commissariat	38,615	7	3
Ditto Receipts for current year ...	2,68,230	1	0	Clothing Establishment...	6,174	15	9
Tribute for jaghire lands	24,293	11	6	Army, arrears of pay for last year	84,261	15	6
Customs	55,261	1	6	Do. pay for current year	1,56,009	0	0
From the fair of "Kailaji"...	7,198	12	0	Zenana and civil list	16,992	4	3
Fines for absences	1,415	11	0	Buildings and roads	6,872	4	6
Sale of stamp papers and Court fees	13,432	1	0	Collection of customs	3,008	6	6
Deposits	2,181	3	9	Toshakhana	50,637	5	0
Loans from city bankers	25,665	12	6	Stables and Store Department	14,742	7	0
Tuccavi and other advances recovered	11,625	6	6	Foreign Services	3,947	5	9
Gardens, Commissariat, &c.	9,875	13	3	Travelling expenses	7,533	6	3
Nuzzurs and fines from Inayati and Bhartun fiefs ...	14,750	15	9	Funeral expenses of late Chief	16,236	7	9
Miscellaneous	332	6	9	Advances to cultivators	4,207	13	6
				Do. Durbar servants	5,720	13	3
				Repayment of loans	41,016	7	3
				Miscellaneous	717	9	6
Total ...	4,72,745	5	0	Total ...	4,63,885	1	0

Difference of Receipts over Expenditure Rupees 8,860-4.

AGRA,
The 23*rd May* 1877.

(Sd.) J. W. RIDGEWAY, *Capt.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States.

11K.

Kerowlee Trade Return for Sumbut 1932, *or from* 1*st June* 1875 *to* 31*st May* 1876, *inclusive*

Description of traffic				Customs duty levied thereon		
				Rs	*a*	*p*
Imports				40 935	0	9
Exports				13 993	5	6
Trans t				4,912	2	3
Outstanding balances for previous years				1 958	0	3
Total				61 798	8	9
Deduct—	*Rs*	*a*	*p*			
Cost of collect on	4,105	11	6	6 549	3	9
Recoverable	2 443	8	3			
Balance credited to Treasury				55 249	5	0

12K.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil and Criminal Courts of Kerowlee during Sumbut 1932, *or from* 1*st June* 1875 *to* 31*st May* 1876, *inclusive*

Department	Pending from last year	Instituted	Total	Disposed of	Pending	Remarks
Civil cases	150	73	223	96	127	
Criminal cases	201	717	919	715	203	
Total	351	790	1 141	811	330	

13K.

Kerowlee Jail Return for the year 1876-77

Name of month	No remaining from last month	Admitted	Total	Released	No remaining	Remarks
April 1876	18	8	26	11	15	
May „	15	23	38	9	29	
June „	29	15	44	25	19	
July	19	11	30	15	15	
August „	15	4	19	3	16	
September 1876	16	5	21	5	16	
October „	16	3	19	5	14	
November „	14	2	16	1	15	
December „	15	6	21	4	17	
January 1877	17	11	28	8	20	
February „	20	9	29	9	20	
March „	20	6	26		26	

AGRA,
The 23rd May 1877

(Sd) J W RIDGEWAY, *Capt*,
Political Agent Eastern States

ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 333, dated Ulwur, 21st May 1877.

From—MAJOR T. CADELL, V.C., Political Agent, Ulwur,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent, Governor-General, in Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the administration of the Ulwur State for the year 1876-77.

2. *The Maharao Raja.*—The Maharao Raja's studies have been much interrupted during the year. After six weeks' holidays, the greater portion of which were spent out tiger shooting, His Highness returned to the Mayo College in the beginning of June. In the following month the resignation of his Guardian, Pundit Munphul, C.S.I., with whom he did not get on satisfactorily, was accepted, and Captain Martelli, one of your Assistants, was appointed to the post in August. His Highness remained at the College, with an interval of ten days for the Dusserah holidays, till the 1st December. During this time the young Chief did not apply himself very hard to his studies, but he benefited much by constantly mixing in the society of English ladies and gentlemen, and although he failed to acquire much book-learning, he has picked up a fair colloquial knowledge of English. On the date last mentioned he was recalled to Ulwur by the death of his grandmother. Shortly afterwards His Highness proceeded to Delhi, and was one of the many Chiefs who took part in the ceremonies connected with the proclamation of the assumption by Her Gracious Majesty of the title of Empress of India. Immediately after his return to Ulwur, the ceremonies and festivities preparatory to his marriage commenced, and on the 17th February His Highness was married to the second daughter of the Maharaja of Kishenghur. The remainder of that month and most of the next were taken up with the return journey and various religious ceremonies, and it was not till near the end of March that, after an interval of nearly four months, his studies were resumed under the superintendence of Captain Martelli and the immediate tuition of the masters of the Thakoor school by whom he had been taught before entering the Mayo College. In addition to two hours' study, His Highness began to attend for two or three hours daily one of the Judicial Courts of the State, which were held by turns in the palace, in order that the young Chief might have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with their mode of procedure.

Altogether he was only engaged for about five and a half months out of the twelve in study of any kind.

3. His Highness will complete his eighteenth year on the 25th November next.

4. In my last Annual Report I mentioned that all opposition on the part of the disaffected Thakoors to the Maharao Raja's succession had ceased. Money grants, sufficient for their subsistence, have been conferred on those whose estates had been confiscated, and Madhu Sing, a fine handsome lad, has been recognized, with the full approval of the

Chief, as the adopted son and heir of the late Lakhdu Sing, and placed in possession of his ancestral estates

5 Jeswant Sing, the illegitimate son of the late Chief, has been giving some trouble, and lays claim to independent possession of one-third of the State

6 Rup Kuurji, the widow of the late Maharao Raja Banni Sing, a very clever lady, who had for many years been at the head of the zenana, died in November, and her grant of upwards of Rupees 20 000 per annum has lapsed to the State A similar grant has been made to the recently married Maharani, and as far as the revenue of the State is concerned, the one item almost counterbalances the other

7 The Council of Regency have worked satisfactorily during the year The title of Rai Bahadoor has been conferred on two of its Members, Pundit Rup Narain and Thakoor Mangal Sing of Garhi They well deserved the distinction

8 One of the original Members of the Council, Thakoor Mahtab Sing of Khorah, died during the year He was the best educated Thakoor in the State, and possessing as he did much influence and determination of character, he was always to be relied upon in times of difficulty and danger Personally I was under great obligations to him for his assistance in administering the State His death in the prime of life was a great loss to Ulwur

9 *Meteorology and general health* —The following account of the weather and of the general health of the people is extracted from Dr Mullen's Annual Report —

"The table given in Appendix A will show at a glance the leading meteorological features of the year, so but few remarks will here be necessary upon the subject The year was unusually dry, unusually hot, and, on the whole, unusually healthy The rainfall (21 inches 45 cents) was some ten inches below the normal amount, the season rains did not begin till July, in which month we had 5 73 inches, but as this fell in seven days and was followed by long drought, only an inch and a half or a little over falling in August, the country benefited but little Crop prospects looked very glooming indeed when September opened, crops on land not watered from wells seemed burned up beyond hope of recovery, but the thirteen rainy days in September with their 6 76 inches of rain quickly changed the aspect of affairs, saved the khureef crop, and prepared the soil for the rubbee sowings The number of rainy days and the amount of rain in January, February, and March 1877 are beyond the average

"The heat in May and June 1876 was something terrible, the average temperature during the months of May and June was 100° Faht For weeks the thermometer at 7-30 or 8 P M even stood at 105° and 106° This great heat, together with the non arrival of the rains at the usual time in June, caused fodder of all kinds to be very scarce in July and August, and cattle suffered much Wells too ran short, and in August fever and diarrhœa became prevalent amongst the people This state of things lasted until the opportune fall of rain in September, from that on to the close of the period under report the public health continued excellent "

10. *Harvests.*—The khureef crops were only a little below the average, although the irregular and scanty rainfall at various periods of the season had given rise to serious apprehensions.

11. The rubbee crops are calculated to be on the whole about an eighth below the average. Much damage was caused in some parts of the State by very severe hailstorms in March. Fields that promised a splendid yield, and were almost ready for the sickle, were laid low and utterly destroyed in half an hour. It was found necessary to allow suspended payments of revenue amounting to Rupees 8,770 on this account.

11*b*. *Prices Current.*—Appendix A2 contains a comparative Statement of the prices current of the principal food grains for the last two years. From the average of those prices, as entered in the margin, it will be seen that they are very low, lower indeed than they have been since the mutiny. The retail prices only are given, and to show how much lower the wholesale prices were, I may mention that grain was bought at the harvest time of both years for fifty seers per rupee.

	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	S.	*Ch.*	*S.*	*Ch.*
Wheat	21	8	25	6
Barley	31	6	34	4
Joar	32	8	35	0·
Gram	29	9	37	13

12. *Settlement.*—In my last Annual Report I reported the completion by Major Powlett of his operations for a sixteen years' settlement of the land revenue.

The first revenue collected under the new settlement was that for the khureef harvest of 1876. The total demand was Rupees 10,76,044, and of this Rupees 10,74,524 has been collected, leaving the small outstanding balance of Rupees 1,520, *i.e.*, 0·14 per cent. From this and from careful inquiries which I have made throughout the State I have no doubt that Major Powlett has made a really good practical settlement, fair alike to the Durbar and to the people.

13. *Finance.*—The table in the margin is an abstract from the detailed statement which will be found in Appendix B, and which has been made out in a more detailed form than in former years, as far as palace expenditure and the several establishments of the State are concerned. From this table it will be seen that the accounts of the Ulwur financial year under report, which ended on the 31st August

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Actual.	Actual.	Estimate.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Income	23,29,182	23,86,599	23,49,821
Expenditure	19,36,282	20,59,343	19,54,357
Surplus	3,92,900	3,27,256	3,97,464
Extraordinary	3,48,180	1,72,028	3,00,000
Net surplus	44,720	1,55,228	97,464
Cash balance	7,25,982	8,81,209	9,78,674

last, compare favorably with those of the preceding year, satisfactory as were the accounts of that year also

14 The ordinary income exceeded the ordinary expenditure by Rupees 3,27,256, out of which surplus the remaining debts of the State, aggregating Rupees 1,72,058, were paid, thus leaving a net surplus of Rupees 1,55,228 and a cash balance of Rupees 8,81,029

15 *Income*—The total income exceeded that of the preceding year by Rupees 57,167, a sum almost identical with the increase from land revenue alone

16 Under the other heads, the items on which there is an increase counterbalance those which show a decrease, but if those items are examined, it will be seen that the increase has occurred on those which show an improvement in the condition of the country or of the administration

17 The items on which there has been a noteworthy increase or decrease are shown in the following table —

	1874 75	1875 76	Increase	Decrease
	Rupees	*Rupees*	*Rupees*	*Rupees*
1 Land Revenue	19 22 236	19 81 460	59 224	
2 Gardens	14 511	12 545		1 966
3 Canals	16 954	15 047		1 907
6 Grass lands	9 557	13 111	3 554	
7 Stone quarries	528	3 306	2 778	
8 Miscellaneous items of land revenue	4 200	2 890		1 310
9 Customs	1 36 258	1 31 500		4 758
12 Judicial (fees fines and stamps)	33 069	50 282	17 213	
13 Salt	1 636	846	790	
14 Iron works	6 700	8 499	1 799	
16 Savings of pay refunds &c	17 270	12 436		4 834
18 Advances recovered	44 290	34 857		9 433
19 Miscellaneous	11 950	16 007	4 057	
School cess	20 435	18 451		1 984
Dispensary ,,	21 174	19 266		1 908

18 The items on which the income has risen do not appear to require comment at this place, but it may be as well to give a short explanation of those on which it has fallen

19 *Smallness of income from irrigation*—The decrease in the receipts from gardens is owing to there having been a poor crop of mangoes,

practically the only source filled The income under 15,047, but this includes land under the irrigation department, the actual amount realised from the sale of the water of the Ruparel River being only Rupees 8,352 as shown in the margin That and the watering of the gardens in the vicinity of Ulwur is all the good Ulwur derives from this river,

From Siliserh Lake	5 [illegible]0
Chandwar Ghat	2 803
Bara aqueduct	299
Total	8 352

which rises in and flows through the State, while Bhurtpoor derives an income of upwards of three lakhs a year from it.

20. The decrease under customs and under school and dispensary cesses is simply owing to the sums not having been paid in before the end of the year. The actual sums ultimately realized were in both years almost identical.

21. The decrease under "savings of pay" is merely a matter of account, and that under "advances recovered" is due to the amount outstanding having been reduced.

22. *Expenditure.*—The ordinary expenditure was Rupees 20,59,313 against Rupees 19,36,282, of the preceding year, an increase of Rupees 1,23,031.

23. The principal items on which there has been an increased expenditure are shown in the table below:—

	1874-75	1875-76	Increase
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
2 Stables	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,130
5 Elephant establishment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 Revenue	[illegible]	1,84,273	[illegible]
9 Judicial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Army	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Tents and lighting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18 Public Works	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Miscellaneous [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,151
22 Gifts, rewards, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schools	[illegible]	41,127	2,110
Dispensaries, &c.	[illegible]	23,210	[illegible]

24. The increase under "stables" is accounted for by the necessary purchase of some carriages and carriage-horses.

25. No elephants had been purchased for several years, and many casualties had taken place. It was therefore necessary to purchase eight at a cost of Rupees 32,000.

26. The increase under "revenue" is accounted for by the headmen of villages drawing a percentage on the land revenue, which having increased, the allowances increased proportionally. Moreover, the pay of many employés in the revenue establishment has been raised.

The total increased expenditure under "revenue" would have been about Rupees 15,000, but the remissions having been only Rupees 953 against Rupees 9,566 of the preceding year, the net increase was only that shown in the above table.

27. The increase under "judicial" is owing to the Court of Appeal having been in existence during only about half of the preceding year, while its cost was to be borne during the whole of the year under review.

28. The increase under "army" was due to Rupees 7,973 having been expended on the purchase of Enfield muskets with the sanction of Government.

29 The expenditure under "public works" will be accounted for in the proper place

30 That on "gifts, rewards, &c," includes a donation of Rupees 35,000 to the Mayo College

31 A reduced expenditure has been incurred under the heads noted in the table below —

	1874 75	1875 76	Decrease
	Rs	*Rs*	*Rs*
1 Palace	1 49 982	1 44,422	5 560
2 Bullock establishment	29 972	28 871	1,101
5 Camel	16 435	15 502	933
7 Administrative	27 562	24 470	3 092
11 Miscellaneous employés	44,148	41 189	2 959
14 Workshops	27 459	26 258	1 201
15 Jail	21 667	20 987	680
17 Political Agency	33 437	31 087	2 350
18 Settlement Department	76 286	40 459	35 827
23 Stationery	6 551	3 295	3 256
25 Miscellaneous	64 800	61,147	3 653

32 *The Maharaja's pocket money* —The palace expenditure shows a very small reduction, but there is one matter connected therewith which [illegible] the young Chief [illegible] that his pocket [illegible] ense that he could possibly incur, came under one or other of the regular heads of expenditure His pocket money thus accumulated from month to month until it reached a large sum Fearing that this might form the nucleus of a private treasury separate from the State treasury, an arrangement disastrous alike to Chief and State in India, I explained my views on the subject to the Maharao Raja He at once acquiesced in them, and expressed his desire that the pocket money should not be placed to his credit No inconvenience has arisen from the arrangement, and I mention it to show how sensible the young Chief is

33 The reduction under the head of "administrative establishments" is due to there being four Members of Council in place of five, and that under "settlement department" to the settlement operations having been completed The other items of reduced expenditure do not appear to require comment

34 Under the head of "extraordinary," Rupees 3,48,180 was [illegible] ying off debts, and during that [illegible] ,62 028, was made in liquidation [illegible] was also expended in making various purchases connected with His Highness' approaching marriage The State is now free from debt

35. *Budget Estimate for Sumbut* 1933 (1876-77).—I now come to the Budget Estimate for the current financial year, which ends on the 31st August next.

36. The income for the year was estimated at Rupees 23,49,821, but, judging from the half-year which has passed, it will probably exceed twenty-four lakhs.

37. The ordinary expenditure, inclusive of the expense of the Delhi Camp, was estimated at Rupees 19,52,357, but owing to various unforeseen circumstances, it will probably be about twenty lakhs, thus leaving a surplus of four lakhs.

38. *Remission of the "neota" or marriage cess.*—Under the head of "extraordinary" for the current year, the provision of three lakhs has been made for His Highness' marriage. Under ordinary circumstances, this sum would have been recovered from the people, but the Chief generously waived his right, and as the circumstances under which this was done are interesting, I trust I may be excused for inserting here an extract from my report on the subject.

"This 'neota' or marriage cess is usually levied in Ulwur, as in most other Native States, on the marriage of the Chief, and in order that the greatness of the boon of its remission may be understood, I may mention that the custom on such occasions was to take two months' pay from every paid servant, high and low, without exception: one year's "huks" or dues from all kanungoes and headmen of villages; from Rupees 50 to 75 per horse from all jaghiredars holding land under service tenures; one quarter of a year's revenue from all other jaghiredars; from eight annas to two rupees per beegah on land held by all petty inamdars; and similar impositions on other classes.

"The sum of Rupees 3,33,686 was realized by this cess on the occasion of the late Maharao Raja's marriage, and this sum, large as it was, was small in comparison with the hardship and injury which its exaction caused. It obliged the paid servants to recoup themselves by illicit means, and it plunged jaghiredars and others into debt for years. It resulted in ruin to many.

"I was prepared to recommend considerable reductions on the demands previously made, and when I spoke to His Highness on the subject, he inquired if we could afford to bear the expenses of the marriage out of current revenue. On my replying that this could be done, he at once said that he hoped that no 'neota' would be levied on this occasion, as he knew that to take it would be to make his marriage a cause of sorrow to many in place of the cause of general rejoicing which he wished it to be. In accordance with his own desire, His Highness for the first time attended a meeting of the Regency Council that day, and repeated the request he had previously expressed to me."

His Excellency the Viceroy desired that his "cordial approval of the generous concession" should be communicated to His Highness.

39. *Customs.*—There has been no change in the customs dues during the year. The dues for 1875-76 were farmed to a contractor for Rupees 1,32,000, and for the current year and next year they have been let for Rupees 1,42,000 per annum.

40 Appendices C and D show the commerce of the State, and the duties levied thereon, for the year ending 31st August last and for the half year ending 28th February

The table in the margin shows the excess of exports over imports of grain during the periods mentioned, and comment on the other items of import and export might not be of general interest

	Tons
1874 75	32 000
1875 76	7 640
1st half of 1875 76	5 597
1st 1876 77	7 692

41 *Currency* —In my last Annual Report I mentioned that the Durbar intended to avail itself of the Indian Coinage Act An agreement between the Government of India and the Durbar has recently been completed in the matter, and two lakhs of Ulwur Hallee Rupees have been sent to the Calcutta Mint to be recoined with a suitable device It is believed that the Ulwur Durbar is the first in India to avail itself of the Coinage Act

JUDICIAL

42 *Civil Justice* —The results of the working of the Civil Courts are shown in detail in Appendix E, from which the figures in the table in the margin are abstracted These figures show a considerable increase in the number of cases, and that those cases were satisfactorily disposed of is proved by there being only 35 appeals (1½ per cent) from the Tahsildars' Courts to the Civil Judge, in 12 of which the original decisions were confirmed, and 119 appeals (5½ per cent) from the Civil Court to the Court of Appeal, in 58 of which the original decisions were upheld

	1875		1876	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
		Rs		*Rs*
Civil Court at Ulwur	1 499	1 45 900	1 809	1 48 039
Tahsildars Courts	2 131	45 355	2 257	48 244
Total	3 630	1 91 255	4 066	1 96 283

43 The investiture of Tahsildars with powers to try civil cases under Rupees 100 in value has been a great convenience to the people As shown above, no less than 2,257 cases involving Rupees 48,244 were heard in their Courts, in only 1½ per cent of which were appeals made

44 The Judges of the Appeal and Civil Courts, Munshis Ram Dial and Hira Lall, are able, honest men, and have gained the confidence of the people

45 The powers of the Court of appeal have been slightly reduced with the consent of the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General Its decisions in cases not exceeding Rupees 1,000 in value were final under the former rules, and as few cases of this description are instituted (not one during the year under review), there was virtually no appeal from the Court This caused some jealousy on the part of the Regency Council, to remove which appeals are now permitted in cases above Rupees 500 in value

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46. *Criminal Justice.*—The Criminal Statement (Appendix F) and Statement of punishments (Appendix G), are drawn up in the usual form and show satisfactory results.

47. There has been the same comparative immunity from serious crime, such as murder, house-breaking, and robbery, as noticed in my last Annual Report, and although there still is more petty crime, such as cattle and ordinary thefts than in British districts, yet there is a satisfactory falling off as compared with the preceding year.

48. *Cattle-stealing*—The reduction in the number of cattle-thefts is particularly noticeable, and is attributed by the officials to the enforcement of the keeping of a register of cattle in every village. I believe this system was originated by Colonel Keatinge, but it has never before this year been really carried out in Ulwur or in any other Native State of which I have had experience.

It required only a little trouble and determination to get the Putwaries to make out the village cattle registers in the first place and to keep them up afterwards, and the effect it has had in throwing difficulties in the way of cattle-lifters has been very marked.

49. *Punishments.*—A reference to Appendix G will, I think, show that offenders have been judiciously dealt with; 6,046 cases were investigated, and in 1,900 convictions were obtained; 5,463 persons were put on trial, of whom 1,983 were acquitted, and the remainder disposed of as shown in the margin.

To give security	698
Imprisoned	722
Fined	1,713
Whipped	140
Dismissed the service... ...	12
Pending	195
Total	3,480

50. *Powers of the Court of appeal.*—The powers of the Court of appeal have been slightly reduced in criminal for the same reason as in civil cases. Previously there was no appeal to the Regency Council in cases in which the sentence did not exceed three years' imprisonment, and now appeals are allowed from sentences above one year's imprisonment.

51. *Codes of Procedure.*—A Committee has been appointed to draw up a Code of Criminal Procedure based on the codes in force in British India and on the customs and rules of the State, and I may mention here that another Committee is preparing a Code of Civil Procedure on similar bases. A Revenue Code was drawn up under the superintendence of Major Powlett, and is working satisfactorily. It is hoped that these codes may be found useful after the administration of the State is entrusted to its own Chief, and they may perhaps also be of use in assisting other Durbars to frame similar codes for their own States. Should you desire it, the two codes under preparation will be submitted for your approval before they are promulgated.

52. *Police.*—The police have worked satisfactorily on the whole, although there is of course much room for improvement.

53. *Extradition.*—Forty-seven offenders were made over to other States and tribunals during the year 1876, and last month eleven dacoits on the general register of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department were

arrested by the Ulwur police, who deserve credit for the alacrity with which they comply with requisitions from other jurisdictions

54 Inconvenience has been caused by the Nabha Durbar having stopped the extradition of criminals with Ulwur The circumstances have been reported to you, and the Nabha officials have informed me that extradition will be re established, but no official intimation of this has been received and extradition is still refused

55 *Meenas* —The Meenas have been generally quiet and depressed during the year To secure uniformity of action, the Punjab Rules for the control of criminal tribes, recently extended to the Meenas of Shahjehanpoor, have been added to those previously in force in the Ulwur State

56 In my last Annual Report I wrote favorably of the working of the Meena village which was founded near this in 1872 and I am glad to be able again to do the same

Only one of the residents was punished during the year

57 *Jail* —It has been my duty year after year to report favorably [illegible] upervised by Dr [illegible] 6 against 430 of [illegible] been so good as previously, the daily average number in Hospital being 3 8 per cent and 15 deaths occurred, that is, 3 per cent per annum against 3 3 and 2 5 per cent of the previous year

Dr Mullen writes —"The increased number of admissions into hospital in 1876 is to be accounted for by the condition of the people when received into the jail being on the whole worse than in the preceding year, and is in no way due to any sanitary or other shortcoming in the jail management There has this year been a decrease under fevers, cholera, and rheumatism, and the increase has taken place mainly in opthalmic, thoracic and skin affections, just those under which prisoners are found to suffer on being received into jail

58 The table in the margin shows the financial results of the working of the jail The total cost per head per annum for diet and clothes was Rupees 16 1-0, and the annual earnings Rupees 20 1, a satisfactory result

	Average per prisoner per mensem			Total
	Rs	a	p	Rs
Dieting	1	1	1	6 233
Clothing	0	4	4	1 590
Jail guard	1	8	0	8 732
Establishment	0	12	1	3 816
Miscellaneous	0	6	9	2 457
Total	4	0	3	23 4[illegible]3
Earnings	1	11	0	9 333
Net cost	2	5	3	14,09[illegible]

The prisoners were employed in digging kunkur, making roads, working in the gardens, in the manufacturing department (which is most successful, thanks to Mr Heatherly) and in printing

59 Although a great proportion of the prisoners are employed on extra mural labor, only one effected his escape during the year, and he was re arrested on the following day

60. In the small lunatic ward attached to the jail, 21 persons were treated, of whom 13 were discharged as cured, 2 died, and 5 remained under treatment.

61. *Public Works.*—The table in the margin shows that nearly two lakhs and a half were expended on public works during the year.

1.	Buildings	...	1,54,979
2.	Irrigation	...	5,519
3.	Roads	...	59,269
4.	Workshops	...	19,512
5.	Establishments	...	8,548
	Total	...	2,47, 04

The several works on which this expenditure was incurred are mentioned in detail in Appendix H.

62. A brief notice may be permitted of the more important of those works.

63. The new bazar and market-place outside the city are approaching completion; Rupees 47,495 had been expended on this work up to the end of the year, and it was estimated that it would be completed during the current year at an additional outlay of Rupees 20,000.

The bazar will contain 164 shops, 115 of them being constructed by the Raj and the remainder by private individuals, 44 of the former have already been sold, and the remainder will speedily be disposed off. The only expense on account of the bazar, which will ultimately fall on the Raj, will be the value of the ground, compensation for clearances, and the amount expended in constructing the road.

64. The High School building and compound will be completed this year at a total outlay of about Rupees 33,500.

65. The Hospital and Dispensary buildings have been completed at an outlay of Rupees 19,386.

66. A very fine serai for native travellers will, it is hoped, be finished in a few months at a total outlay of about Rupees 26,000.

67. A new revenue office at Ulwur and several tahsils and thannas are under construction. One tahsil and thanna has been completed at an outlay of about Rupees 9,500.

68. A very handsome private station is being erected for the Maharao Raja at the cost of the Raj, but under the superintendence of the Railway Engineers. The building, it is hoped, will be finished in about eighteen months at a cost of about Rupees 80,000. It will be a very fine piece of architecture, and the acknowledgments of the Durbar are due to Mr. Thomson, the Officiating Executive Engineer, who is superintending the work.

69. Several of the principal buildings in the City Palace have been re-roofed and extensive repairs executed.

70. *Irrigation.*—The smallness of the sum expended on irrigation —only Rupees 5,519—is very striking, and is accounted for by the Durbar being practically prohibited from making use of the water of the Ruparel River, a very sore point already alluded to.

Out of the sum just mentioned Rupees 2,056 was expended in completing a portion of the aqueduct between the Silleserh Lake and

Ulwur, which had been left unfinished, and Rupees 1,152 in putting up the earthen bund at the Chundwar Ghat, which has to be destroyed before every monsoon This last is a charge which is increasing year by year as the earth is getting scarcer and scarcer, and in a few years the cost of constructing the bund will not be covered by the sale of the water which it retains

71 *Roads* —The construction of feeder roads to the Railway has been prosecuted vigorously during the year, no less than Rupees 59,269 having been expended on road making

72 *Establishment* —After deducting the boarding-house at Ajmere and the Maharaja's station, the sum of Rupees 1,92,260 was actually expended under the supervision of an establishment which only cost Rupees 8,425, that is, 4½ per cent on the amount expended, a result which contrasts curiously [illegible] of the Public Works Department at Ajmere, where, [illegible] of one lakh to spend two lakhs [illegible] ricts do not account for the difference, as, roughly speaking, half as much work again is done in Ulwur for the same money, the Ulwur rates being much lower than those at Ajmere

73 I beg to append a Statement (Appendix I) showing the rates prevalent at Ulwur for different kinds of building materials and work

It may be useful for comparison and future reference

74 In each Annual Report during the past six years Pundit Shimboonath, the Native Engineer in charge of the Department, has been spoken of in the highest terms, and as he continues to work as well as ever, it is unnecessary for me to repeat his praises

75 *Education* —The statement contained in Appendix J shows that there are now, besides the Thakoor School and the High School at Ulwur, 11 Tahsili Schools and 83 Village or Halkabandi Schools The number of boys on the rolls has risen from 3,134 last year to 3,451 this year, and the average daily attendance from 2,303 43 to 2,686 55 The number of Zemindars' sons at schools has risen from 1,470 to 1,576

76 I found on my tour that most satisfactory progress had been made in some of the schools, and that they were conducted in a thoroughly efficient manner It was quite a pleasure to examine them In one large school, however, that at Rajghur, there was a lamentable falling off owing to the protracted illness of the headmaster

77 The attendance at the Thakoor School, instituted for the education of the sons of the principal men in the State, continues to be satisfactory, and the boys are well taught I am happy to be able to say the same of the High School, one boy from which passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University

78 *Girl Schools* —There are now 15 girls' schools in the State, and the number on the rolls is 301 Those in the town of Ulwur are getting on fairly well, but those in the other towns of the State are in a lan-

guishing state, and although instituted about four years ago, they have failed to take firm root.

79. *Normal School.*—The Normal School instituted by Major Powlett is a useful institution in providing teachers for the village schools and in improving the knowledge of some who already hold appointments and are sent there for a time.

80. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure on education during the year was Rupees 41,127 derived from the sources shown in the margin. *Altogether the one per cent.* and fees about cover the expenditure of the department, exclusive of the Thakoor and High Schools and boarding-house attached to the former.

1 per cent. on land revenue	...	18,451
Fees	...	813
Contribution from the Raj	...	21,833

81. *Munshi Kanji Mull.*—For many years Munshi Kanji Mull, an Ulwur man, has been at the head of the department, a position which he gained entirely by his own merit. He was only the son of a blacksmith, and the late Maharaja Banni Sing, perceiving his natural abilities, sent him to the Agra College, where he availed himself of the opportunity to improve his talents. He became a really good scholar, and wrote and spoke English with great proficiency. He possessed, to my certain knowledge, a real sense of patriotism, and assisted me with much valuable information and advice, when I was engaged in reorganizing the administration. In his own department he worked right well, and it is mainly owing to his tact and knowledge of the people of Ulwur that education has made considerable progress among them. It was he who induced the late Maharaja Sheodan Sing to institute the 1 per cent. school cess, with a view to covering the expense of the schools, which would otherwise have been closed by that extravagant Chief.

His death.—He has been for some months in bad health, and it was with sincere sorrow that I heard of his death yesterday morning. In him Ulwur has lost one of its most patriotic and able subjects, and we cannot expect to get a man equally qualified in all respects to fill his place in the educational department.

82. *Dispensaries.*—The attendance at the three dispensaries was 13,175 against 15,055 of the preceding year. Dr. Mullen, rightly I think, attributes this falling off to the healthiness of the season. He remarks that the decrease was only in the number of new patients, and that those who did come remained under treatment on an average longer than last year, thus showing no diminution of confidence. A small hospital for lepers is being built.

83. *Vaccination.*—Satisfactory as were the vaccination operations of last year, much more so have been those of the year under report. No less than 31,516 children were vaccinated, and success was obtained in 94·6 per cent. of the cases.

84. I extract the following table from Dr. Mullen's report, as showing in an interesting form the steady progress that has been made year by year during the past seven years :—

Season	Total number of vaccinations	Percentage of success obtained	Average cost per successful case			Percentage of children under one year to total number vaccinated	Percentage of children in the year vaccinated Birth rate taken at 40 per mille
			Rs	a	p		
1871 72	10 156	68 90	0	4	4½		
1872 73	15 207	89 99	0	2	8¼	35 73	17 14
1873 74	21 802	91 60	0	2	0	50 60	33
1874 75	24 6?9	89 30	0	1	11¾	51 70	41 12
1875 76	27 569	92 70	0	1	11	6? 72	55 52
1876 77	31 516	91 60	0	1	6 1/10	66 71	67 47

85 Dr Mullen remarks that the opposition to vaccination is dying out, and his report is so interesting that I beg to append it (Appendix K)

The manner in which he carries on his operations as narrated therein will, I doubt not, merit your approbation

86 *Army* —No change worthy of comment occurred in the army, except that two troops of cavalry and the infantry are better clad and drilled than formerly The expenditure was much the same as during the preceding year, and it is difficult to reduce it, most of the appointments being looked upon as hereditary

87 *Stables and live stock* —The stables and other similar establishments have increased in efficiency during the year The numbers on the lists, as compared with those made out shortly after the State was placed under management and with those reported by Major Powlett in his report for 1874 75, are shown in Appendix L

88 The increase of stock in the camel establishment, the cattle farm and the breeding stud is mainly due to the superintendence of Khawas Sheo Bakhsh, one of the most capable officials with whom I have ever worked

89 *Local postal establishment* —The local postal establishment which was organized a few years ago is a very useful institution, 1,08,081 letters passed through it, of which 68,466 were on service and did not pay postage The remainder yielded an income of Rupees 1,412 The expenditure amounted to Rupees 4,623, a considerable saving on that of previous year, but the full effect of the re organized working of the establishment is only being felt during the current year. [illegible] ubstituting for the runners, [illegible] duty for half the year, and [illegible] taken, the expenditure of [illegible] n Rupees 5,386 to Rupees

90 Every Tahsil in the State is now within a day's post of head quarters, and this transaction of business is thus greatly facilitated The administration thus receives full value for the amount expended on the department

91. *Railway.*—The table in the margin shows an increase of 16 per cent. in the income derived by the Railway from the passenger traffic of the seven stations within the limits of Ulwur. This was to be anticipated from the putting on of a second train either way.

	1875.	1876.	Result.
Passengers	117,320	136,144	+ 18,824
Goods	67,689	65,783	− 1,906
Total ...	185,009	201,927	+ 16,918

There has been a slight falling off in the goods traffic.

92. There was one case of placing stones on the line and the offender was not discovered. A dismissed Railway servant was suspected.

93. *Boundaries.*—There have been a few cases of destruction of boundary pillars on the Jeypoor-Ulwur border, and their re-erection was amicably arranged by the two Durbars.

94. A long standing boundary dispute between Ulwur and Gurgaon was decided in favor of Ulwur by the Settlement Officer of Gurgaon and myself, and another of slight importance remains undecided.

Santu (Ulwur)
versus
Kanuka (Gurgaon).

95. There is a difference of opinion about the sites of three pillars on the boundary between Puttiala and Ulwur decided by Mr. Massy in 1875, but it is hoped it will be amicably settled.

96. *Municipalities.*—The Municipal Committees at Ulwur, Rajghur, and Tejara, the three largest towns in the State, have worked very satisfactorily, and promise to become popular institutions. Their income for the past year, as shown in the margin, is derived entirely from octroi duties. The sanitary arrangements of the three towns have improved immensely, and many improvements of other kinds are being made.

Ulwur	... Rs.	18,500
Rajghur	... „	5,500
Tejara	... „	2,100

97. The Ulwur Municipal Committee exercises much influence, the most able men in the place being on it. Many cases connected with caste and marriage are referred to them for arbitration, and they assist the administration in many ways.

98. *Commissariat.*—The expenditure of the department for the year under review was Rupees 2,20,431.

99. *Feudatory.*—The Raja of Nimrana, the descendant of the last of the Hindu Kings of Delhi, as he proudly (and truly) boasts, is the only feudatory of Ulwur who exercises independent jurisdiction. He has given no trouble to the Durbar during the year, and rules his small principality satisfactorily in patriarchal style.

100. *Conclusion.*—I have, as usual at the conclusion of my annual reports, to speak highly of the services of the Members of Council and the principal officials. I have been singularly fortunate during my tenure of my present appointment in securing the co-operation of efficient Native officials, without whose cordial assistance the administration of the State could not have been successfully conducted.

Dated Ulwur, 25th May 1877

From—CAPTAIN N C MARTELLI Guardian to His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwur

To—Governor General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana

I HAVE the honor to submit a report on the progress of His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwur's education during the year 1876 77

2 When I took up the appointment of guardian and tutor to His Highness in August last, he was a student at Mayo College, Ajmere

3 On the 1st December he was suddenly recalled to Ulwur by the death of his grandmother, where he remained until the 20th of the month, when he went to Delhi to take part in the ceremonies connected with the Imperial Assemblage On his return from Delhi at the beginning of January, the ceremonies preliminary to his then approaching marriage commenced and continued until he left Ulwur for Kishenghur, where he was married to the second daughter of the Maharaja of Kishenghur on the 17th February

4 The march to Kishenghur and back occupied until the 7th March, when His Highness had to perform for about 10 days religious ceremonies compulsory after his marriage, therefore there was a continual interruption to study, which could not be avoided from the 1st December until the latter end of March

5 His Highness now reads from 2½ to 3 hours daily under my strict supervision, and is learning English, Oordoo, and Persian He can speak and read English fairly, but is backward in spelling and writing the language,, he is very anxious however to improve in this and is working hard to do so He has an elementary knowledge of arithmetic, is fairly acquainted with the history and geography of India, can read, write, and talk Oordoo well, and knows Persian slightly

6 After study he attends with me one of the Judicial Courts of the State to give him an insight into the manner in which these Courts are conducted he takes great interest in this and listens to cases for three or four hours at a time with the greatest attention

7 The young [illegible] xious to do what is right, is not [illegible] to receive advice and act upon [illegible] eld sports, but does not let this interfere with his studies, and I have every hope that his education will improve greatly within the next few months

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Appendix A.

Summary of Meteorological observations at Ulwur during 12 months ending 31st March 1877.

Months.	Mean Temperature.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Rainfall. Inches.	Rainfall. Cents.	Remarks.
April 1876 ...	89	1	...	52	General health excellent. Harvest splendid.
May " ...	100	6	3	03	General health excellent. Harvest splendid. Heat excessive.
June " ...	100	3	1	62	General health excellent. Harvest splendid. Heat excessive.
July " ...	91	7	5	73	Rain partial only. Great scarcity of forage. Heat still great.
August " ...	84	6	1	56	Health suffering. Fever and diarrhœa prevalent. Wells drying up.
September " ...	81	13	6	76	Ditto ditto. This rain will save 12-anna crop.
October " ...	72	3	1	09	Health better than usual.
November " ...	71	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
December " ...	60	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
January 1877 ...	58	3	...	33	Ditto ditto.
February " ...	63	2	...	57	Ditto ditto.
March " ...	72	3	...	28	Health better than usual. Harvest good; grain very cheap.
Total ...	...	47	21	45	

(Sd.) T. F. French Mullen,
Agency Surgeon.

Appendix A2

Comparative Statement of prices current of the principal food grains in the town of Ulwur during the years 1875-76 *and* 1876 77

Month	1875 76								1876 77							
	Wheat		Barley		Joar		Gram		Wheat		Barley		Joar		Gram	
	S	ch	S	ch	S	ch	S	ch	S	ch	S	ch	S	ch	S	ch
April	25	0	35	8	38	0	32	0	23	8	34	0	35	0	37	0
May	22	8	31	0	32	0	26	0	24	8	33	0	35	0	36	8
June	21	0	29	0	30	8	[illegible]6	0	24	8	30	0	34	0	35	0
July	20	0	27	8	[illegible]9	8	25	8	23	8	31	0	29	0	35	0
August	20	0	28	0	28	0	26	0	25	0	32	0	29	0	34	0
September	21	0	31	8	29	0	[illegible]8	0	25	8	34	0	32	0	39	0
October	21	8	32	0	30	0	29	4	26	8	36	0	34	0	41	8
November	21	0	31	8	34	0	31	0	[illegible]7	0	37	0	39	8	39	0
December	21	0	31	8	35	0	32	0	26	0	36	0	40	0	39	0
January	21	0	33	0	35	0	30	8	25	8	34	0	39	0	39	8
February	21	8	33	0	34	0	33	0	26	8	36	0	37	0	40	0
March	22	8	33	0	35	0	36	0	26	8	38	8	37	0	38	0
Average	21	8	31	6	32	8	29	$9\frac{2}{3}$	25	6	34	$4\frac{2}{3}$	35	$0\frac{2}{3}$	37	13_3

(Sd) T CADELL *Major*
Political Agent

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Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1931 (*A.D.*

RECEIPTS.	1874-75.		1875-76.				1876-77.	
	Actuals.		Estimate.		Actuals.		Estimate.	
I.—Land Revenue.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1. Arrears	16,184	...	10,000	...	12,164	...	10,000	...
Current revenue	19,22,236	...	19,50,000	...	19,81,460	...	19,62,959	...
		19,38,420		19,60,000		19,93,624		19,72,959
2. Gardens	...	14,511	...	13,510	...	12,515	...	14,500
3. Canals	...	16,954	...	14,551	...	15,017	...	10,600
4. Forest dues—								
Camel grazing	1,865	...	1,625	...	1,662	...	1,625	...
Bamboos ...	3,102	...	2,725	...	3,424	...	3,500	...
Garhkaptani	9,414	...	6,704	...	9,261	...	7,650	...
		14,381		11,054		14,347		12,675
5. Tribute from Jaghiredars ...	...	15,341	...	15,500	...	16,083	...	16,000
6. Grass lands—								
Farohi	9,256	...	9,500	...	12,802	...	10,000	...
Bagar bach	301	...	300	...	309	...	300	...
		9,557		9,800		13,111		10,300
7. Stone quarries	...	528	...	800	...	3,306	...	4,000
8. Miscellaneous—								
Talbana	2,365	...	1,810	...	*2,061	...	1,900	...
Miscellaneous	1,835	...	681	...	829	...	671	...
		4,200		2,491		2,890		2,571
Total ...	...	20,13,892	...	20,27,736	...	20,70,953	...	20,43,605
II.—Sewai Jumma.								
9. Customs	...	1,36,259	...	1,32,000	...	1,31,500	...	1,41,000
10. Abkari	...	6,912	...	7,225	...	7,464	...	7,625
11. Mint	...	191	...	325	...	531	...	431
12. Judicial—								
Fines	14,523	...	22,000	...	23,164	...	22,000	...
Fees of Civil Courts ...	11,293	...	12,000	...	16,872	...	15,000	...
Stamps	7,253	...	7,000	...	10,246	...	10,0.0	...
		33,069		41,000		50,282		47,000
13. Salt	...	1,636	...	1,601	...	846	...	1,000
14. Iron furnaces	...	6,700	...	6,000	...	8,499	...	7,000
[illegible] Discount, interest, &c. ...	...	7,275	...	4,200	...	7,678	...	6,000
[illegible] Savings of pay	...	17,270	...	8,500	..	12,436	...	10,000
[illegible] [illegible]azul	...	8,100	...	7,000	..	7,829	...	7,000
[illegible] Advances recovered—								
Tuccavi	13,254	...	5,000	...	18,809	...	10,000	...
Miscellaneous	31,036	...	5,000	...	16,048	...	15,000	...
		44,290		10,000		34,857		25,000
19. Miscellaneous—								
Post Office	1,383	...	500	...	1,844	...	1,500	...
Jail	2,263	...	300	...	4,839	...	5,000	...
Cattle farms	3,676	...	3,000	...	3,501	...	3,200	...
Miscellaneous	4,628	...	1,500	...	5,823	...	5,460	...
		11,950		5,300		16,007		15,160
Total of Sewai Jumma ...	...	2,73,681	...	2,23,151	...	2,77,929	...	2,67,216
School Fund...	20,435	...	19,100	...	18,451	...	19,500	...
Dispensary	21,174	...	19,100	...	19,266	...	19,500	...
		41,609		38,200		37,717		39,000
Total Income ...	...	23,29,182	...	22,89,087	...	23,86,599	...	23,49,821
Cash balance at commencement of year	...	6,81,262	...	7,25,982	...	7,25,982	...	8,81,210
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	30,10,444	...	30,15,069	...	31,12,581	...	32,31,031

3.

932 *(A D* 1874-75 *and* 1875 76) *and the Budget Estimate for Sumbut* 1933 77)

Disbursements	1874-75		1875-76				1876-77	
	Actuals		Estimate		Actuals		Estimate	
	Rs	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*
lace expenditure—								
1. Khswas Chelas	2? 4?9		2?,361		27 057		29 191	
2 Kitchen	13 918		15 8??		20 5?1		20 000	
3 Mahi Sigha	7 713		9 808		10 643		10 851	
4 Sh karkhana	9 460		14 711		17 48?		15 563	
5 Toshakhana	49 355		49 8?0		50 ?51		56 773	
6 Palkikhana	3 563		4,985		3 ?93		4 100	
7 S llahkhana	1 006		1 680		4,072		2 558	
8 Mushalkhana	2 074		3 254		2 667		2,694	
9 Gunjankhana	1 156		2 1?4		9 ?4		9 ?4	
10 Wrest ers	978		2 5?3		1 662		2 5?3	
11 Burtankhana	459		69		1 110		353	
12 Ice p ts	2,983		3 390		4 140		3 2?0	
13 Miscellaneous	34 838							
		1 49 982		1 36 330		1 44,422		1 48 790
bles riding	50 996		60 123		67 568		42 5?9	
Carriage	15 704		23 247		26 ??5		10 053	
Breeding stud	18 698		24,873		19 575		18 963	
		8? 388		1 09 243		1 03 519		71 574
phant establishment		23 ?64		3? 000		52 803		25 132
llock "								
Rathkhana	21 090		19 687		19 ?80		18 001	
Garrikhana	8 882		8 6?5		9 091		8 067	
		29 97?		27 31?		2? 871		26 068
mel establ shment		16 435		17 ?66		15 602		17 649
ttle farms		5 525		5 900		6 ?10		6,107
ministra ive establ shment								
Regency Counc l	24 4?4		20 664		20 543		21 350	
Munshikhana	3 108		4,?44		3 9?8		4,354	
		27 56?		24 708		24,470		25 704
venue and Financial—								
1 Land Revenue Office	11,280		11 280		13 934		18,000	
2 Tahs ls	48,901		50 180		48 4?5		55 00?	
3 Lumberdars 3 per cent on land revenue	58 229		59 000		60 269		60 447	
4. Kanungo huks	9 305		9 363		9 556		9 368	
5 Putwarris "	23 970		24,000		31 992		30 496	
6 Ren iss ons	9 566		1 500		9?3		605	
7 *Audit Office*	6 135		6 516		6 7?0		7 081	
8 Treasury	3 202		3,19?		3 534		3 349	
9 Commissariat & Kothiar	9 589		9 798		10 633		12,366	
10 Nazul	984		70?		1 1?2		1 005	
11 Mint	163		140		152		140	
12 Iron works	383		500		4?3		423	
13. Stone quarries					4?0		538	
		1 81 707		1,76 171		1 88,2?3		1 92 419
d cial—								
1 Court of Appeal	4,0?3		8 149	..	8,019		8,349	
2 Civil Court	6,116		6 660		6,903		7,?63	..
3 Criminal Court	9 600		9 624	..	11,125		12,?00	—
4. Establishment of Superintendent of Police	1 638		1 639	—	1 639		1,774	—
5 Thannahs &c	4 ?694		43 100	—	42,?45		51,?4	—
		63,960		69,170		70,930		[illegible]
my—								
1 War Office	6 ?09	—	6,8??	—	7 426	—	[illegible]	—
2 Artillery	2?,004	—	21,???	—	21,626	—	[illegible]	—
3 Fort Garrisons	1,29 699	..	1,?7,142	—	1,27,6?2	—	[illegible]	—
4 Cavalry	2,21,391		2,22,3?8	—	2,12,??5	—	[illegible]	—
5 Khass Choki	15,916	..	15,0??	—	17,??0	—	[illegible]	—
6. Futteh Paltan	5? ?61	—	54,???	—	61,???		[illegible]	—

Statement showing the actual Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1931 *and* 1932 *(A.D.* 1874-75 *and* 1875-76) *and the Budget Estimate for Sumbut* 1933 *(A.D.* 1876-77*)*.—(Continued.)

Disbursements.	1874-75. Actuals.		1875-76. Estimate.		1875-76. Actuals.		1876-77. Estimate.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
7. Khass Paltan ...	25,199	...	25,440	...	25,121	...	25,081	...
8. Bakhtawar Paltan ...	21,053	...	27,254	...	27,018	...	27,001	...
9. Ressalah Nakdi ...	21,574	...	21,516	...	21,215	...	21,550	...
10. Camelguns ...	4,871	...	4,807	...	4,782	...	4,686	...
11. Irregular Companies ...	31,891	...	29,718	...	33,032	...	31,616	...
		5,74,708		5,74,078		5,80,107		5,73,650
11. Miscellaneous establishment—								
1. Imtiazis ...	15,231	...	14,751	...	15,937	...	12,199	...
2. Kabeshwar Charans ...	1,203	...	1,101	...	1,171	...	1,338	...
3. Khush Nawis ...	2,167	...	2,120	...	1,910	...	1,726	...
4. Hurkara Deothi ...	5,217	...	5,160	...	5,208	...	5,160	...
5. *Postal establishment*	6,785	...	6,637	...	6,272	...	*3,200*	...
6. Miscellaneous employés	14,143	...	10,023	...	11,773	...	11,806	...
		44,148		44,951		41,159		35,820
12. Tent and clothing Department ...	31,225	...	30,807	...	59,193	...	35,024	...
Farashkhana ...	17,890	...	12,625	...	16,712	...	10,856	...
		49,115		43,432		73,905		45,880
13. Public Works—								
1. Buildings ...	60,279	...	1,32,957	...	1,56,600	...	1,63,000	...
2. Roads ...	56,500	...	61,597	...	57,017	...	66,000	...
3. Bunds ...	7,277	...	5,620	...	3,000	...	3,100	...
4. Workshops ...	14,533	...	15,000	...	29,198	...	16,000	...
5. Establishment ...	6,719	...	6,690	...	6,577	...	10,000	...
6. Miscellaneous ...	783	...		...	384	...	2,000	...
		1,06,130		2,21,847		2,15,064		2,61,030
14. Workshops—								
1. Mistrikhana ...	1,406	...	1,400	...	1,409	...	1,890	...
2. Chapparbandi ...	15,187	...	13,000	...	14,323	...	14,454	...
3. Garhkaptani ...	4,079	...	3,970	...	4,001	...	3,388	...
4. Baghar ...	6,787	...	6,000	...	6,526	...	7,000	...
		27,459		25,300		26,259		26,732
Jail ...	21,021	...	23,203	...	20,864	...	21,459	...
" Printing Press ...	646	...	200	...	123	...	1,032	...
		21,667		23,403		20,957		22,400
Gardens ...	20,957	...	20,613	...	20,789	...	20,400	...
Canals ...	1,417	...	1,216	...	1,235	...	1,260	...
		22,374		21,859		22,024		21,660
Political Agency ...	...	33,137	...	31,000	...	31,057	...	31,000
Settlement Department ...	...	76,250	...	31,614	...	40,459	...	...
Vakeels ...	...	6,857	...	8,360	...	7,196	...	8,360
Maharaja's guardian ...	...	3,826	...	7,200	...	6,977	...	10,000
Charitable, religious, and other endowments ...	88,625	...	86,493	...	85,218	...	87,275	...
Festivals ...	706	...	700	...	733	...	725	...
		89,331		87,193		88,951		88,000
22. Gifts, rewards, &c. ...								
1. On marriages	9,339	...	26,000	...	9,036	...	12,000	...
2. On deaths ...	51,021	...	9,500	...	8,347	...	10,000	...
3. Miscellaneous	9,052	...	39,500	...	60,762	...	5,000	...
4. Guests ...	3,439	...	2,091	...	3,161	...	2,500	...
		73,810		77,091		81,326		29,500
23. Stationery ...	...	6,551	...	7,000		3,205		...
24. Advances—Tuccavi ...	5,860	...	5,000	...	1,000		10,000	
Miscellaneous ...	25,631	...	25,000	...	29,805		20,000	
		31,491		30,000		30,705		30,000

Statement showing the actual Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1931 *and* 1932 (*A D* 1874 75 and 1875 76) *&c* —(Concluded)

Disbursements	1874-75		1875-76				1876-77	
	Actuals		Estimate		Actuals		Estimate	
	Rs	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*
25 M scel aneous—								
Ca r age and cart hire	? 445		800		777		4,000	
Butta	2 512		2 500		3 150		2 500	
Newspapers and books	411		400		1 469		2,000	
De hi expenses	35 599		50 000		23 119		50 000	
Miscellaneous	23 833		4 950		3 632		41 500	
		64 800		96 650		61 147		1 00 000
Total		18 76 357		19 37 883		19 96 006		18,84 999
School fund	39 017		38 311		41 127		44 491	
D spensary	20 908		22 886		22 210		2 887	
		59 925		61 197		63 337		67 368
Total ordinary expend ture		19 36 292		19,99 080		20 59 343		19 5?,367
Extraord nary								
1 Repayment of Government Loan	3 00 000		1 53 200		1 6? 0?8			
2 The late Maharaja s debts	45 091							
3 M scellaneous debts &c	3 099							
4 Maharao Raja s marriage					10 000			
		3 48 190		1 53 200		1 72 0?8		3 00 000
Total expendi ure		22 84,462		21 52 280		22 31,371		2? 52 357
Cash balance		7,25 99		8 62 799		8 81 210		9 78 674
Grand total		30 10 444		30 15 069		31 12 581		32 31,031

(Sd) T Cadell *Major*
Political Agent

Appendix C.

Statement of traffic and of customs dues for the year Sambat 1932 (A.D. 1875-76).

	Duty per maund.	Imports.		Exports.		Internal.		Transit.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Grain	1 pie per maund.	135,112	6[illegible]	[illegible]	1,921					[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Cotton, uncleaned	4 annas "	771	30	27,314	[illegible]			[illegible]	127	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. " cleaned	9 " "	841	11	34,[illegible]	17,[illegible]			[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Sugar, 1st sort	9 " "	21,[illegible]	10,167	22	13			[illegible]	115	21,[illegible]	[illegible]
5. " 2nd "	5 " "	27,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	121	14			[illegible]	143	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. Goor	5 " "	67,359	20,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			1,[illegible]	142	[illegible]	21,[illegible]
7. Rice	6 " "	70,011	[illegible]	[illegible]	23			2,[illegible]	623	22,[illegible]	[illegible]
8. Salt	8 " "	334,853	11,111	71	3			791	251	[illegible]	11,[illegible]
9. Ghee	9 " "	2	1	7,281	3,612			.	..	7,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
10. Piece goods	Per rupee 0 pie .	31,523	10,153	1,[illegible]	32		...	3,7[illegible]	113	[illegible]	10,[illegible]
11. Miscellaneous	.	...	12,110		21,344		1,[illegible]		613	.	[illegible]
Total ...	...	...	1,01,130	..	31,[illegible]	..	1,[illegible]		3,[illegible]	..	1,23,111
										Miscellaneous ...	2,[illegible]
										Grand Total ...	1,[illegible]

(Sd.) T. CADELL, *Major,*
Political Agent.

Appendix D.

Statement of traffic and of customs dues for the first half of the year Sumbut 1933 *(A D.* 1876-77*).*

		Duty per maund	Imports		Exports		Internal		Transit		Total	
			Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues
				Rs		*Rs*		*Rs*		*Rs*		*Rs*
1	Grain	1 pie per md	30 501	159	218 418¾	1,116			3		248 922¾	1 275
2	Cotton, uncleaned	4 annas „	393½	76	20 015¼	4 996			634¾	149	21 043½	5,220
3	„ cleaned	8 „ „	63½	30	29 585½	14,795			155¾	75	29 804¼	14 900
4.	Sugar, 1st sort	8 „ „	8,149	4 027	7½	3			180¾	90	8,336¼	4,120
5	„ 2nd „	5 „ „	16 691½	5 146	66½	21			583¾	176	17,340½	5 313
6	Goor	5 „ „	36 164¾	11 064	617	161			695¾	211	37,377½	11,436
7	Rice	6 „ „	32,137½	11 967	43¾	16			727	254	32 905½	12,237
8.	Salt	8 „ „	17,301¾	7,007	29½	14			62½	24	17,383	7 045
9	Ghee	8 „ „			4,990½	2 490					4,980½	2 490
10	Piece goods	6 pie per rupee	194 061	6 053					1 675	53	195 736	6 108
11	Miscellaneous			5 6[illegible]6		10 959		118		669		17 372
	Total			51,155		34 671		118		1 700		87 514
										Miscella	neous	2,000
										Grand	Total	89 514

(Sd) T. Cadell, *Major,*
Political Agent

Appendix E.

No. 1.

Statement of civil cases instituted and disposed of during the year 1876.

	Pending at the close of last year.		Instituted during 1876.		Total.		Disposed of during 1876.		Pending at the close of year.	
	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.
		Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
Civil Court	393	37,437	1,934	1,71,022	2,327	2,08,459	1,809	1,48,039	518	60,419
Tahsildars' Courts ...	173	3,415	2,280	48,971,	2,453	52,386	2,257	48,244	196	4,142
Total ...	566	40,852	4,214	2,19,993	4,780	2,60,845	4,066	1,96,283	714	64,561

No. 2.

Statement of cases appealed from Tahsildars and other Courts to the Court immediately superior.

	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during 1876.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Returned for review.	Compromised.	Dismissed.	Pending at the close of 1876.
Civil Court	6	29	35	12	2	6	...	2	2	11
Court of Appeal	12	107	119	68	8	14	1	2	...	36
Council	17	3	20	9	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total ...	35	139	174	79	10	[illegible]				

(Sd.)

Statement of Crime showing the result of operations in the detention and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen from 1st January to 31st December 1876

			CASES				PERSONS																PROPERTY			
							Number arrested						Acquitted or discharged after trial							Number pending at end of year			Cases		Value	
																				Before being on trial						
Serial Number	Section of the Indian Penal Code	Description of crime	Reported to have been committed during the year	Reported in previous year and brought under enquiry during the year	Investigated	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained	Pending at end of last year	Received by transfer	Within the year	Died escaped or transferred before trial	Released by Foujdar without trial	Number actually put on trial	By Tahsildars	By Foujdar	By Court of Appeal	By Council of Management	By Political Agent	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct)	Otherwise disposed of as died, &c., after commencement of trial	In custody of Police	On bail	Under trial before Tahsildars	Number in which property was stolen	Number in which property was recovered	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	28	23	30	31
		Class I.—Offences against State public tranquillity safety and justice																							Rs	Rs
1	212, 249	Offences relating to coin and stamp	10		10	2			17			17		8	3			6								
2	214, 225	Offences against public justice	4		4	3			8			8						3			5					
3	170 171	Personating public servant	1		1	1			1			1						1								
4	465	Forgery	2		2				2			2		2												
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person																								
5	302	Murder	1		1	1			3			3			2			1								
6	304	Culpable homicide	6		6	2			8			8		5				3								
7	376	Rape	4		4	2			4			4			1			2		1						

Crime showing the result of operations, &c.—(Concluded.)

Serial Number.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous year and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	PERSONS. Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Within the year.	Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Foujdar without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Tahsildars.	By Foujdar.	By Court of Appeal.	By Council of Management.	By Political Agent.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being on trial. In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Tahsildars.	Under trial before Foujdar.	Under trial before Court of Appeal.	Under trial before Council.	Under trial before Political Agent.	PROPERTY. Cases. Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Value. Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
																													Rs.	Rs.
8	377	Unnatural offences ...	4	...	4	2	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	312	Causing miscarriage ...	7	1	8	1	1	...	12	...	...	13	...	...	5	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	309	Attempt to commit suicide	27	...	27	23	...	...	36	...	...	36	...	7	...	...	...	29	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	325	Grievous hurt ...	2	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	328	Administering stupefying drugs with intent to commit offence.	3	...	3	3	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	324, 326	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons.	2	...	2	2	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	5	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	366	Kidnapping or abduction, &c.	53	1	54	24	2	...	90	1	...	92	...	31	6	...	...	37	15	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.																												
15	392	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person and																												

No.	Section	Offence																												
		a direction of law with intent to save a person																												
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,272	26	1,298	760	56		2,374			2,430	789	39	7			1,519			67	63	5							
18	341, 343	Wrongful restraint or confinement	11		11	8			21			21		6				15												
19	352	Assault or criminal force	13	0	22	6	9		17			26	5	9				9	2		1		1							
20	4.6, 429	Mischief	128	2	130	25	2		201			203	93	23	3			38			49	44	5							
		Class V—Minor offences against property																												
21	384	Extortion	1		1				3			3		3																
22	453, 456	Lurking house trespass or house breaking	76		76	6			9			9		2				7									76	17	927	395
23	457, 460	Lurking house trespass or house breaking by *night in order to the* commission of offence, &c	6		5	5			14			14			3			11												
24	379, 382	Theft { ordinary	2 170	39	2 209	391	7		1 045			1 052	406	74	4			584		2	18	12	8				1 542	380	24 121	3 909
		Theft { of cattle	1 503	50	1 553	192	20		470			490	127	67				291		3	9	2	9				895	182	23,181	3,825
25	408	Criminal breach of trust	3		3	3			5			5						5												
26	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	7		7	6			24			24		5	3			16												
27	417, 419, 420	Cheating	5		5	4			14			14		1	1			12												
29	447	Criminal trespass	3	1	4	2	2		3			5		3				2												
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above																												
29	Chap XXXVIII, Sec 504, C P C	Vagrancy and bad livelihood.	277	8	285	199	10		384	9		394	27	45				285	28	4	5		9							
30	298	Uttering words, &c, with intent to wound the religious feelings of any person.	1		1	1			1			1						1												
31	224	Escapes from custody	14		14	10			19			19		5				12			2		2							
32	Sec 13 Act III 1867	Gambling	16		16	14			63			63		2				59	1											
33	177 193, 202	Furnishing false information, giving false evidence, and intentional omission to give information respecting an offence	102	3	105	96	17		167			184	14	7	6			130	1	3	23		8	19						
34	174, 180, 186, 188	Contempt of lawful authority, resistance, &c	111	1	112	92	1		215			216	23	6				180	3		5		5							
35	205	False personation	4		4	3			5			5			1			4												
36	163, 165	Bribery	8	1	9	4	2		11			13		3	3			6			1		1							
37	497	Adultery	36		36	25			42			42		12				30												
38	490	Breach of contract of service during a journey	19		19	1			14			14	13					1												
		Total	5,913	133	6 016	1 900	179		5,334	10		5,463	1 505	309	56			3 285	54	12	183	120	56	19			2 513	579	13 529	8 113

(Sd) T. CADELL, *Major*,
Political Agent, Ulwur.

19	22	6	26	16	1											7				7	1				9		1
20	130	25	203	118	17	6	1								7	12				12					36		49
21	1		3	3																							
22	76	6	9	2		1	3		1						5						2				7		
23	5	5	14	3					5	3	1				9	2				2					11		
24 {	2 200	381	1 052	484	57	140	31	12	6		1				193	251				251	47				548	23	20
24 {	1,553	182	490	194	25	83	75	26							184	73				73	9				291	23	5
25	3	3	5													5				5					5		
26	7	6	24	8	1	5	3	2	1						11	4				4					16	1	
27	5	4	14	2		1	1	1	2						5	5				5				2	12		
28	4	2	5	3												2				2					2		
29	285	199	394	100	36	56	14	6		1					77	106				106	66				285	14	9
30	1	1	1				1								1										1		
31	14	10	19	5		1	2								3	6				6	1			2	12		2
32	16	14	62	3												57				57	2				59		
33	105	95	184	28	10	22	5	8	17	2					51	64				64				2	130		26
34	113	92	216	31	10	28	1	3							32	127				127	6			5	180	1	5
35	4	3	6	1												4				4					4		
36	9	4	13	6			2								2	2	2			4					6		1
37	36	25	42	12		6	7	3	3	2					21	8	1			9					30		
38	13	1	14	13		1									1										1		
Total	6,016	1 000	5 461	1 983	638	105	177	76	14	11	7	2			722	1 709	4			1 713	140			12	3 285	62	195

(Sd) T. CADELL, *Major*,
Political Agent.

Appendix H.

Statement showing the actual expenditure on Public Works for 1875-76 and estimates for 1876-77.

No.		Expenditure.			Estimates for 1876-77.	Remarks.
		Previous expenditure.	Actuals for 1875-76.	Total.		
	Buildings.					
1	High School, Ulwur	28,169	1,700	29,869		
2	Jail workshops	6,960	1,236	[illegible]	3,500	
3	Hospital and Dispensary ...	18,369	1,017	[illegible]	4,000	
4	Repairs { Palace	30,078	19,657	[illegible]		
5	New ...		33,517	[illegible]		
6	Maha ...	10,325	28,170			
7	Boarding-House Mayo College ..	8,000	15,000			
8	Revenue Office	..	32,019			
9	Stables	7,322	5,10[illegible]			
10	Thana and Tahsil Bansur ...	6,415	1,45[illegible]			
11	Ditto Ulwur ...	7,214	1,71[illegible]			
12	Ditto Ramghur ...	...	3,3[illegible]			
13	Ditto Luchmunghur ...	...				
14	Ditto Kathiewar ...	...	1,[illegible]			
15	Ditto Govindghur ...	...	1[illegible]			
16	Ditto Kishenghur ...	...	[illegible]			
17	Ditto Mandawar ...	.	[illegible]			

Appendix J.

Annual Return of Schools in the Ulwur State from 1st January 1876 to 31st December 1876.

No.	HEADS.	Number of Students: In each department: English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanscrit.	Ved.	Mixed total.	Detail of caste: Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Actual total.	Detail of cultivator and non-cultivator: Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Number of teachers: English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanscrit.	Mathematics.	Ved.	Persian and Hindee.	Total.	Amount of Expenditure. Rs. a. p.	Income: School fees. Rs. a. p.	School cess per cent. on Land Revenue. Rs. a. p.
1	High School ...	103	105	65	38	25	420	275	80	2	314	32	282	266·3	84·60	5	6	4	2	2	2	...	21	8,920 6 9	244 11 0	
1	Thakoor School ...	47	83	58	...	...	188	92	...	...	91	...	91	80 15	65·20	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	9	3,512 12 3	...	
11	Tahsili Schools ...	68	368	451	...	...	887	669	109	...	778	209	569	669 7	99·93	4	11	11	...	...	...	...	26	5,673 5 0	299 10 6	
83	Halkabundi Schools ...	...	638	1,705	...	...	2,343	1,950	315	...	2,263	1,335	930	1,670·4	70·65	...	10	45	...	...	...	32	87	8,271 15 3	299 1 0	
1	Normal School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	419 11 3	...	
	Boarding House ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,308 0 0	...	
	Inspector and establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,611 1 0	...	
	Scholarships ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	936 0 0	...	
	Prize and reward to teachers and boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390 0 0	...	
	Purchase of books ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,271 0 9	...	
	Repairs to buildings and miscellaneous expenditure.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,290 15 3	...	
	Total ...	218	1,284	2,279	38	25	3,816	2,986	463	2	3,451	1,576	1,875	2,686·55	81·82	12	31	63	2	3	2	32	145	37,638 3 6	843 6 6	19,007 9 3
15	Girl Schools ...	...	85	216	...	...	301	216	85	...	301	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	15	2,909 12 0	...	...
	Grand total ...	218	1,369	2,495	38	25	4,147	2,202	548	2	3,752	1,576	1,875	2,686·55	81·82	12	33	76	2	3	2	32	160	39,547 13 0	843 6 6	19,007 9 3

(Sd.) T. CADELL, *Major*,
Political

Appendix K.

Extract paragraphs 14 *to* 26 *from Dr Mullen's Annual Report for* 1876

Para 14 *Vaccination* —The vaccinating staff during the season 1876 77 consisted of two Native Superintendents, 10 Vaccinators and 8 apprentices as against two Native Superintendents, 12 Vaccinators, and 7 apprentices in the preceding season

15 I think there is fair reason for feeling satisfied with both the quantity and quality of the vaccination work done during the season under notice as the following table will show —

Table contrasting vaccination results from beginning of operations in Ulwur to the present

Season.	Total No of vaccinations	Percentage of success obtained	Average cost of successful case	Percentage of children under one year to total No vaccinated	Percentage of children born in the year vaccinated. Birth rate taken at 40 per mille
			Rs a p		
1871 72	10 156	88 90	0 4 4½		
1872 73	15 207	89 99	0 2 8¾	35 73	17 44
1873 74	21 802	91 60	0 2 0	50 60	33
1874 75	24 629	89 30	0 1 11¾	51 70	41 12
1875 76	27 569	92 70	0 1 11½	62 72	55 52
1876 77	31 516	94 60	0 1 6$\frac{3}{10}$	66 71	66 47

16 *Note improvement* —You will please note that the headings in the above table have been so chosen as to furnish the most searching tests of each year's working also that under each and every heading a very material improvement is shown opposite the season under report

17 *No of town and villages in which vaccination was practised* —The Ulwur State I think contains about 1,830 towns and villages My vaccinators worked in upwards of 1,680 of them through this season, so that but a small proportion were left unvisited

18 *System of inspection and its results* —To show that full confidence in the above table, nspection to which

19 Native Superintendent, Raja Ram, inspected the work in 524 towns and villages, seeing 8 424 children (exclusive of 149 vaccinated by himself), and of these he pronounced 7,991 successful, a percentage of success of 94 86

20 Native Superintendent, Gouri Shunkur, in the southern half of the State, inspected the work in 434 towns and villages, seeing 6,919 children, of whom he pronounced 6,406 to have been successfully vaccinated, a success rate of 92 61

21. I myself inspected the children of 489 towns and villages, examined the arms of 8,553 children, and declared 8,178 of them successfully vaccinated, a success rate of 95·61.

22. The mean of our three inspections would yield a success rate of 94·36 per cent., the returns sent in by the vaccinators show a success rate of 94·60 per cent.

23. *Truth of Vaccinators' returns shown.*—The closeness of results shown above may be taken, I venture to think, as conclusive proof of the strict accuracy of the returns and of the figures deduced from them which the before given table contains.

24. I should note that when I inspect a village I have every name on the vaccinators' rolls for that village called over and see each child or have its absence accounted for by the villagers; in this way it is almost absolutely impossible that even a single false entry could be made in the returns without detection.

25. *Opposition to vaccination dying out.*—I am glad to be able to report that opposition to vaccination is steadily dying out amongst all classes of the community; many instances occurred this season of high caste folk, not officials, calling the vaccinator to operate on their children and giving him a small fee in return.

26. *Assistance given by Pundit Shumbhunath.*—In the city of Ulwur itself more children were vaccinated in this season alone than in any three preceding seasons put together, and for this I have mainly to thank our Engineer Pundit, Shumbhunath, who by his influence and example won many from their prejudices.

Appendix L.

Statement showing the number of elephants, camels, horned stock and horses belonging to Raj Ulwur on 31st March 1877. Similar returns for 1871 and 1875 are given for comparison.

Kind of stock.	May 1871.	31st March 1875.	31st March 1877.	REMARKS.
Elephants	33	24	34	
Camels	1,114	1,448	1,548	
Buffaloes	273	318	377	
Bullocks	517	405	537	
Cows	362	432	440	
Calves	350	369	446	
Stallions	17	17	7	
Brood mares	80	69	61	
Colts and fillies ...	40	116	129	
Saddle horses (khassa) ...	282	362	301	
Carriage horses ...	168	64	73	
Cavalry horses ...	1,447	1,254	1,343	

(Sd.) T. CADELL, *Major,*
Political Agent.

DHOLEPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

No 50 dated Dholepoor 10th June 1877

From—MAJOR T DENNEHY Political Agent Dholepoor,

To—A C LYALL Esq Offg Agent Govr Genl Rajpootana

I HAVE the honor to forward my Annual Report of the administration of the Dholepoor State during the year 1876 77

2 The seasons both for the cold weather and rain crops have been favourable

3 The condition of the agricultural classes shows a marked improvement

The State demand for land revenue has been everywhere met freely and cheerfully, the necessity for remissions on this account is fast disappearing

4 The revenue from customs, stamps, sale of produce of State waste lands, quarries, &c , has steadily continued to increase

Notwithstanding the heavy extraordinary expenditure entailed in the State during 1876 77 the Durbar began the current year with an opening balance of nearly Rupees 90,000 (ninety thousand)

5 The third instalment of the loan of 7,00 000 (seven lakhs) of rupees received by the State from the British Government has been paid

6 The survey and measurement of the State has been completed in less than 9 (nine) months from the date of its commencement

Nearly the whole of *the maps and records necessary for* the settlement of the land revenue have been prepared

The work is good and accurate

The assessments will be given out during 1877 78

The cost of the entire settlement operations will not exceed Rupees 50,000 (fifty thousand)

7 The crime of cattle theft, for which the Chambal Thakoors and Goojars have hitherto been notorious, has been seriously checked, and the number of cattle stolen reduced in amount to one third of its original proportions

The State generally, and more particularly the portion of the Agra and Bombay Road running through Dholepoor, has been *remarkably free* from heavy crime

8 The education of the young Chief has made satisfactory progress

By desire of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, His Highness the Maharana attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi to celebrate the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the Imperial title.

A banner emblazoned with the arms of his house was on this occasion presented to the Maharana by His Excellency the Viceroy on the part of the Empress of India.

9. *Land Revenue demand for* 1876-77.—The State demand on account of land revenue for 1876-77 amounted to Rupees 7,03,396 (seven lakhs, three thousand, three hundred and ninety-six).

The increase of Rupees 8,579 (eight thousand, five hundred and seventy-nine) on last year's demand is not due to enhanced assessments, but to the fact that the villages of "Burkhera," "Tehri" and "Behranti" came during the year from "jaghire" under direct State control.

10. *Land Revenue Receipts for* 1876-77.—The receipts on account of land revenue for 1876-77 have been far larger than I had ventured last year to anticipate.

They amount to Rupees 7,67,887 (seven lakhs, sixty-seven thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven); of this Rupees 22,044 (twenty-two thousand and forty-four) are arrears for former years, Rupees 6,66,599 (six lakhs, sixty-six thousand, five hundred and ninety-nine) were collected for 1876-77, and Rupees 79,244 (seventy-nine thousand, two hundred and forty-four) must be looked upon as a forestalment of revenue for 1877-78.

The last instalment of revenue for Sumbut 1933 is due on "Chet Sudi Puno," which fell on the 29th March 1877, thus bringing the payment within the year under report.

Against this forestalment of revenue should be set an amount of Rupees 25,000 (twenty-five thousand), arrears due on account of former years which will be recoverable in 1877-78.

11. *Remissions for* 1876-77.—The loss of land revenue for 1876-77 amounted to Rupees 13,376 (thirteen thousand, three hundred and seventy-six); remissions on the jumma made on account of poverty of villages, loss in cultivation, &c., and Rupees 2,886 (two thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six), compensation for land taken over for the Sindia Railway and for nankar, or in all Rupees 16,263 (sixteen thousand, two hundred and sixty-three).

The amount is distributed over the different pergunnahs in the following proportions:—

12. *Remissions in Pergunnahs Gird and Mania.*—In Gird and Mania the remissions amounted to Rupees 8,501 (eight thousand, five hundred and one), or Rupees 500 (five hundred) less than last year.

The submerged villages of these pergunnahs have been considerably relieved by the new system of drainage canals.

The loss of revenue occurred for the most part in other villages and from other causes.

In addition to the nine villages mentioned last year in the latter half of paragraph 19 of my Annual Report, remissions have been found

necessary in "Sahanpoor," lately come into State management from the hands of three Jaghiredars who, quarrelling among themselves, had succeeded in receiving the village They willingly consented to commute their jaghire for an annual cash payment of salary, and we may hope in time with taccavi advances and light assessment to remedy all the harm they have done

In "Gher Bamrauli" and "Nyagaon" remissions were also from various causes found to be necessary A farther and permanent diminution of revenue in these pergunnahs accrued from the land taken out of *cultivation in order to be made over to the Sindia Railway*

The value of this land was Rupees 2,786 (two thousand, seven hundred and eighty six), which raised the whole loss in Gird and Mania to Rupees 11,287 (eleven thousand, two hundred and eighty-seven)

13 *Remissions in Pergunnah Rajakhera*—The remissions in Pergunnah Rajakhera amounted to Rupees 3,347 (three thousand, three hundred and forty-seven), or less than half of those necessitated in 1875-76

The turbulent Goojars and Toum Thakoors of the "Rehna" tract have settled down more quietly and quickly than I had anticipated The management of the Kham villages has been successful

14 *Remissions in Pergunnah Bari*—In Pergunnah Bari remissions were made in several villages from various causes, amounting to Rupees 1,437 (one thousand, four hundred and thirty-seven)

15 *Claim to nankar allowance established in Pergunnah Baseri*—In Pergunnah Baseri Rupees 100 (one hundred) nankar allowance to the Zemindars of "Jutpura," to which a claim was satisfactorily established, was struck out of the revenue

16 *Remissions in Pergunnah Kolari*—In Pergunnah Kolari Rupees 91 (ninety-one) were remitted in two villages on account of loss of crops from a hail-storm

17 *Results of Land Revenue Administration of the year*—If we exclude the compensation allowed on account of land made over to the Railway and the nankar grant, the loss to the State by remissions amounts to 1 75 per cent on the entire land revenue demand.

There has been no difficulty of collection during the year under report, the revenue has nearly everywhere been paid up cheerfully and readily

The largely increased means of irrigation have given a considerable stimulus to agriculture Numbers of the old cultivators who had formerly, under the pressure of famine and ill-treatment, fled from their homes have returned

In many villages new Assamis have come, and are coming, to take up the land.

The outcome of the year has been good, and the assessments have nowhere pressed heavily

The improvement in the "Rehna" tract has been more particularly a matter for congratulation.

The manner in which the Tahsildars and the Revenue Establishment generally have performed their duties deserves commendation; they everywhere willingly co-operated with and assisted the officers employed in settlement work, and thus contributed not a little to the successful results obtained during the year.

18. *Drainage, Irrigation and Public Works.*—The services of Mr. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, were placed at the disposal of the Durbar by the Government of India at the end of June 1876 as District Engineer.

I requested Mr. Gahan to inspect and report on the works undertaken for the drainage and reclaiming of the submerged area lying to the north of Dholepoor and between that city and the Banganga River.

The result was favorable to the continuation and extension of the system already commenced and partially working, as reported by me last year.

The new drains which were being carried through the lands of nine villages, Mouzahs "Birounda," "Nagar" "Tore," "Surkoli," "Dulhara," "Maharajpoor," "Nekpur," "Dubra" and "Mania," were completed by Mr. Gahan.

Both the old and new drains worked well during the rainy season of 1876.

A further considerable tract of land was reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation; it will take time however before the villages in this neighbourhood become sufficiently repopulated to avail themselves of the full benefit of these improvements.

The works will be carried on, and I hope completed in 1877-78.

The arrangements made last year for draining the city of Dholepoor itself have again this year acted well, and have greatly contributed to the health of the town and neighbourhood. Mr. Gahan inspected and reported on the construction of the tanks and wells built out of State Funds during 1874-75 and 1875-76. He also superintended the construction of fifteen more tanks and 147 wells, which have been completed and made available for irrigation at the expense of the State during the year under report.

Of these, twelve were old broken Badshahi tanks to which new bund sluices and irrigation channels were built, and three were entirely new tanks constructed in localities lately selected.

Of the wells, 67 were old abandoned wells newly repaired, and 80 were entirely new.

Mr. Gahan has further reported upon the suitability of 39 fresh sites for the construction of irrigation tanks in various localities.

After examining the rough specifications in each case, both of work required and of the area which would come under irrigation, the Durbar have approved of 24 out of these 39 projected tanks. They will be undertaken as opportunity offers and funds are available.

The whole 24 will probably be constructed at a cost of Rupees 16,800 (sixteen thousand and eight hundred), or at an average of Rupees

700 (seven hundred) each, and should return a profit to the State of not less than 15 per cent on the outlay

The *remaining 15 projects* being more expensive and less profitable, will be reserved for future consideration

The project, on which I reported last year, of building a bund near "Bishnoda," a large village to the west of Dholepoor, will be kept in abeyance for the present, certainly until after the ensuing rains

It appears to be doubtful whether the area of the catchment, as shown by the survey taken by Mr Gahan, is sufficient to fill a lake of the dimensions proposed

Attention has been paid to the improvement of the main lines of road, which will be the traffic feeders of the Sindia Railway in this State

It has been determined to metal the road to Bari for the first few miles as far as 'Puram Chaom,' a large village with an old palace of the Ranas near which the jail buildings are situated, about four miles to the west of Dholepoor

All the earthwork and half the metalling of this length has been already completed

A metalled and bridged road has been laid down between the city of Dholepoor and the new Railway Station

The Durbar House, now occupied by the Political Agent, has been completed, and the Durbar have commenced the construction of permanent lines with stone flagged roofs instead of the thatched huts hitherto used for the Raj "Sepohis" All this work has been exceedingly well and cheaply done under the supervision of Mr Gahan, to whom the Durbar have requested me to record their cordial acknowledgments

19 *Settlement operations*—The measurement of the State, which was last year reported to have made excellent progress, was completed on the 9th July 1876

The entire survey operations, comprising the measurement of 678,972 acres, or 1,055 square miles, were concluded in eight months and twenty days from their commencement, or at the rate of 29¼ acres daily for each plane table employed

The work of testing and supervising by Sadr Munsarims was accomplished with equal rapidity, and was finished by the end of January 1877

By the close of the year under report the preparation of the settlement misls was completed in 450 out of the 529 villages of the State

The copying, fairing and translating of these misls was also far advanced

Three hundred and ninety three (393) village maps and two pergunnah maps were finished, 97 village maps and four pergunnah maps only remained

The excellence of the work is remarked on by Mr Smith, whose interesting report I have the honor to forward for your orders

The entire cost of the settlement up to the close of 1876-77 amounted to Rupees 48,917-14-5 (forty-eight thousand, nine hundred and seventeen rupees, fourteen annas, and five pies), including a sum of Rupees 215-1-4 (two hundred and fifteen rupees, one anna, and four pies), which was, by a mistake of the Dewanny Office of this State, debited under a wrong heading in the accounts, and was not consequently reported to Mr. Smith at the time. The cost for 1877-78 up to the entire completion of the operations will not be more than Rupees 10,000 (ten thousand), making the entire cost of settlement Rupees 58,917 (fifty-eight thousand, nine hundred and seventeen). When however we take into account the sum of Rupees 10,791 (ten thousand, seven hundred and ninety-one), of which a portion has been, and the remainder will be, recovered from jaghire and maafi villages and hadbast expenses; the actual sum which will have been expended at the close of the settlement will be Rupees 48,126 (forty-eight thousand, one hundred and twenty-six).

Mr. Smith anticipates that the " Jammas" will be fixed by the end of the rains, and given out for the entire State during the ensuing cold weather.

Thus a settlement which is pronounced by an officer of Mr. Smith's great judgment and experience to be equal for all practical purposes to the elaborate settlements of the North-Western Provinces will have been completed in less than one-half the time usually occupied by those settlements, and at one-tenth of their cost.

I have been asked by the Durbar to record their cordial and grateful thanks to Mr. Smith for the boon which he has conferred on the State.

The loss experienced by the death of Pundit Kanhya Lal in July 1876 cannot be sufficiently deplored.

The good and honest work which he had done and for which he sacrificed his life, rendered unnecessary the appointment of a Deputy Collector to supervise the completion of the records.

The services of Munshi Durga Pershad were placed at the disposal of the Durbar by Mr. Smith. He was appointed Superintendent of Settlement on Rupees 200 per mensem.

The arrangement has succeeded well. Munshi Durga Pershad is a careful, trustworthy, and experienced officer. He has acted under the immediate direction of Thakoor Bechoo Sing, the Member of the Council of Management, specially in charge of this department, and has succeeded in ensuring the continuance of the efficiency and rapidity with which the work had been commenced.

20. *Repayment of Government Loan.*—The sum of Rupees 1,24,000 (one lakh, twenty-four thousand) being the third instalment of the loan of Rupees 7,00,000 (seven lakhs) received by the State from the British Government, has been repaid during the year. The amount still due to Government is Rupees 3,70,000 (three lakhs, seventy thousand).

21. *Budget Estimate for 1876-77 compared with actuals.*—I now proceed to review the Budget Estimate submitted by me last year for 1876-77 as compared with actual receipts and expenditure for the year.

Both our receipts and expenditure have exceeded the Estimates

The receipts amount to Rupees 10,27,313 (ten lakhs, twenty-seven thousand, three hundred and thirteen), or Rupees 52,983 (fifty-two thousand, nine hundred and eighty-three) more than had been estimated

The increase is due to the readiness with which the State demand for land revenue has been met, as well as to a further improvement in customs collections

The actual has exceeded the estimated expenditure by Rupees 64,283 (sixty-four thousand, two hundred and eighty three), the excess is attributable, *1st*, to the expenses entailed by the necessary attendance of the Chief at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, *2nd*, to the fact that more work was completed, and proportionately greater expense incurred in the Settlement Department during the year than had been anticipated, and, *3rd*, to a miscalculation of the amount which, as explained in paragraph 31 further on, we had hoped to recover from the Inefficient Balance

The excess expenditure under this last head is however more fictitious than real, as the amount will be recovered in 1877-78

22 *Regular Estimate Receipts* —The receipts shown in the regular estimate for 1876-77 are as follows —

23 *Land Revenue*—Land revenue receipts amounted to Rupees 7,67,887-5-6 (seven lakhs, sixty-seven thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven rupees, five annas, and six pies), being an excess of Rupees 87,887 (eighty-seven thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven) over the sum estimated for, *viz*, Rupees 6,80,000 (six lakhs and eighty thousand)

this department for the last two with which they have been realis vement in the condition of the agricultural classes of the State

24 *Tankadars* —Arrears amounting to Rupees 8,000 (eight thousand) for 1875-76 and 1876-77 are due by the Rao of Sir Mattra, who has asked to be permitted to delay payment for a short time on account of the expenditure incurred by him lately in the marriage of his son

The money will be recovered in due course

25 *Oobari* —The question of "Oobari" has been allowed to stand over, and collections have not been pressed pending the completion of the settlement operations

26 *Customs* —The customs receipts have again increased by 5,300 (five thousand and three hundred), the amount credited in the Treasury during the year under
thousand, three hundred and forty
ment is good, and reflects credit on

27. *Fines, A, B, and C*—The three items coming under the head of "Fines" have exceeded the estimate by Rupees 1,065 (one thousand and sixty-five)

28. *Kusrat.*—"Kusrat" shows a small decrease

29. *Stamps.*—The sale of stamps, although necessarily small in a small State, has been year by year steadily increasing as confidence in the administration of the Courts of Justice is becoming more widely spread. The realisations under this head amount to Rupees 1,085 (one thousand and eighty-five) more than had been anticipated.

30. *Garden produce.*—The small sum credited for garden produce is owing to the fact that the mangoe season turned out even worse than had been expected.

31. *Toll collections.*—The amount realised from toll collections from the Chambal Bridge and ferry has not been received from the Executive Engineer, Agra and Gwalior Road, hence the diminution of Rupees 5,009 (five thousand and nine) in the estimated receipts. The amount will be, it is hoped, recovered during the current year.

32. *Sale of horses, deductions for absence without leave and "Nazzar."*—The next three items, *viz.*, sale of horses, deductions for absence without leave and "Nazzar" are necessarily fluctuating, and do not require special notice.

33. *Receipts from Tahsils.*—The diminution in the item "Receipts from Tahsils" is apparent only, the collections on account of pay of village chokidars having been transferred to the more appropriate budget heading of "Deposits."

34. *Refunds.*—In estimating last year the probable receipts under refunds, credit was taken for a sum of Rupees 36,000 (thirty-six thousand) recoverable on account of advances made in 1875-76.

In doing this, however, it escaped notice that a large portion of these advances were "taccavi" given for the building of wells and other agricultural purposes, for which one year's grace is always allowed before requiring any payment in refund, and that consequently these payments would not fall due until 1877-78. Hence our receipts for this item are Rupees 16,613 (sixteen thousand, six hundred and thirteen) less than the estimate.

35. *Sales of Sarpat, of Charcoal, "Charraee," sale of Grass.*—"Sale of sarpat, sale of charcoal, "charraee" and "sale of grass" do not require comment.

36. *Sale of Brass.*—The sale of brass estimated at Rupees 20,000 (twenty thousand) only realised during 1876-77 Rupees 6,000 (six thousand).

The Durbar ultimately decided to delay the sale of a portion of the broken-up guns in the hope of obtaining better prices.

A further sale has been effected during the current year, which will appear in the accounts for 1877-78.

37. *Receipts from Maafi and Jaghire Villages for cost of settlement. Receipts on account of Royalty on Stone, &c.*—Receipts from maafi and jaghire villages and from Messrs. Glover and Co. on account of royalty on stone, &c., were in excess of the estimate.

38. *Regular Estimate, 1876-77, Actuals, Expenditure.*—The departments on which fell the burden of the extra expenditure entailed upon

the State during 1876-77 were principally those of "Zeb Kurritch" and "Khassghi"

In the former the sum disbursed in excess of the Budget was Rupees 41,652 (forty one thousand, six hundred and fifty two), in the latter Rupees 12 570 (twelve thousand, five hundred and seventy) The aggregate of both was Rupees 54,222 (fifty four thousand, two hundred and twenty two)

The items of extra expenditure which had to be met in both departments are shown below —

Extraordinary expenditure in 'Zeb Kurritch and 'Khassghi, 1876 77

	Rs
Gold and silver articles purchased and repaired	4 616
Elephant, camel and horse furniture purchased and repaired	6 537
Tents carriages ruths carts &c purchased and repaired	5 000
Horses bullocks &c. purchased	2 971
Batta to establishments and extra servants	2 200
Miscellaneous expenses at Delhi Camp and during the march forage, carriage preparation of camp grounds &c	18 190
Entertainment and presents to Princes and Chief and their camps at Delhi and marching through Dholepoor	4 000
Two journeys to Puttiala with presents in cash to servants and others 1st on the death of the late Maharaja and 2nd, on the enthronement of the present Maharaja	10 588
Betrothal expenses of His Highness the Rana	8 000
Total	62 102

They come to Rupees 62,102 (sixty-two thousand, one hundred and two), of which Rupees 7,880 (seven thousand eight hundred and eighty) was met from the amount budgeted for in both departments for extra expenditure under ordinary circumstances

When the entire charges are defrayed, it will be found that the cost

39 *Military and Civil*—The military expenditure amounted to Rupees 2,893 (two thousand, eight hundred and ninety three) less, and the civil charges to Rupees 1,662 (sixteen hundred and sixty-two) more, than the estimate the items do not appear to call for remark

40 *Maafi*—In Maafi a number of payments, amounting to an aggregate of Rupees 16,485 (sixteen thousand, four hundred and eighty-five) were suspended in consequence of claims being under enquiry of a special Commission, as well as in some instances on account of the non attendance of claimants It is hoped that a considerable permanent saving will be effected in this department

41 *Deposits, Instalment of Government Loan, Public Works*—The next three items, "Deposits," "Instalment of Government Loan," and "Public Works," do not require special notice, a trifling saving has been effected in the amount budgeted for in Deposits and Public Works

Settlement.—In settlement the Budget was exceeded by ,665 (seven thousand, six hundred and sixty-five). The State pay Rupees 7,750 (seven thousand, seven hundred and fifty) year, as stated in my Annual Report for 1875-76, but the ture which had to be met for the current year amounted to 23,915 (twenty-three thousand, nine hundred and fifteen), of Rupees 16,250 (sixteen thousand, two hundred and fifty) which en anticipated.

13. *Miscellaneous.*—A saving of Rupees 4,966 (four thousand, hundred and sixty-six) was effected in miscellaneous expenditure.

44. *Inefficient balance.*—Under the head of Inefficient Balance we outstanding advances amounting to Rupees 75,357 (seventy-five usand, three hundred and fifty-seven) instead of Rupees 50,000 ty thousand), to which sum we had hoped to reduce this item.

We have, as previously shown in paragraph 34, been unable to cover any portion of our taccavi advances for last year, which, on account of the year's grace always accorded to cultivators, will not begin o become due until 1877-78. .

15. *Closing Balance.*—It is a matter for congratulation that the Durbar has been able to meet the heavy extra expenditure of the year, and still show a balance in hand, which at the close of the year amounted to Rupees 88-929 (eighty-eight thousand, nine hundred and twenty-nine), or Rupees 11,301 (eleven thousand, three hundred and one) only less than had been estimated for.

16. *Budget Estimate*, 1877-78, *Receipts.*—The opening balance is Rupees 88,929 (eighty-eight thousand, nine hundred and twenty-nine).

47. *Land Revenue.*—Although anticipating a small increase of revenue during the year, it has not been thought safe to estimate our receipts under this head at more than Rupees 6,20,000 (six lakhs and twenty thousand).

Sumbut 1934 has been lengthened by the addition of an intercalary month, which will bring the incidence of the last or "Chet Sudi Puno" instalment of revenue for Sumbut 1934 beyond the 31st March 1878.

48. *Tankadari and Minrole.*—Taking into consideration the arrears which we shall receive from Sir Mattra, the State should realise at least the sum of Rupees 30,000 (thirty thousand), which has been estimated for.

49. *Customs.*—The steady increase of receipts in this department together with larger sales of spirits, drugs, &c., consequent on the affluenc of workmen to the Sindia Railway, justify the higher rate at which th probable customs revenue has been estimated.

50. *Fines, A, B, and C.*—The fines already realised in the Judic Courts since the 31st March 1877 should, with the ordinary outcome the year, suffice to bring in for items A, B, C under this head the amo of Rupees 4,400 (four thousand, four hundred), which is slightly lo than the receipts for last year.

51. *Stamps.*—The progressive increase of revenue from this so renders probable the realisation of at least the sum of Rupees 5 (five thousand) at which we have estimated these sales.

52 *Garden produce*—The mangoe season of the current year promises to be good, more than Rupees 3,600 (three thousand, six hundred) should be collected from this source

53 —*Toll collections*—The receipt of at least one year's arrears of tolls from the Chambal Bridge and ferry is anticipated

54 *Sale of Horses, deductions for absence, receipts from Tahsils, Deposits*—The next items, sale of horses, deductions for absence without leave, and receipts from Tahsils, under different heads, and deposits do not appear to require comment

55 *Refunds*—The extra refunds for *taccavi* alone, which will fall due in 1877-78, should, with the ordinary recoveries of the year, amount to the sum of Rupees 50,000 (fifty thousand)

56 *Sale of Sarpat*—The sale of sarpat grass, which has now been arranged for with the Zemindars of the villages in the waste land of which the grass is found, will bring in this amount

57 *Charcoal*—Messrs Glover and Co are prepared to buy as much charcoal as the State can dispose of, there will be no difficulty in supplying them with the quantity which has been estimated for

58 *Charraee, sale of Grass*—The items of "Charraee" and sale of grass do not need explanation

59 *Sale of Brass*—Sales of brass to the amount stated in the estimate have already taken place since the 31st March 1877

60 *Receipts from Maafi and Jaghire Villages on account of cost of settlement*—There will be no difficulty in recovering from maafi and jaghire villages the amount of Rupees 6,300 (six thousand and three hundred) which is due from them

61 *Royalty on Stone*—As the building of the piers of the Chambal Bridge is now in full progress, we may expect to realise from Messrs Glover & Co fully the sum of Rupees 5,000 (five thousand) as royalty on the stone used by them

62 *Total Estimated Receipts for* 1877-78—The total revenue estimated for in 1877-78 is Rupees 9,22,236 13 7 (nine lakhs, twenty-two thousand, two hundred and thirty-six rupees, thirteen annas and seven pies), or Rupees 1,05,076 (one lakh, five thousand and seventy-six) less than the amount actually received in 1876 77

63 *Budget Estimate*, 1877-78, *Expenditure, Zeb Kurritch*—The probable expenditure in *Zeb Kurritch* has been estimated at Rupees 1,35,000 (one lakh and thirty five thousand), or Rupees 15,000 (fifteen thousand) more than budgeted for last year It is hoped that this increase will cover any extra charges which may fall upon this department during 1877-78

ence, those formerly proposed for 1876-77.

No increase in any of these departments is anticipated, and arrangements are now being considered, which will, it is hoped, effect a further material saving in the Khasghi establishments

65. *Instalment of Government Loan.*—The payment of the instalment of loan received from Government is less by Rupees 5,500 (five thousand and five hundred) than last year, this admits of a continuance of the regular instalment of Rupees 1,00,000 (one lakh) per annum towards the principal of the loan.

The amount due for interest diminishes of course every year.

66. *Public Works.*—Public works have the same amount allotted to them as was found sufficient in 1876-77.

67. *Settlement.*—A sum of Rupees 5,000 (five thousand) remained due on the 31st March 1877 for work done during 1876-77 in this department, and the expenditure during the ensuing year should not amount to more than Rupees 10,000 (ten thousand).

Rupees 15,000 (fifteen thousand) then should suffice to meet the probable requirements under this head.

68. *Miscellaneous.*—The amount attributed to miscellaneous is slightly higher than has been found sufficient for the year under review.

69. *Inefficient Balance.*—The inefficient balance has been estimated at the same amount as in previous years: we have succeeded in bringing it down considerably in 1876-77, and have every prospect of getting in accounts and collecting outstanding balances in time to reduce it during 1877-78 to the amount budgeted for.

70. *Total Estimated Expenditure for* 1877-78.—The total estimated of expenditure is Rupees 8,69,500 (eight lakhs, sixty-nine thousand, five hundred), or almost the same amount as budgeted for last year, which would certainly have proved sufficient then had it not been for extraordinary expenditure which is not expected to recur during 1877-78.

71. *Estimated Closing Balance,* 1877-78.—The balance in hand at the close of 1877-78 should be Rupees 52,736-13-7 (fifty-two thousand, seven hundred and thirty-six, thirteen annas, seven pies).

72. *Criminal Justice.*—There were during 1876-77 brought on the files of the Criminal Courts 1,911 cases, of which 1,850 were decided, 36 cases (of which eight were heinous) were pending trial, and 25 cases were retained on the files, as the crime was traced to offenders at large in foreign territory: this gives a total of 61 cases pending. From the return of heinous crime which I have the honor to append, it will be seen that the number of serious offences of all kinds has, as compared with last year, considerably decreased.

The numbers are 208 cases for the year under report against 398 for 1875-76.

I consider this return to be probably correct, as heinous crime cannot as a rule be concealed by the police to any great extent. The fact may therefore be accepted as a fair matter for congratulation.

There is no doubt that the system of watch, which has been organised and carried out on the ghâts of the Chambal, and the responsibility of zemindars of villages, which has been enforced, has resulted in a *bonâ fide* diminution of cattle-theft, which forms an important item in our list of heinous crime.

On the other hand, the manner of dealing with the crimes which did occur has not been marked with the same amount of success in detection as it was last year

Little more than half the cases reported were detected in 1876-77, whereas rather more than two-thirds were detected in 1875-76

The appended return shows only 74 cases convicted and 35 in which satisfactory proof was obtained against known criminals, most of whom were in foreign territory

Thus detection took place in only 109 cases, 40 cases are reported as false, while there was an entire failure of justice in 54 cases

Of these latter, one was a case of murder, and 34 were cattle thefts

The murder occurred in August A goldsmith going from his home to visit some relatives at "Saipas" was set upon near this latter town by four men and cut to pieces with swords, no clue to his murderers has been discovered The man is stated to have been a receiver of stolen property, and his murder was probably an act of vengeance wreaked upon him by some of his constituents, whom he had cheated by refusing to give up their shares of plunder which had been entrusted to his care

The two cases of "attempt at murder" and two of "culpable homicide" returned as "false cases" were undoubtedly groundless and trumped up charges I am not so certain about the entire correctness of the entry in the same column of 23 cases of cattle theft

Of 379 persons concerned in serious crime, 264, or 69 65 per cent, were arrested, of whom 172, or 65 15 per cent., of the persons arrested were convicted, and 75 or 28 4 per cent, were acquitted, nineteen persons were awaiting trial

Sixty-seven persons of notorious bad character, not entered in the above return, were called upon to give security for good behaviour

The number of reports in connection with the Railway works now in progress was small, and most of the cases were unimportant

Two accidents occurred, in which "employes" of the contractors were wounded through falling from material trollies which were being shunted along by hand In one case the injuries were trifling, in the other they unfortunately terminated fatally In both cases immediate inquiry was held, but in neither was it found that any, except the injured persons themselves, were to blame

Three cases of theft occurred in camps of regiments on the march towards Morar during the absence of the Political Agent and the greater number of the Council of Management at Delhi, they were subsequently traced to Kanjars of the Agra District, for whose arrest warrants have been issued

73 *Police*—The above analysis of heinous crime fairly represents the working of the police during the year They have been successful in prevention of crime and unsuccessful in detection

One thousand, seven hundred and eighty cases of all kinds were sent up by them during 1876-77, in 1,508 of which their action was approved.

With the exception of the three cases of thefts from camps above reported, the portion of the Trunk Road passing through this State has been entirely free from crime.

74. *Civil Courts.*—In the Civil Courts of the State 443 cases were instituted in 1876-77, of these 358 were decided and 85 were pending at the close of the year.

75. The amount of property in litigation was Rupees 25,526 (twenty-five thousand, five hundred and twenty-six).

76. *Revenue Courts.*—Fourteen hundred and four cases (1,404) came before the Revenue Courts, 1,157 cases were decided and 247 were pending at the close of the year.

77. *Jail.*—At the close of 1875-76 there were 139 prisoners confined in the jail.

During 1876-77, ninety-nine persons were imprisoned and 109 prisoners were released. On the 31st March 1877 the number of prisoners stood at 129; of these 105 are employed on intramural and out-door labor; 25 prisoners only, either on account of age, sickness, or other sufficient cause, are exempted from labor. The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

The sanitary state of the Jail and health of the prisoners have been good throughout the year.

78. *Dispensaries and Vaccination.*—I am glad to have to record a farther steady progress in the utility and popularity of the State Dispensaries during the year under report.

Eleven thousand, nine hundred and twenty-five patients have been treated, which is an increase of about 1,100 on last year's returns.

The number of vaccine operations performed by the Vaccination Establishment was 6,368, showing a decrease of 551 on last year. The causes of failure have been dealt with by Dr. Spencer, the Surgeon of the Eastern States and of this Agency.

The cost of both establishments for the year amounted to Rupees 4,750 (four thousand, seven hundred and fifty).

79. *Schools.*—The return appended shows the same number of schools as was reported last year. The attendance is fairly regular.

The number of boys at all the schools has risen from 509 to 536.

The English class has increased by five and the Persian by 37 scholars, while the Hindi classes have diminished by 15.

Mr. Deighton, Principal of the Agra College, has been kind enough to visit and inspect the school.

He purposes to make another visit of inspection at the commencement of 1877-78, when he has promised kindly to embody the result, together with his views and instructions, in a memorandum which will be submitted for your orders.

80 *Education of the young Chief*—The arrangements undertaken with your sanction to give the young Rana the advantage of a more systematic course of study have been carried out, and Mr Gahan, appointed last year as District Engineer of the State, has, since his arrival here, kindly taken charge of the Rana's instruction in English reading and writing, arithmetic, geography, and the use of the globes and elementary physical science

Mr Deighton has consented to supervise and test by monthly examinations the progress made in the education of the young Chief

Considering the breaks which were caused in the studies of the Rana by his journeys to Puttiala and to Delhi, the result this year has been very satisfactory

The manners, disposition, and character of the child leave nothing to be desired his colloquial knowledge of English is excellent, and he is certainly improving in every branch of his studies

81 *Sindia State Railway*—The portion of the Sindia State Railway running through this State has made considerable advances towards completion during the year

The embankments, culverts, and small bridges from the Chambal to the border of the Agra District have been finished, the larger bridge over the Banganga has been pushed forward Throughout the entire length in this State rails have been laid down and material trains run daily

The buildings at the stations of Dholepoor and of Mania are well advanced, and great progress has been made in sinking the wells for the important bridge over the Chambal

It is expected that towards the end of 1877 78 passenger trains will run between Dholepoor and Agra

Thanks to the excellent management of Mr LaTouche, District Engineer, and of Mr Middleton, partner in the firm of the Contractors, Messrs Glover & Co , the large assemblage of workmen at different points in the State has caused very little trouble or inconvenience to the Durbar

The relations of these gentlemen and their subordinate officers with the State *employes* and the people continue to be highly satisfactory

82 *Council of Management, Koonwar Hardeo Sing, Thakoor Bechoo Sing and Munshi Sunder Lal*—The Council of Management has throughout the year consisted of the same three members as reported in 1875 76

The annexed Statement records the amount of work disposed of by the Court of the Administrator and Council of Management

Three thousand, seven hundred and fifty-five (3,755) cases were brought on the files during the year, of which final orders were passed on 3,644 cases, leaving a balance pending of 111

It is a great pleasure to me again to place on record my grateful sense of the most cordial co operation and assistance which I have received throughout the year from the gentlemen of the Council of Management and my entire appreciation of the excellent work done by them

No. 10, dated Agra, 12th June 1877.

From—W. H. SMITH, Esq., Settlement Officer, Agra,

To—MAJOR T. DENNEHY, Political Agent, Dholepoor.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for transmission to the Agent to the Governor-General, the report on the progress of settlement operations in the State of Dholepoor for the year ending 31st March 1877.

As before, the work done falls under three heads—(1) measurement, (2) records, (3) charges.

1. *Measurement and area completed.*—This portion of the work was completed so far back as the 9th July last year. The area measured up to the end of March 1876 was 334,567 acres or 522¾ square miles; the total area of the State is 678,972 acres or 1,055 square miles, so that the work done in the first four months of the year under report was 344,405 acres or 532¼ square miles.

In my last report I recorded my anticipation that we should finish in about 9½ consecutive months what had been planned to occupy 24 and to be spread over three years, and explained the causes of the rapidity of our work. Our expectations have been realized in that the survey of the State was commenced on the 20th October 1875, and was completed in eight months and 20 days.

These dates refer to the actual measurement, and the filling up in the rough of the khasra columns.

The examination into the accuracy of the work, the testing of the soil and irrigation entries, the attestation of the jamabandi slips, and generally indeed the supervising work of the Munsarims and Sadr Munsarims lasted far into the cold weather of 1876-77.

But at the most the entire field work has occupied rather less than *one year and a half.* The economy with which it has been carried out, will be seen from a later paragraph.

Quality of work.—Of the general good quality of the work I am able to write with still more confidence than last year. This cold season I visited Pergunnahs Gird, Bari, and Baseri, and inspected the majority of the villages of those subdivisions.

My conviction is that the work is for all practical purposes as good as the great bulk of what is turned out with similar instrumentality in the North-Western Provinces at a much greater expense.

Average area measured.—As I expected there was a considerable *increase in the average area measured by each table per day. Up to the* end of March 1876 it was 25 acres.

The average for the whole survey is 29½ acres.

2. *Records*—The most important and difficult branch of this work is the *tartib* misl, or the conversion of the rough khasra and the jamabandi slips into the carefully prepared settlement misl, involving (1) the checking of every figure in the areas; (2) the totalling of all details; (3) the formation of the faired jamabandi; (4) the preparation in separate statements of the various statistics required for the village statement. Out of 490 villages comprising the whole State except the jaghires of Sir

Mattra and Rijhauni, the work is finished in 450 and going on in 25, so that 15 alone remained incomplete The 39 estates of the jaghires have not yet been taken up

The completion of the *tartib* leaves little else but copying, fairing, and translating to do, and here also great progress has been made The village statements for the three pergunnahs of Gird, Mania, and Kolari have been translated, while the jamabandis in Hindi have been made out for 239 villages, and work is going on in 81, leaving only 170 unfaired

Of the village maps 393 have been copied, 97 only being yet unfinished, and already pergunnah maps on a scale of one inch to the mile have been reduced from the settlement shajras for the two pergunnahs of Mania and Kolari

In short, with the exception of a portion of the easy work of copying, fairing or translating, the whole work of a settlement previous to assessment may be said to be complete in Dholepoor There is every reason to believe that the assessment will be completed and given out during the ensuing rains and cold whether, and the results discussed in the next annual report

3 *Charges*—The charges during the year have amounted to Rupees 28,425 2-2 Up to the end of March 1876 the cost had been Rupees 20,277-10-11, so that the whole expenditure up to date has been Rupees 48,702-13 1 I do not anticipate that the total cost of future operations will exceed Rupees 10,000, and it will probably fall below this, or in any case very considerably within our original estimate

But the sum of Rupees 10,791-10 1 is due from Maafidars, Zemindars, and Patwaris from the first for cost of survey of their own grants, from the second for expenditure on hadbast, and from the last for price of measurement instruments supplied Deduct this, and the total cost of the whole settlement will be under half a lakh of rupees

Officers and establishments—The sudden death of Kanhaiya Lal, Deputy Collector, was a serious loss to the department I spoke in high praise of his work in my last report, and further experience of his energy and honesty increased my respect for and confidence in him Under his careful superintendence the work had reached a stage of progress, whic[illegible] pay and position [illegible] of a Superintenden[illegible]

Durga Pershad, an experienced settlement official, who had worked under me for many years, was the officer selected, and I think his conduct and services have justified our selection

His subordinates generally have worked well during the year

No. I.

Statement showing the progress of measurement work in the Settlement Department of Dholepoor for the year 1876-77, from April 1876 to March 1877.

No.	Name of Pergunnah.	Detail of Area Surveyed. Cultivated. Surveyed last year, 1875-76. Acres.	Rods.	Cultivated. Surveyed during the year under report. Acres.	Rods.	Uncultivated. Surveyed last year, 1875-76. Acres.	Rods.	Uncultivated. Surveyed during the year under report. Acres.	Rods.	Total. Surveyed last year, 1875-76. Acres.	Rods.	Total. Surveyed during the year under report. Acres.	Rods.	Total. Total. Acres.	Rods.	Remarks.
1	Gird	31,615	2	...	...	63,121	2	...	...	94,737	...	...	...	94,737	...	
2	Mania	30,215	...	...	...	14,962	...	...	...	45,177	...	...	...	45,177	...	
3	Kolari	60,011	2	...	...	10,659	...	...	...	70,670	2	...	...	70,670	2	
4	Bari	42,613	3	39,053	1	38,655	3	67,540	1	81,269	2	106,593	2	287,863	...	
5	Baseri	17,820	1	22,394	3	21,659	3	30,070	1	39,480	...	52,465	...	91,945	...	
6	Rajakhera	...	...	59,201	...	...	...	46,999	...	...	...	106,200	...	106,200	...	
	Total ...	176,200	...	120,649	...	158,355	...	167,915	2	334,567	...	285,567	2	620,134	2	
7	Sir Mattra	...	...	20,190	...	...	...	34,012	...	...	...	65,538	...	65,538	...	
8	Bijhauni															
	Total ...	176,200	...	140,845	...	158,358	...	202,557	2	334,567	...	341,105	2	675,672	2	

AGRA,
The 12th June 1877.

(Sd.) W. H. SMITH,
Settlement Officer.

No. II.

Statement showing the progress made in the preparation of records in the Settlement Department of Dholepoor for the year 1876-77, from April 1876 to March 1877.

No.	Name of Pergunnah	A. Tartib work done during the year under report: No of villages completed.	A.: No of villages under Tartib	A.: No of villages remaining for Tartib	A.: Total	B. Hindi copying work done during the year under report: No of villages completed	B.: No of villages in which Hindi work is being carried on	B.: No of villages in which Hindi work not yet commenced	B.: Total.	C. Tracing work: No of maps completed.	C.: No of maps in hand	C.: No of maps not yet commenced	C.: Total	Remarks.
1	Gird	69			89	87		2	89	89			69	
2	Manla	51			51	51			51	51			[illegible]1	
3	Kolari	66			66	66			66	68			68	
4	Bari	127	1	1	1[illegible]	3[illegible]	50	47	129	110		19	1[illegible]9	
5	Basori	69			69	2	26	31	69	63		6	59	
6	Rajakhera	68	24	14	96	1	5	90	96	24		72	96	
	Total	4[illegible]0	25	15	490	230	81	170	400	393		97	490	
7	Sir Mattra			39	39			39	39			39	39	
8	Rijhauni													
	Total	4[illegible]0	25	54	5[illegible]9	239	81	209	529	393		130	529	

AGRA,
The 12th June 1877.

(Sd) W. H. SMITH,
Settlement Officer.

No. III.

Statement showing the total expenditure incurred in the Settlement Department of Dholepoor during the year 1876-77, from April 1876 to March 1877.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure incurred in the Settlement Department.				Remarks.
	Salaries.		Miscellaneous expenditure.		
	For last year, 1875-76.	For the year under report.	For last year, 1875-76.	For the year under report.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Settlement Officer	1,200 0 0	2,400 0 0	106 5 0	234 14 9	
Deputy Collector and Superintendent	2,586 10 8	3,025 12 1	205 0 0	335 5 9	
Deputy Collector's Office Establishment	315 10 10	1,259 10 4	......	8 1 0	
Survey Branch.					
Sirdar Munserims	690 15 5	1,172 8 4	164 1 6	232 10 7	
Naib Sirdar and Munserims	2,723 14 6	1,756 14 11	......	180 13 9	
Tasdik Moharrirs, &c.	......	717 3 6	......	......	
Mirdhahs	1,357 0 1	967 13 9	......	......	
Moharrirs other than above	30 15 6	392 9 6	......	7 15 0	
Amins	6,654 13 0	6,871 14 6	......	......	
Survey Implements	......	......	2,323 13 0	......	
Flags, seals, cloth, &c.	......	......	95 6 0	......	
Tartib Branch.					
Sirdar Munserim	......	88 10 0	......	......	
Sirdar Naib	......	602 14 5	......	......	
Moharrirs, Tartib and Janch	321 6 10	4,476 8 10	......	......	
Hindis Establishment	......	904 0 0	......	......	
Establishment for tracing maps	......	747 5 2	......	......	Grand total ... Rs. 48,702 13 1
Printing charges and paper	......	......	1,121 9 3	1,500 3 3	For last year ... 20,277 10 11
Stationery and miscellaneous expenses	......	......	282 1 4	638 4 0	For the year under report ... 28,425 2 2
Total ...	15,891 6 10	25,386 11 1	4,396 4 1	3,038 4 1	

(Sd.) W. H. SMITH,
Settlement Officer.

AGRA,
The 12th June 1877.

No IV.

Statement showing the amounts to be recovered from the Jaghiredars, Maafidars, and the Zemindars of Dholepoor State on account of hadbust for the year 1876 77

Name of Pergunnah	Amounts due from Zemindars and Jaghiredars &c			Remarks
	Amounts due from Jaghiredars and Maafidars on account of hadbust	Amounts due from the Zemindars of khalsa villages	Total	
	Rs a p	*Rs a p*	*Rs a p*	
1 Gird	546 1 11	974 0 0	1 520 1 11	
2 Mania	231 2 2	474 0 0	705 2 2	
3 Kolari	349 6 4	710 0 0	1 059 6 4	
4 Bari	325 4 7	1 498 0 0	1 823 4 7	
5 Baseri	104 13 11	752 0 0	856 13 11	
6 Rajakhera	256 14 2	819 0 0	1 075 14 2	
Total	1 813 11 1	5 227 0 0	7 040 11 1	
7 Sir Mattra	2 370 2 0		2 370 2 0	
8 Rijhauni	168 13 0		168 13 0	
Total	4 352 10 1	5 227 0 0	9 579 10 1	
Receipts on account of price of survey implements made over to Patwaris			1 212 0 0	
Grand Total			10 791 10 1	

AGRA,
The 12th June 1877

(Sd) W H SMITH,
Settlement Officer.

Appendix B.

Return showing the number of troops in the service of the Bickaneer Durbar on the 31st March 1877.

No.	Description.	Cavalry.				Infantry.						Monthly pay of the Cavalry.	Monthly pay of the Infantry.	Remarks.
		Mounted and equipped by the State.	Mounted by themselves and equipped by the Durbar.	Jaghiredar's Horse.	Total.	Artillerymen.	Regulars accoutred by the State.	Irregular Infantry serve as Police guard.	Police Sepoys.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Sudder or at Bickaneer ...	233	292	31	556	148	201	558	84	119	1,110	4,407 4 3	4,736 5 0	
2	Mofussil or districts ...	312	35	...	347	29	...	300	67	500	896	1,300 0 0	2,669 5 9	
	Total ...	545	327	31	903	177	201	855	151	619	2,006	5,707 4 3	7,405 10 9	

BICKANEER,
The 18th June 1877.

(Sd.) C. W. BURTON, *Major*,
Assistant Agent, Governor-General.

59	S gar candy		91	,00
60	O l cake		5 000	900
61	Lac			200
62	Stone	930		
63	Tax on the sale of bullo ks at Gogamery			
64	Tax on the sale of cattle in the Bi kaneer territory			
	Total	Mds 3,6 34 Rs 98 000	Mds 6 932 Rs 000	Mds 337 7 Rs 62 00

BICKANEER,
The 18th June 1877

Appendix E.

Statement showing the cases of dacoity and highway robbery which have passed through the Office of the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Soojanghur, during the year 1876-77.

No	Date of occurrence	Upon whom and where.	Amount of property plundered.	Amount of property recovered	Number of persons killed	Number of persons wounded	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons sentenced	Number of persons released.	Number of persons under enquiry	Remarks
			Rs a p								
1	9th March 1875	Doonga, Rajpoot, of Hissar plundered at Furwasee of Bickaneer by eight dacoits on foot	84 8 0			3					The case having been inquired into by the Bickaneer Durbar, a decree for Rupees 62 was given in favor of the plaintiff, who has paid the amount before the Assistant Agent to the Governor General on the 4th June 1877
2	25th October 1875	Punna Lall (accompanied by six other men) was attacked and plundered of Rupees 1700 cash and other property between Kee hosur and Lackmesur of Bickaneer by 16 dacoits two of the dacoits and one of the plaintiffs were severely wounded	1700 0 0 and other property			3	2			2	The case having been enquired into in this Office was *sent to the Political Agent, Marwar, the Court of* Vakeels decided that the claim for compensation be dismissed for want of sufficient evidence The two robbers apprehended by the Bickaneer *Durbar* were to be disposed of by it
3	4th February 1876	Dalda and Shama Jats of Bickaneer, plundered at Bhawuwani of Bickaneer by two robbers	300 Rs and one camel		1	1					The case having been enquired into in this Office was sent to the Political Agent Jeypoor, for disposal, it was dismissed by the Court of Vakeels of Jeypoor
4	14th February 1876	Naung Ram, Mahajan of Bussnoo in Jeypoor, plundered at Raisur of Bickaneer by five dacoits	Property valued at Rs 1836								The case having been enquired into in this Office was sent to the Political Agent Jeypoor, for disposal it is still under enquiry in the Court of Vakeels
5	10th April 1876	Hunwanta and Chaina, Jats of Bickaneer robbed of two camels at Somulsur of Bickaneer by two *robbers on foot, tracks of the* robbers were taken to Makhorree of Marwar	Two camels								The case having been enquired into in this Office was sent to the Political Agent Marwar, for disposal, it has been dismissed by the Jodhpoor Court of Vakeels
6	15th May 1876	Tecko Nauth Gomla and others of Lahundesur of Bickaneer plundered of three camels loaded with grain and other property between Bairusur and Burjunsur of Bickaneer mounted on five camels tracks of the robbers were traced to Ladnoo of Marwar	Three camels and property valued at Rs 309 6								The case having been enquired into in this Office was sent to the Political Agent, Marwar, for disposal it was dismissed by the Court of Vakeels on the 10th November 1876

BICKANEER,
The 18th June 1877.

(Sd) C. W. BURTON, *Major*,
Assistant Agent, Governor-General.

MAYO COLLEGE.

Dated Simla, 30th June 1877.

From—MAJOR O. B. C. ST. JOHN, R.E., Principal, Mayo College,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.S., Offg. Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit a report on the Mayo College for the past year (1876-77).

2. At the date of the last Annual Report there were 23 pupils on the College roll. Twelve (12) have since joined, namely,—

From	Oodeypoor	5
„	Jodhpoor	2
„	Ulwur	4
„	Ajmere	1
	Total ...	12

Two have been withdrawn on account of hopeless incapacity, mental and physical; one, a very promising lad, son of a minor Thakoor of Ajmere, was taken away by his father on account of alleged inability to pay his boarding-house expenses; and a fourth, His Highness Mungal Sing, Maharao Raja of Ulwur, left the College at Christmas to reside in his capital during the few months remaining before the attainment of his majority.

3. There thus remain thirty-one boys on the College rolls, divided as follows:—

From	Ajmere	8
„	Meywar	5
„	Marwar	8
„	Jeypoor	6
„	Ulwur	3
„	Jhallawar	1
	Total ...	31

A number which I hope to see largely increased during next term.

4. Their Highnesses of Meywar and Marwar have expressed their intention of filling up the number (12 in each), for whom accommodation is provided in the boarding-houses of their States; Ulwur and Jhallawar will send at least one more pupil each; and one or two more may be expected from Jeypoor. As regards the minor States matters are less hopeful. Bickaneer and Bhurtpoor have built boarding-houses, but show no signs of sending pupils to fill them.

The Tonk residence will be ready at the end of the vacation, and the Political Agent has been requested to urge His Highness the Nawab to send pupils to occupy it

The Kotah State will, Major Powlett informs me, furnish funds for the construction of a boarding house as soon as its finances are in a condition to do so In a later paragraph I have offered suggestions for the provision of accommodation for boys from the remaining States* which have subscribed to the endowment, but can hardly be called upon to build separate boarding houses

* Kishengurh, Kerowlee Boondee Serohi Pertabghur Banswarra

NOTABLE EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

5 *Summer vacation of* 1876 —On the 7th May 1876, examinations having been previously held and prizes distributed, the pupils separated for their first vacation of a month Not a single boy however, with the exception of those under our complete control namely, the Ajmere Wards, and the lads from Ulwur, rejoined before the end of July, some not returning till late in August

6 *Installation of Maharaj Bukht Sing on the Jhallawar Guddee* —In June Maharaj Bukht Sing left for Jhalra Patan to be solemnly installed on the guddee On the occasion his name was changed to Zalim Sing He returned in August to Ajmere

7 *Arrival of Mr Laing to take up the post of Headmaster* —Early in August Mr J W Laing, M A of Ch Ch Oxford, joined as Headmaster

Mr Laing had had considerable experience as a private tutor and was moreover one of the most noted athletes of his time at the University Your choice of him as Headmaster has proved fully justified The boys have made great progress under him, and he has succeeded in gaining their respect and affection to a very marked degree

8 *Visit of His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypoor* —Early in December His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypoor [illegible] at Ajmer

boarding house for furnishing and fitting up the house, and laying out the surrounding enclosure as a garden—an example of liberality I should be glad to see followed by other States

9 *Christmas Vacation* —From the 14th December to the 7th January the Mayo College was closed to enable the boys to visit the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, where His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar proceeded under my charge

10 *First meeting of the Council of the College* —Advantage was taken of the presence of nearly all the members of the Council of the College at the Imperial Assemblage to hold its first meeting on the 4th January 1877

His Excellency the Viceroy, the President of the Council, was good enough to assume his place at its head.

Their Highnesses of Oodeypoor, Jodhpoor, Bhurtpoor, Kerowlee, Kishenghur, Ulwur, and Tonk took their seats at the Council, which was also attended by the Political Agents at Oodeypoor, Ulwur, Harowtee, and Jeypoor, and by the Commissioner of Ajmere. It was decided at the Council that a single vacation of three months during the hot weather should be given, instead of two shorter periods.

The difficulty experienced during the first year in retaining the boys after the hot weather had set in, and of procuring their return before the commencement of the rains, as well as the great distance at which some of them live, and the as yet imperfect communication in Rajpootana, rendered this arrangement almost a necessity. Had not the boys been given a three months' holiday, most of them would have taken it.

11. The annual examinations were held during the first fortnight of April—prizes were distributed on the 19th, and the boys immediately dispersed to their houses to re-assemble on the 19th July.

12. Their progress in study has been fairly satisfactory.

However the spirit of emulation at first nearly dormant is now exerting favorable influence.

13. Pirthi Sing of Bagru (Jeypoor), Umed Sing of Sawar (Ajmere), and Maharaj Zalim Sing, youngest brother of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor are the most promising boys.

14. The moral and physical improvement throughout the College has been more remarkable than the mental. Little taste, if not decided disinclination, was shown at first to all but comparatively sedentary games, and even to riding—boys from different States would not amalgamate at all; and even those in the same boarding-house preferred the society of their own menial servants, whose presence is the greatest obstacle to education we have to contend with, to that of their equals in rank or age. Much of this is rapidly disappearing, attendance at the play-ground at first enforced is now voluntary; the riding classes are attended with pleasure; and cricket, rounders, and football played with a zest not far from that shown at an English school.

The physique of the boys has improved under the influence of regular exercise, and some who had suffered from chronic diseases since infancy now find themselves free from them.

15. The separate boarding-house system, probably a necessity, does not tend to promote friendly intercourse among the boys of different States, but clanship, a most powerful tie among Rajpoots, is doing much to break down the barrier, and the school-room and the play-ground much more. The conduct out of study has been with hardly an exception good; in study the boys are inclined to be idle, and are at first generally insubordinate; but I have, I am glad to say, as yet found it

unnecessary to inflict any corporal or other severe punishment Extra tasks and slight penalties, such as touch the sense of honor, so strong a feeling in its own way among Rajpoots, have hitherto been found sufficient

16 The health of the College has been good throughout the year, and this is no doubt due in great measure to the excellence of the site, and to the sanitary measures which are strictly enforced

PUBLIC WORKS

17 The following buildings are now complete, or so nearly so as to be habitable —

Principal's house	Oodeypoor residence
Headmaster's „	Jodhpoor „
Ajmere residence	Ulwur „
Jeypoor „	Bhurtpoor „

Bickaneer residence

The Tonk residence is nearly finished, the Jhallawar residence in hand

18 *Main College Building* —There seems at last some hope of the main building of the College being commenced A second design more in accordance with the funds at our disposal and the actual necessities of the College, than the earlier and more ambitious projects, was submitted by Major Mant some eight months ago, and approved He has since been engaged on the working drawings and estimates, which I am informed will be completed at an early date

19 *Fencing* —The iron fencing sanctioned last year has been erected at a cost of Rupees 3,506, or about Rupees 1 12 a yard, and adds much to the appearance of the demesne and to the facility for keeping it in order Gates on the main roads are still a great desideratum

The liberality of His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwur, whose offer to present a pair of gates was accepted by the Council at Delhi, has provided for the front entrances Those at the north and south entrances should I think be furnished without delay out of the funds at the disposal of the Public Works Department

20 *Roads* —These are now complete with the exception of the main avenue from the Nusseerabad road, on which the nullah is still unbridged, and the road in consequence useless

21 *Improvements to grounds* —Much has been done during the year in clearing, levelling, and planting those parts of the grounds vacated by the Public Works Department The size of the turfed playground has been doubled, the drainage perfected, and several hundred trees planted The garden is not so profitable as I had hoped, but pays a part of its expenses, and is much used as a lounging and bathing place

22 *Stabling* —Stabling has been erected at their own expense by Oodeypoor, Jodhpoor, and Ajmere, and that part of the Ulwur stabling no longer required after the Maharaja's departure has been sold to Jhallawar

23. *Racket Court and Swimming Bath.*—The racket and fives courts and swimming bath were not finished till just before the vacation; so have not yet been used.

24. *Additional requirements.*—Several subsidiary buildings are I think necessary to make the College complete. There are, first, an infirmary.

25. *An Infirmary.*—Hitherto we have been so fortunate as not to have had a single case of infectious disease among the pupils, but should such arise, particularly in any of the larger houses, I should be at a loss what to do. There are at least five hundred native followers living in the grounds; and if serious sickness among these is brought to my notice, I have no resource but to send them to the Ajmere Hospital. This is regarded with great dislike; and cases of illness are constantly concealed from me to avoid their being sent to the hospital. An infirmary should be built, containing a couple of rooms for infectious diseases among the boys, separated by a small court-yard from a ward for native followers, and a dispensary, and placed in charge of a Native Medical Subordinate. The salary of the latter and the general expenses might be paid for by the pupils, but the building would have to be provided by Government.

26. *Staff quarters.*—Situated as the College is, two miles from the nearest parts of the town or civil station, it is a great object to have as many of the tutors as possible living on the grounds. I have hitherto been able to provide lodging for the Second Master and Riding Master, whose presence is particularly necessary, in vacant boarding-houses, or in the old Residency buildings: but this arrangement cannot be permanent, and provision should, if possible, be made for building regular quarters.

27. *Guard-room.*—Those for the Riding Master might be in the same building as the guard house, which should be provided for the police guards, now lodged in the out-house of the old Residency buildings.

FINANCE.

28. *Endowment.*—Upwards of six lakhs have now been collected from the States subscribing to the endowment, leaving the comparatively trifling sum of Rupees 14,250 unpaid. Our nominal income has thus been practically reached; and therefore, considering that we have the experience gained in nearly two years as a guide, the time has I think come for reviewing the financial position of the College, which is not in my opinion an altogether satisfactory one. This I propose to do at the conclusion of the report.

29. *Income and expenditure for the past year and estimates for* 1877-78.—Appendix B gives a statement of income and expenditure for the past year (1876-77), and Appendix C, the budget statement of estimated ordinary income and proposed expenditure for the current year submitted to you with my letter of the 18th April.

30. *Income for* 1876-77.—The income for the past year exceeded the estimate by Rupees 128, an excess due to the transfer to the capital account of Rupees 5,000, arrears of interest on stock purchased, which had been erroneously retained in the cash balance.

1876 77 —The expenditure has also slightly
a surplus remains of Rupees 343,
Rupees 388

The following items of expenditure call for remark It was considered advisable on the arrival of Mr Laing to replace the Writing and Arithmetic Master, Mr Kear ... salary was 125 Rupees per mensem by a Second Ma ... Writing Master at Rupees 15 On ... of the Riding Master from his regiment made a corresponding saving

32 *Medical Attendance*—During the first term no occasion arose for calling upon the Civil Surgeon for medical advice, a charge for which provision had not been made in the budget, though its necessity had been recognis ... 19 of 9th March 1875, from Chief (6, from Principal, paragraph 19) In the second month of the past year, ... became necessary to invite the Civil Surgeon's attendance, and as a temporary arrangement an allowance to him of Rupees 50 per mensem was sanctioned This was defrayed out of the sum set apart in the budget for the purchase of books for the library. I shall have occasion to revert to this subject again later on

33 *College furniture*—A charge of Rupees 390 for College furniture was met by savings on travelling, for which Rupees 500 had been sanctioned and only Rupees 36 expended

34 *Budget Estimate for* 1877-78—This corresponds so closely with that sanctioned for last year as to call for little remark The estimated income amounts to Rupees 24 142, the estimated expenditure to Rupees 24,068, leaving a surplus of Rupees 74 only

... the cost of establishment which by the salary of the Headmaster to Rupees ... le pay of the Second Master Rupees 300 per mensem being now thrown on the College is raised to Rupees 15,380 (exclusive of the Government grant of Rupees 12 000 towards the Principal's salary) as against Rupees 12,180 last year, Rupees 600 is inserted for medical attendance, the estimated charge for travelling is reduced from Rupees 500 to Rupees 250, that for library altogether omitted from the ordinary budget, and thrown upon the accumulated fund

35 *Accumulated Fund*—At the time of last year's report the accumulated cash balance amounted to Rupees 42,119, of which Rupees 19,500 was shortly after invested in 4 per cent Government paper at a cost of Rupees 311 Expenditure from the accumulated fund during 1876-77 was sanctioned as follows —

	Rupees
Racket and fives court	3 851
Covered play ground	2 001
Swimming bath	1 000
Iron fencing	3 669
Planting levelling &c	2 002
Hill and Hall	2 000
Furniture for Principal's house	4 105
Total	18 628

Adding Rupees 311, cost of investment as above, the accumulated fund has been diminished during the year by Rupees 18,969. The racket court, swimming bath, and billiard table are complete, and there will be no further expenditure under these heads. The design for the covered playshed proved defective, and it is incomplete. The question is still under consideration by the Department Public Works, and I can therefore give no details; but about Rupees 1,000 will probably be required to complete the playing-shed satisfactorily. The balance of the sum allotted for furniture to the Principal's house will be expended in the course of the year.

36. Examination of the accounts of the investments of endowment showed that about Rupees 5,000 had been erroneously carried to the cash balance. The accumulated fund has thus been diminished by that sum in 4 per cent. paper, and stands at present as follows:—

	Rupees.
Balance 1st April 1876	42,119
Surplus of income over expenditure 1876-77	313
Interest on Rupees 14,500, 4 p. c. Government paper ...	580
Total ...	43,012
Deduct.	
Expenditure 1876-77	18,969
Transfer to capital account ...	5,000
Total ..	23,969
Balance	19,073

of which Rupees 14,500 are invested in 4 per cent. paper, in the joint names of the Chief Commissioner and the Principal. The cash balance, say Rupees 4,500, is not more than sufficient to carry on the expenditure of the College, and it will be necessary to sell out stock to meet the expenditure of the year from the accumulated fund.

37. *Proposed expenditure from the Accumulated Fund:*

	Rupees.
Balance furniture	895
Covered playshed	1,000
Gymnastic apparatus	1,000
Magic lantern	500
Improvements to grounds	1,000
Library	1,000
Total ...	6,395

Items (1) & (2) have already been explained.

38. *Gymnastic Apparatus.*—Gymnastic exercises are popular among natives, and many of the boys and their parents have expressed a wish that instruction in them should be given at the College. An elaborate gymnastic apparatus, such as is erected for the use of British regiments, would cost about 5,000 Rupees in Ajmere. But this is for the present beyond our requirements; and I propose to spend a maximum of Rupees 1,000 on elementary apparatus to be completed to the highest standard, if necessary next year.

39 *Magic Lantern*—This may be made a medium of instruction in the general facts of geography and astronomy as well as of amusement

40 *Improvements to grounds*—For this purpose I have entered the same sum as last year I propose to continue levelling and planting, and to double the size of the turfed play ground

41 *Library*—The sum of Rupees 1,000 charged last year to the ordinary budget is this year under pressure of necessity transferred to the extraordinary

42 It will not be necessary to sell out stock to meet these requirements at once, probably not till nearly the end of the year Perhaps the best plan will be to transfer stock to the Endowment Fund, as the arrears of subscription to the latter are paid in

43 I now come to the general financial condition of the College, which as I have remarked in an earlier paragraph is not altogether satisfactory, although we have now practically reached our full income, it has only been by almost penurious economy, and by defraying charges that ought to fall on income out of the accumulated fund, that I have been able to balance income and expenditure The present educational staff will not suffice for more than 35 pupils Should their number, as it probably may, pass this limit, it will be necessary to engage another elementary teacher at Rupees 480 per annum These young Rajpoot nobles require much closer attention on the part of a master than the average of boys in Government schools, and I am inclined to fix eight as the maximum number under the care of one master in the lower school, in which all new comers will certainly pass two or more years

44 For all miscellaneous expenses we have exactly Rupees 6,000 per annum, and this is very insufficient For instance it will be admitted that a clerk capable of carrying on the routine work of an Office and keeping the ordinary accounts of the College, would not be an inordinate luxury, but I cannot afford more than a copyist on Rupees 30 a month, and keep all the accounts myself

45 Again, Rupees 1,000 per annum is not a large contribution towards forming a library, clearly a necessity for the College But I see no prospect of being able to spare in future even this small sum out of the current income, and the accumulated fund, on which the charge for library is now thrown, cannot last for ever

46 Each house that is built and made over by the Public Works Department increases the cost of conservancy, though I throw such charges as much as possible on the States, and when the main building is complete, and its precincts now covered with material have to be planted and kept in order—a very considerable additional expenditure will be necessary under this head

47 The estimate for establishment for the current year, exclusive of servants, but including clerk and absentee charges, amounts to Rupees 30,428 raised to Rupees 32,000, it would provide me with an efficient clerk, and a second elementary teacher The contingent estimates should

be swelled by a Rupees 1,000 at least for the library, and by an increase in the item *conservancy* from Rupees 2,200 to Rupees 3,000 for the current year, with an increment of Rupees 500 per annum till Rupees 5,000 is reached. This with a margin of Rupees 600 for unforeseen contingencies, instead of our present minute estimated surplus of Rupees 71, would necessitate an increase of income of Rupees 4,000. To put the matter in another form the income of the College cannot exceed Rupees 36,600, whereas its expenditure should be ultimately Rupees 40,000, rising to Rupees 42,000. The question of supplying this deficiency should perhaps be laid before the College Council at an early date.

Extra	*Rs.*
Establishment ...	1,600
Library ..	1,000
Conservancy ...	800
Balance for contingencies ...	600
Total ..	4,000

48. I have already had occasion to mention the zeal and ability of Mr. Laing, the Headmaster, and in conclusion have now to bring to your notice the satisfactory manner in which the rest of the educational staff of the College have done their duty during the past year.

Appendix A.

List of pupils in the Mayo College, April 1st, 1877.

Number	Name	State	Age	Title or that of nearest relative	Date of admission
1	Mahtab Sing	Jeypoor	14	Son of the Thakoor of Nidar	1st Nov 1875
2	Karan Sing	"	10	Grandson of the Thakoor of Jobnir	" "
3	Sheonath Sing	"	13	Son of the Thakoor of Dudu	" "
4	Jawahir Sing	"	8	Thakoor of Baniana	" "
5	Ramnath Sing	"	13	" " Piplar	" "
6	Zalim Sing	Marwar	11	Brother of His Highness the Maharaja	23rd "
7	Prithi Sing	Jeypoor	13	Son of the Thakoor of Bagru	24th "
8	Bagh Sing	Marwar	18	Grandson of the Thakoor of Kutchawan	15th Jan 1876
9	Umed Sing	"	18	Son of the Thakoor of Chandawal	1st Feb "
10	Zorahwar Sing	"	15	Thakoor of Raian	5th " "
11	Madan Sing	"	13	Nephews of the Thakoor of Raipur	9th " "
12	Hari Sing	"	10		
13	Partab Sing	Ajmere	17	Raja of Pisangan	11th " "
14	Maur Sing	"	19	Thakoor of Shokla	" " "
15	Umed Sing	"	15	Son of the Thakoor of Sawar	" " "
16	Sawant Sing	"	17	Thakoor of Kabania	" " "
17	Debi Sing	"	19	Raja of Rajghur	" " "
18	Kahan Sing	"	13	Thakoor of Junia	" " "
19	Kalu Sing	"	18	" " Goila	" " "
20	Zalim Sing	Jhallawar..	13	Maharaj Rana	25th March "
21	Jwala Parshad	Ulwur	14	Son of Rao Har Baksh	10th June "
22	Ragonath Sing	"	14		
23	Mul Sing	Marwar	15	Rao Raja, brother of His Highness the Maharaja	20th Aug "
24	Sangaram Sing	Ajmere	10	Son of the Thakoor of Para	27th " "
25	Phul Sing	Ulwur	9	Thakoor of Para	10th Oct. "
26	Sultan Sing	Marwar	11	Thakoor of Marot	11th Nov "
27	Nahar Sing ..	Meywar	15	Thakoor of Sanuar	4th Dec "
28	Chatar Sing	"	15	Thakoor of Rupahaili	" "
29	Ganpat Sing	"	15	Son of Moti Sing, Jaghiredar of Kishenghur	" "
30	Bairi Sal	"	16	Son of Manowhar Sing, Thakoor of Lawa.	5th Dec "
31	Akhey Sing	"	10	Son of the Raja of Banera	11th Feb 1877

(Sd.) O. St. John, *Major, R.E.,*
Principal, Mayo College.

Appendix B.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure, 1876-77 and 1877-78.

Details.	Estimated Receipts, 1876-77	Actual Receipts, 1876-77.	Estimated Receipts, 1877-78.
	Rupees	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Interest on Endowment	21,812	21,910	24,112
Grand totals	21,812	21,910	24,112

Details.	Estimated Expenditure, 1876-77.	Actual Expenditure, 1876-77.	Estimated Expenditure, 1877-78.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Salaries—			
Principal (less Rupees 12,000 contributed by Government)	4,200	4,200	4,200
Masters and Teachers	9,780	9,793	12,000
Clerk	300	300	300
Servants	812	712	918
Guard	414	414	414
Contingent Charges—			
Medical attendance	1,000	633	600
Library	500	452	...
Travelling	270	30	270
Stationery	720	259	300
Petty contingencies	500	780	500
Prizes	..	438	500
Furniture for College		390	..
Public Works—			
Conservancy of garden and grounds	2,000	1,970	2,200
Absentee and Pension charges.	889	1,218	889
Totals ..	21,424	21,597	24,068
Surplus ..	388	313	44
Grand totals ..	21,812	21,910	24,112

(Sd.) O. St. John, *Major, R.E.,*
Principal, Mayo College.

Budget Estimate of ordinary Income and Expenditure for 1877-78.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Details	Amounts	Totals
	Rs	*Rs*
Interest on Rupees 5 74 300 invested in four per cent Government paper	22 972	
Interest on Rupees 26 250 paid but not yet invested	1 050	
Interest on estimated receipts to be invested during the first *half year of 18 7 78, Rupees 6 000 at 2 per cent* „	120	24,142
Total		24,142

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Details	Amounts	Totals
	Rs	*Rs*
Salaries—		
Principal at 1 200 per mensem	14,400	
Headmaster for four months @ 400 per mensem	1 600	
eight „ @ 500 „ „	4 000	
Second master @ 300 per mensem	3 600	
Hindi tutor @ 100 „ „	1 200	
Urdu tutor @ 100 „ „	1 200	
Under master @ 40 „ „	480	
Writing master @ 15 „ „	180	
Riding master @ 60 „ „	720	27 380
Deduct Government contribution towards Principal's salary		12 000
Balance		15 380
Sumptuary allowance to Principal @ 150 per mensem	1 800	1 800
Clerk @ 30 per mensem	360	360
Servants—		
Daftari @ 15 per mensem	180	
5 Peons @ 7 „ „	420	
1 Farrash @ 6 „ „	72	
2 Chaukidars @ 6 „ „	144	816
Police guard @ 34-8 per mensem „	414	414
Miscellaneous—		
Medical attendance @ 50 per mensem	600	
Stationery	300	
Prizes	500	
Contingencies	560	
Travelling	250	
Conservancy of garden and grounds	2 200	4 410
Charge for absentee and pension allowances—		
Principal 25 per cent on Rupees 2 400	600	
Hindi and Urdu tutors at 12 per cent on Rupees 2,400	298	898
Surplus		74
Total		24 142

(Sd) O ST JOHN, *Major, R E,*
Principal, Mayo College

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FROM THE

Records of the Government of India,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CLI.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPOOTANA STATES,

1877-78.

Published by Authority.

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SOOJANGURH AGENCY REPORT—

REPORT

OF THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPOOTANA STATES

FOR 1877-78.

No. 197P., dated Aboo, 26th July 1878.

From—MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Rajpootana Agency for the year 1877-78. I assumed charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General from Mr. Lyall on the 23rd March, a few days only before the close of the official year, and I cannot but regret that its history should not have been recorded by his able pen and illustrated by the results of his matured experience.

2. Last year's Report opened with a testimony to the loyalty of the Chiefs of Rajpootana on the occasion of Her Majesty's assumption of the Imperial title. This year it is a pleasing duty to record a fresh and conspicuous proof of their attachment to the British Crown as evinced in the prompt and spontaneous offers of assistance to Government in its military preparations which poured in from all parts of Rajpootana so soon as the formation of an Indian Contingent

became known. Nor should I omit to mention the readiness with which the Chiefs whose States were affected by the recent determination of Government to abolish the inland customs line came forward to assist by friendly negotiations the important objects which this resolve is intended to secure.

Successions and Minorities.

3. No ruling Chief died during the year. On 10th December 1877 His Highness Maharao Raja Mungal Sing of Ulwur was invested with the full administration of his State, on the understanding that for the present no step of material importance would be taken by him without the cognizance and general assent of the Political Agent, and that no important measure passed or action taken by the Council during the minority would be reversed or disturbed without that officer's concurrence. The name of Ulwur will henceforth find no place in this portion of the Annual Reports of this Agency, and the opportunity appears to be a fitting one for a brief review of the circumstances under which Ulwur came for a second time under British management, and of the results achieved in the period of nearly eight years during which it so remained.

4. The Agency established in 1858 in consequence of the minority and unruly disposition of the late Maharao Raja Sheodan Sing was abolished in 1864. For a time the Maharao Raja thus left to his own resources managed the affairs of the State very creditably, but it was not long before his want of discretion shown in the dismissal of the old officials, in the entertainment of Mahomedans, in the resumption of hereditary holdings and charitable and religious grants, and in the enrolment of Mahomedan troops, created a widespread and increasing feeling of dissatisfaction which, on the disbandment of the Rajpoot regiments, culminated in a rising of the Thakoors. The British Government was thus once more compelled to rescue the country from the anarchy into which the gross misrule of the Chief had plunged it.

5. Captain (now Major) Cadell, V.C., was appointed to the Political charge of the State. At first every measure of reform introduced by the Political Agent and the Council formed by him was actively opposed by the Chief, but on a serious warning from the Government of India affairs soon assumed a more peaceful aspect. Order was again insisted

upon, the majority of resumed grants were after due investigation restored, the claims of those who had been dismissed from hereditary military appointments were settled, and the arrears of salaries due to officials and servants amounting to a sum of no less than seven lakhs of rupees, were cleared off with the aid of the British Government

6 Having thus removed all causes of discontent and pacified the country, Major Cadell and the Council lost no time in directing their attention to the much needed administrative reforms A regular body of Police was formed, a Court of Criminal Justice with clearly defined powers was instituted, the Civil Courts were placed on a proper footing, while the more lawless of the Meena tribe were brought under restraint and settled down to agricultural pursuits Very useful reforms were introduced into the Accounts Department, the method of keeping accounts was revised, and a regular but simple budget system was introduced Order and method were introduced into the Land Revenue and Customs Departments to the benefit both of the State and people A re settlement of the land revenue was effected cheaply, speedily, and in a manner reflecting much credit on Captain (now Major) Powlett, the officer by whom it was directed Much attention was also bestowed by Major Cadell on the Educational Department, while the efficiency of the Dispensaries and Vaccination Establishment was promoted by Doctor Mullen, under whose management they have been for the past seven years

7 Among the numerous other reforms effected during the period of management may be mentioned the introduction of the new coinage and of the British Indian standard weights and measures, the formation of Municipal Committees, of a regular Postal Department, and of an improved system of jail discipline A comparison of the accounts for 1868 69, the last year of the Maharao Raja s rule, with those of 1876 77, which terminated in August last, shows a material increase in the financial prosperity of the country In addition to an expenditure of 28 lakhs on works of public utility and in paying off the State debts, an income of Rupees 19,83,000 has been raised to one of Rupees 23 63 000, the expenditure reduced by four lakhs and a deficit of 4¼ lakhs converted into a surplus of nearly nine lakhs

8 These satisfactory results could not have been attained without much patience, tact, and judgment on the

part of the Political Agent ably assisted by the Council, and Major Cadell may look with legitimate pride on his long and useful connection with Ulwur. What may perhaps be considered the most satisfactory feature connected with these reforms is that, so far from being elaborate and complicated, they have been so introduced and worked that the Native administration will have every inducement to continue the system established, and will find no difficulty in doing so.

9. The States of Jhallawar, Kotah, and Dholepoor remain as last year under the superintendence of British officers.

GENERAL CONDITION OF RAJPOOTANA.

Rainfall.

10. The following are the measurements of the rainfalls registered in, and obtained from, some of the more important Stations in Rajpootana for the last three years:—

Names of places.	Total rainfall during the year		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Ajmere	33·43	24·02	10 69
Nusseerabad	29·64	21·52	12·70
Deolee	29 26	41·01	14·28
Kotah	26·9	36·08	16·10
Jhalra Patun	25·4	Not known	13·63
Jeypoor	35 21	23·26	10·77
Tonk	36·6	27·03	14·00
Ulwur	29·46	21·49	14·82
Oodeypoor	32·75	27·10	13·81
Jodhpoor	13·85	23·92	4·10
Aboo	122·89	45·25	19·45
Erinpoora	20 22	11·72	7·65
Deesa	Not known	Not known	10·99
Bhurtpoor	Ditto	Ditto	16·69
Bickaneer	Ditto	Ditto	1·8

Although the rainfall during the months of June and July was very light, little or no alarm was felt by the people until about the end of August. Before this, however, the suspension of the rain had been a cause of considerable anxiety to my predecessor, Mr. Lyall, and early in that month he placed himself in communication with the several

Political Agents in the States under their charge. It was believed that there were large stores of grain throughout the country, and that the only serious calamity to be apprehended from the failure of the rains would be the loss to the grass crop. Political Officers received timely warning to provide food and employment for the Bheels and other predatory classes (especially those of Meywar and Serohi), who might be tempted to resume their old habits under the pressure of want, and the Chiefs were asked to exempt from transit duties all food grains passing through their territories. But while thus commending the care of the poor to the Political Officers and Chiefs, Mr. Lyall was averse from the opening of large works. He considered that the season had not yet fully declared itself, and that such a step would attract the poor from other districts.

11. A few showers fell in the first days of September, but with no material benefit to the country. The kharif and grass crops were almost entirely burnt up by the extraordinary heat of the weathe [illegible] . and from the pastoral tracts of [illegible] compelled to emigrate to save a [illegible] attle. Rain fell again in October and enabled the rabi sowings to take place. These late showers were most beneficial to the people of Meywar and the Harowtee States, and placed them beyond actual want, but in the rest of Rajpootana the widespread loss of food produce and forage told severely upon the condition of the people. With the advice of the Political Officers the several Durbars at once adopted petty relief measures, such as the repairing of bunds, roads, wells, &c., to which the strong and able-bodied flocked, while the weak and needy were fed in poor-houses and relief camps. Many Thakoors also organized relief works for their dependants; and remissions of revenue were made to the cultivators.

12. It was hoped that the gathering in of the rabi harvest would bring relief to the country, but the crops failed more or less everywhere. Prices continued high, and the stress of the famine now began to be felt, especially in the North-Eastern States. In South-Western Rajpootana the Railway earthworks afforded considerable relief to the people. Complaints came from the British districts on the north-east border of Rajpootana that the subjects of the Native States were flocking in great numbers in search of food and

work. But early measures had been taken on the increase of distress by the Durbars of Jeypoor, Ulwur, Kerowlee, and Dholepoor to provide work and to open relief camps for their destitute subjects, and, although emigration could not altogether be prevented, it was found on enquiry that these complaints were to some extent exaggerated; they were moreover reciprocal, for the Durbars stated that British subjects sought their territories for food.

13. With the returning monsoon season of 1878 hope has again revived. Emigrants have for sometime been returning from Malwa and elsewhere to take advantage of the first burst of the rains to cultivate their fields, and His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor has sent officials to Ajmere with money to help his returning subjects. The season has been one of great scarcity, but not of actual famine. Large numbers of cattle have perished for want of forage, but food grains for the people have been obtainable; moreover it is greatly owing to the prompt and energetic measures adopted by the British officers and Chiefs that the country has enjoyed comparative immunity from the disasters which usually attend a famine.

Crime.

14. I have no reason to suppose that the general decrease of ordinary crime mentioned in last year's Report has not been maintained, at any rate among the classes where it may chiefly be looked for. On the contrary, the patience with which the privations of the past season have been borne by the inhabitants of the wilder parts of Serohi and the States under the Meywar Agency is as admirable as it was unexpected. The year, however, has not been free from more serious offences against public order and organized breaches of the peace.

15. The expedition against certain refractory Bheel villages in Banswarra, alluded to in last year's Report, was brought to a successful issue almost without bloodshed. The chief offender, Rawut Oonkar, was taken prisoner, and agreements for future good conduct taken from him and his principal associates. Rawut Oonkar died shortly after the restoration of order. His sons have since given in their submission, and have been settled down in two villages, formerly the property of their father, on furnishing guarantees for future good behaviour. No further trouble need, I hope, be looked for from this quarter, but the result is mainly due to the effect

of our moral support, and my own opinion is quite in accord with the view expressed in paragraph 8 of last year's Report, not only that this should never be withheld, but that where necessary we should not hesitate to lend material aid in repressing outlawry

16 A very serious affray has lately taken place in Doongurpoor in which a large number of Bheels attacked a party of twenty four Durbar sepoys and massacred seventeen of them No clue to the origin of the fight has yet been discovered but I am in correspondence with the Political Agent, Mewar, on the subject, and the result of his enquiries will be reported to Government

17 In Marwar the Loheeana Thakoor has given no further trouble

18 In August 1877 a party of Sidds, indignant at the arrest of their Mohunt, and their own ill treatment by the Bickaneer Durbar, assembled outside the enclosure round Captain Burton's house with threats of self destruction, which they were with difficulty restrained from carrying into execution The Durbar eventually pacified them by the release of their Mohunt, and promises of careful enquiry into their grievances Captain Burton was placed in a novel and difficult position but in such cases a Political Officer should bear in mind that though, on the one hand, legitimate grievances must be redressed yet on the other hand, intimidation, if pushed to extremities, will meet with no countenance from the British Government Firmness and tact are of course essential in dealing with such cases, but no responsibility for the acts of misguided fanatics, even if they result in self inflicted death, can attach to a Political Officer who is guided by the above principles, nor should he be deterred by the possible consequences of his [illegible] from consistently adhering to them

19 A still more [illegible] the murd[illegible] in March last of a number of [illegible] at the [illegible] Mailosur—a catastrophe [illegible] apparently to the [illegible]dicious action of the Durbar [illegible] to [illegible] force some cultivators [illegible] by the [illegible]mins It is [illegible] to this case, as the circumstances [illegible] as yet, have been [illegible] to Government [illegible] formal inquiries [illegible] Captain B[illegible]

Judicial and Police.

20. The following Statement gives the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the International Court of Vakeels in Rajpootana during the year 1877 :—

Offences.	Number of cases. Meywar.	Jeypoor.	Marwar.	Harowtee.	Total.
Offences committed against the person.					
Murder	...	1	1	1	3
Assault with wounding	...	2	...	...	2
Total	...	3	1	1	5
Offences against property.					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	2	2	2	...	6
Ditto without ditto	2	30	11	8	51
Gang robbery with ditto	2	...	...	} 2 {	4
Ditto without ditto	...	...	7		7
Premeditated dacoity	...	...	...	6	6
Theft with aggravated circumstances	1	9	1	...	11
Do. without ditto	5	23	8	16	52
Cattle-lifting	1	29	19	13	61
Arson	...	...	...	...	...
Burglary	...	1	1	1	3
Counterfeit coining	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	5	15	16	25	61
Destruction of cultivation	...	3	...	...	3
Raiding	...	4	...	...	4
Total	18	115	65	71	269
Number of cases decided by the Upper or Appellate Court ...	3	4	...	8	15

From the following Comparative Statement it will be that there has been a general decrease in the number of s instituted and disposed of in the Upper Court of els since the year 1872 :—

Year.	No. of appeals instituted including those pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of appeals disposed of during the year.	Number of appeals pending at the close of the year.
1872	63	34	29
1873	62	29	33
1874	73	41	32
1875	56	44	12
1876	34	26	8
1877	27	15	12

I also append a Statement of the number of offences against person and property tried in these Courts during the last five years —

	Offences against the person	Offences against property
1872 73	14	633
1873 74	14	6[illegible]5
1874 75	9	[illegible]
1875-76	10	394
1876-77	13	343
1877 78	5	[illegible]

21 These figures show that while there was little difference in the total number of offences for the years 1872 73 and 1873 74, there has been a steadily progressive decrease in each subsequent year amounting now to 59 per cent as compared with 1873 74 There is also a marked improvement as compared with last year in the number of offences against the person, though these crimes have always been, of late years at any rate, comparatively rare As regards the number of offences against property, the Meywar Court has had 18 cases this year against 25 last year, Jeypoor 115 against 21, Marwar 65 against 67, Harowtee 71 against 160 The total number of cases in the four Courts is therefore 269 this year as compared with 343 last year In Jeypoor only is there a slight increase, but even this compares favourably with the return from that Court for 1875 76 The chief decrease is observable in the Harowtee Court, where the number of crimes is less than half that recorded last year No doubt the extension of Railways has had a good deal to do with lessening the number of offences against travellers

22 The hope is, I trust, not an idle one that the objectionable system of compensation may before many years give place to one more in accordance with our own The system does not have the effect of compelling good Police arrangements, for in most cases offences are committed in the lands of some powerful Thakoor or Sirdar, who, it must be remembered, is not represented in the Court, and as a rule the compensation, if an award is given, is not at once taken from the place of occurrence It is paid to a plaintiff by the treasurer who recovers it, sometimes after a long interval, from the Durbar which in its turn endeavours to recover the amount from the Thakoor or Sirdar, but more often than not merely adds on the amount to an already large

claim against its feudatory, comprising fines and other items which probably is never settled. In the meantime no steps are taken to improve the Police and prevent crime within the Thakoor's jurisdiction. In Marwar, for instance, the large outstanding claims of the Durbar against its Thakoors have no doubt been swelled in this manner.

23. A case has lately come before me in which a burglary took place at Kuchrode in Jawud Neemuch, and the tracks of the burglars were asserted, on apparently reliable evidence, to have been taken to a village of Pertabgurh. Compensation to the amount of Rupees 12,000 was therefore decreed against this State, the decision of the Lower Court was upheld by the Rajpootana Court, and the money was paid. Sometime afterwards several of the dacoits engaged in the crime were captured by the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, when it was clearly proved that the award against Pertabgurh had been obtained by false evidence chiefly on the part of one of Maharaja Scindia's officials. Pertabgurh has suffered a great injustice, and I am in consultation with the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India as to the best means of remedying it. It can hardly be expected that the Maharaja should consent to the trial of one of his own officials for perjury, and I have suggested to Sir H. Daly that the case should be heard *de novo* either in Rajpootana or Central India whichever course he prefers.

24. Revised rules for the guidance of the Courts on the Guzerat border having only been sanctioned last year, it is too early as yet to pronounce any opinion on their working, but an improvement may, I think, be looked for. The repres- of crime on this border will doubtless be facilitated by rrangement under which, with certain reservations, the edure hitherto prevailing in the Bombay Presidency in ard to the extradition of heinous offenders has been clared applicable to Rajpootana. I do not understand that ases in which Pahlunpoor subjects are interested, and which are ordinarily tried in the Marwar Court of Vakeels, are affected by this arrangement, and in reply to a reference on the subject originally made by the Political Superintendent, Pahlunpoor, I have directed the Political Agent, Marwar, to hear and decide such cases as usual.

25. As regards the regular Courts, the files of that at Sambhur are, as was the case last year, blank. The Railway Magistrates disposed of a good many criminal cases, most of

which were of [illegible] were twelve cases of [illegible], and in all 196 accid[illegible] with fatal results

26 The Annual Report of the working of the Rajpootana State Railway Police has already been submitted to Government The charge of the Railway Police during the year under notice was held by Mr Inspector Tregear from 10th April till 10th July 1877 when he made over charge to Captain J Burne Both officers have discharged their duties satisfactorily Friendly relations appear to have been maintained between the Police and the officials of the States with whom they were brought into contact

27 The proper constitution of the Railway Police is still unsettled The Superintendent is in favor of one body composed entirely of constables, while the Manager inclines to a further development of the present mixed system of constables and chowkeedars The chief objection to the dual system is its tendency to create an invidious distinction between two classes of men employed on similar duties, but the question will be referred for the orders of Government so soon as I am placed in possession of the Director's views.

28 The question of extradition between Rajpootana and the Punjab States is not on a satisfactory footing Complaints and counter complaints of laxity and lukewarmness on the part of the border officials of Jeypoor and Puttiala are not infrequent, while the terms of the agreement between these two States, though accepted by Ulwur in regard to extradition with Nabha and Puttiala, have not yet been assented to by the two latter A report on the whole subject will shortly be submitted A proposal by Captain Ridgeway for the surrender of criminals by the border officials of the States concerned without any action on the Political Agent's part will be found reviewed in paragraph 100 of this Report

Criminal Tribes

29 In last year's Report allusion was made to the desirability of special measures for the control of the predatory tribe of Mogheeas Since that was written a committee has assembled, and its recommendation, that as a temporary measure a special officer should be appointed to ascertain on the spot the best means of effective action against this tribe, has

been accepted by Government. Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, C.S., the officer selected for this duty, joined his appointment towards the end of January so far he has been engaged in collecting information on the numbers, habits and haunts of the tribe, which will, I trust, prove a valuable aid to him in devising some practical measures for their control. A report on his proposals when submitted will be made to Government, but some little time must necessarily elapse before any workable plan can be arranged.

Thuggee and Dacoity.

30. The Assistant Superintendent in Upper Rajpootana was detained at Jodhpoor on important political duty, and was therefore unable to visit the departmental head-quarters, but the duty was undertaken by the Political Agent in Ulwur. Charge of the Lower Rajpootana Agency was held by three different officers during the year: these continued changes somewhat retard work, but on the whole the working of the department may be considered satisfactory. Eighteen registered dacoits were arrested during the year by command parties sent from Aboo, and one was transferred to the department by the Meywar Durbar authorities.

31. The number of dacoities reported was 60 against 55 last year: of these 42 occurred in Kotah, seven in Sirohi, two in Boondee, one in Doongurpoor, four in Tonk, one in Marwar, two in Meywar, and one in Ajmere. The returns therefore show as last year that the greatest number of dacoities were committed in Kotah, but the reports from Marwar and Meywar are probably incomplete. Kotah has gained an evil notoriety by the Kunwas case recently before Government. Situated as it is on one of the high-roads from the Goorgaon District towards the Deccan, wealthy, and as yet but little protected by its Police, Kotah has always been a favourite rendezvous for bands of professional robbers. The Political Agent will be instructed to take in hand the re-organisation of the Police at an early date. Three cases of administering "dhatura" were reported by the Durbar local authorities to have taken place in Tonk.

Boundary Settlements.

32. I am happy to be able to report very satisfactory progress under this head. The settlement of the border between British Shahpoora and Meywar has been completed by

Lieutenant-Colonel DeKantzow, and considerable progress has been made in the decision of disputes between Meywar-Shahpoora and Meywar, the whole of these will probably be settled next season Lieutenant Colonel DeKantzow deserves the highest commendation for his work, which has been both rapidly and efficiently performed Captain McRae and Lieutenant Hope also did good service, the former in the Tonk, and the latter on the Rampoora Frontier of Meywar The case referred to in paragraph 9 of the Political Agent, *Meywar's Report will be separately reported for the orders of* Government, as it is not competent to me to decide the principle involved, *viz*, whether by long dispossession Meywar has or has not forfeited its right to the villages in question

33 There is some ill feeling on the Jeypoor Bickaneer border, which will, I hope, be removed by a meeting of the Political Officers during the ensuing cold weather The greater number of cases reported to this office in connection with Jeypoor come under the head of border disputes, and these chiefly concern that State and Kerowlee With a view to a more effectual check on the affrays which so often arise out of them, I have directed the Political Officers of Jeypoor and the adjoining States to proceed in person to the border on the occurrence of any serious disturbance and to decide the case on *the spot*.

34 The Naroli and Tatwara border dispute, referred to in paragraph 40 of Captain Ridgeway's Report, will be settled at once either by both Political Officers or by the Political Agent, Jeypoor, as may prove most convenient, on the basis of a decision given by Captain Morrison in 1845 The substitution of the prompt and vigorous action of a Political Agent for the dilatory and inefficient procedure of Durbar officials will, I hope, do much towards lessening the frequency of these disputes

35 A proposal is made in paragraph 42 of Captain Ridgeway's report to depute the Court of Vakeels to the scene of a border affray, but this appears to me unadvisable for the reasons stated in paragraph 101, and my views have been communicated to his successor

Jails, Dispensaries, Vaccination, and Sanitation

36 The number of jails is the same as last year, *viz*, thirteen The daily average number of prisoners was 3,112,

patun in November. Small-pox was more prevalent than usual. In the city of Jeypoor, where deaths are registered, 1,367 deaths were ascribed to this disease.

39. The following table gives the number of patients treated in the dispensaries of the Native States of Rajpootana (not including jail patients) and the number of vaccinations for the year 1877:—

	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries, not including Jail or Lunatic Asylums	Number of persons treated			Number of Vaccinations performed		
		In-door	Out-door	Total	Successful	Unsuccessful doubtful or unknown	Total
Jeypoor, including Khetree and Sikar	15	509	50 548	51 057	17,677	3,160	20 837
Bhurtpoor	11	853	56 287	57,140	15,939	3,028	18,967
Jodhpoor	6	142	20,220	20,362	7,122	2,076	9,198
Ulwur	3	378	11,675	12 053	27 293	2,213	29,506
Dholepoor	3	8	10 611	10,619	6,396	657	7 053
Oodeypoor	2	84	7,457	7,541	1,303	209	1,512
Jhallawar	2	211	7,785	7,996	1,052	193	1,245
Bickaneer	1	59	2,304	2,363	24	8	32
Sirohi	1	40	1,456	1,496	937	90	1,027
Kerowlee	1	307	5,054	5,361	1,951	848	2,799
Tonk	1	177	9,321	9 498	1,364	325	1,689
Shahpoora	1	95	4,119	4,214	613	953	1,566
Kotah	1	318	5,677	5,995	1,625	300	1,955
Indergurh	1		894	894	4	9	13
Pertabgurh	1	..	5,655	5,655			
Banswarra	1		4,839	4,839	33	10	43
Aboo	1	15	1,500	1,515	490	63	573
Anadra	1	28	1 661	1 689			
Deolee	1	156	3,374	3,530	237	116	353
Kherwarra	1	52	1,162	1,214		–	
Sambhar (Customs)	1	.	134	134			.
Total	56	3,432	211,733	215,165	84,060	14,338	98,398
1876	59	3,263	220,100	223,363	80,611	13,481	94,092

Railways.

Scindia State Railway.

40. The works on this Railway have made good progress during the past year, and the whole line is expected to be ready for traffic before the end of 1880. The line from Dholepoor to Agra was completed in November 1877, but being required for the conveyance of grain, was not opened for general traffic until the beginning of this year. Work has been pushed on at the Chambal bridge, which is the principal feature of the Railway; its completion will remove the sole obstacle to opening the line through Gwalior.

Western Rajpootana State Railway and Ajmere and Neemuch Railway.

41. The Annual Reports of the progress made on these lines have not as yet reached this office. Up to the present moment no official communication has reached me of the opening of the Western Rajpootana State Railway from Ajmere to Beawur, but I believe I am correct in saying that it was opened for traffic in April last, and that rapid progress is being made on the Neemuch-Nusseerabad line. As a famine relief work, a light Railway connecting Muttra and Achneyra with the Hattrass line has been commenced. The land required in the Bhurtpoor territory for this purpose was freely given by His Highness the Maharaja.

Public Works.

Mayo College.

42. After many delays the construction of the main building of the College was commenced during the year under report. The sanctioned estimate amounting to Rupees 3,81,696 having been received in April 1878. The progress of the work during the year under review has been favorable, considering the competition of the Railway works in progress at and near Ajmere, and the difficulty in obtaining carts, not only owing to the same cause, but also to the extreme debility of the cattle caused by scarcity of fodder. The masonry up to plinth level was nearly completed, and the dressing of the upper moulding of plinth and door frames, as well as the collecting and carting to site of black and white marble, was being pushed on. Of the boarding-houses or residencies of pupils from Native States which remained incomplete last year, that of Tonk was completed during the

year and made over to the Mayo College authorities for use The progress on the Jhallawar residence has not been so rapid as could be desired, but this was owing to the inability of the contractors to obtain carriage for the stone required for the construction of this work occasioned by the distress and scarcity prevailing in the country. The whole of the lower portion of the upper story, *i e*, masonry of the height of four feet all round have been completed On recommencement of the work, which has been under temporary suspension, it will, it is hoped, be proceeded with more rapidly.

Communications

43 No important main or branch roads were in progress or undertaken by the Department of Public Works during the year, so there is nothing to remark under this head save that perhaps all the principal and link roads already in existence were kept in as good order as could be expected, considering that the short fall of rain prevented the usual consolidation being carried out The southern road through the Harowtee States has made considerable progess In Kotah much has been done as also in Jhallawar In Boondee but little has been attempted

44 Although much has been done both in Kotah and Jhallawar, it is to be regretted that the work has not been as satisfactorily carried out as could have been desired The construction in both States was entrusted to a Mr Hughes, who did *not prove a very efficient superintendent*, *he should* not only have secured a far better class of work for his expenditure, but also greater progress This gentleman has been removed and replaced by Mr. Executive Engineer Miles from Jeypoor, under whose supervision the works will doubtless be carried out efficiently and speedily The line of communication is most important, and its completion at as early a date as possible much to be desired

Education

45 Since the submission of the last Annual Report on the Mayo College, six boys, *viz*, three from Marwar and three from Ajmere, have left the College on attaining their majority, on the other hand, fourteen new pupils have joined. The number of students has therefore risen during the year from 31 to 39 Kerowlee, Bickaneer, and Tonk, previously unrepresented at the College, have sent pupils

46. The Rao of Hadoti from Kerowlee is inclined to work, but his studies have been temporarily interrupted by his marriage. His return to the College may be expected shortly. Tonk has only one pupil, *viz.*, a promising son of Sahebzadah Ubaidullah Khan. The young Raja of Lambergaon from the Punjab has been well received by his fellow students, a proof, Major St. John says, of their increasing interest in the reputation of the College. During the year the Head Master, Mr. Laing, was appointed guardian and tutor to His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar; his place has been well filled by Mr. Alexander, for many years tutor to the Raja of Durbungah.

47. I quite agree with Major St. John that the best chance of tiding successfully over the critical period he mentions is by early and systematic training of the body and mind, but we must look for a full appreciation of the advantages of our system of education to the children rather than to the parents of the present generation.

48. Education in Rajpootana generally has made fair progress this year, and the former standard has been fully maintained. In Jeypoor the attendance at the Maharaja's College showed an increase of 144 on the number for the preceding year. Two out of three candidates who went up for the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University and one out of five who competed at the Matriculation Examination were successful. Education likewise progresses favorably in the districts, where there are no less than 452 elementary schools. The high schools at Jodhpoor and Ulwur have been fairly attended; four students from Ulwur presented themselves at the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, one of whom passed. The Thakoor's School at Ulwur has also been well attended, as much cannot, however, be said of the Thakoor's School at Jodhpoor. In Oodeypoor several new schools have been opened and fresh teachers have been engaged. No marked improvement can be reported in the Sirohi schools. In Jhallawar the Chaoni and Jhalrapatun schools have improved a little both in attendance and teaching, and during the year two small schools have been established in the tehsils.

49. Female education has made fair progress in Jeypoor and Ulwur. In the latter State there are 15 girls' schools, and the number of pupils has risen during the year from 301 to 387.

Local Corps

50 The question of arming these corps with the Snider rifle has been postponed for the present by the orders of the Government of India in the Military Department The Deolee Irregular Force and the Mhairwara Battalion were inspected and very favorably reported upon by the Brigadier-General Commanding at Nusseerabad, and a detachment from each of them was present at, and took part in, a Camp of Exercise formed at Nusseerabad in January last The Meywar Bheel Corps and the Erinpoora Irregular Force were also inspected and equally commended, the former by the Major General Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, the latter by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Desert Field Brigade

51 The Bheel Corps has to lament the loss of Major C G Gunning, who had only recently been appointed to the command on the transfer of Colonel Gordon from Rajpootana ellent officer, and had repeatedly political capability in situations t and firmness In November lay returned from furlough and assumed command of the Deolee Irregular Force from Captain Greenfield, who on being relieved at Deolee proceeded to Ajmere to take the officiating command of the Mhairwara Battalion which he still holds Colonel Blair has continued in command of the Erinpoora Irregular Force

52 I now proceed to review briefly the reports received from the different Agencies

STATES UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERINTENDENCE OF BRITISH OFFICERS

Kotah

53 The debts of the State under Major Powlett's careful management are rapidly diminishing, and by the close of the present Kotah financial year, during which nearly eight lakhs of rupees will have been cleared off, are not expected to exceed 20½ lakhs The details of cost of the settlement in the pergunnahs already assessed have not been given, but Major Powlett's experience is a guarantee that the work which is now to be pushed on more rapidly will be economically done

54. The results of the efforts to suppress violent crime encouraging, but the number of dacoits reported is still ;e, and the Political Agent's particular attention will be wn to the improvement of the *morale* of the troops by om Police duties are performed. The force might perhaps more advantageously distributed than it is at present, and Political Agent will be instructed to give his careful con- eration to this point.

55. In spite of the disadvantages under which Major owlett has labored in regard to skilled engineering assist- nce, the progress in road-making has been satisfactory: the nprovement of communications in a district where the deep lack soil makes travelling during the rainy season almost mpossible is a subject of much importance to the welfare f the State, and the appointment of Mr. Miles as Executive Engineer to the States of Kotah and Jhallawar will ensure lue attention being paid to it.

56. The effects of the drought were less felt in Kotah than in many other States, and distress was confined to those who had wandered into Kotah from other States, for these labor has been provided. Judicious precautions were taken against dearth by the purchase of grain for seed advances and the construction of wells; fortunately their efficiency was not put to the test.

57. Major Powlett refers to the unsatisfactory condition the Kotries. He will be asked to report specifically on e measures necessary for their improvement. The suc- cession to one of these, Gainta, gave rise, it will be remem- bered, to a troublesome correspondence, and the question has not yet been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

DHOLEPOOR AGENCY.

Colonel Dennehy gives a very clear of the precautions taken to diminish Dholep[illegible]r. The measures taken Man[illegible] ent appear to have been an[illegible] ht, while employment th[illegible] ia State Railway was in [illegible] ng to note that the pla[illegible] to its own subjects on [illegible] tates and of Britisl at [illegible] chat [illegible] but [illegible]

59. The loss to the State from the failure of the crops has been very heavy, but I agree with the Political Agent in thinking that the Council of Management have acted wisely in deciding to remit absolutely rather than suspend the demand which could not have been realized save at the cost of years of debt and hardship to the struggling agricultural population. The large exodus of this class and the heavy loss in cattle which has befallen them will in spite of the Durbar's liberality seriously affect the prosperity of the State, and it was undoubtedly politic not to neutralize the advantages of the new settlement by introducing it fettered with the condition of repaying former suspensions.

60. Lieutenant-Colonel Dennehy pays a well merited compliment to Mr. W. H. Smith, C.S., for the rapidity, cheapness, and efficiency with which he has carried out the settlement of Dholepoor: on this subject a separate report will be submitted. Lieutenant-Colonel Dennehy also promises a separate report on the inability of the State to meet its engagements to Government. The working of the Courts and Police appears to have been on the whole satisfactory, but greater exertions in procuring the extradition of criminals absconding into Gwalior and other territory are required, and the Political Agent will be addressed on the subject.

61. A very satisfactory account of the young Chief's progress both in and out of study is given, and I was much pleased to notice the cordial relations between His Highness and Lieutenant-Colonel Dennehy.

Jhallawar.

62. In Jhallawar the rainfall was light beyond experience, but the deficiency was by no means so disastrous as in many other States, though here too the revenue had to be largely remitted. But if the people were not straitened for want of one of the necessaries of life, another, *viz.*, water, was in many places so precious that its appropriation was held to be a crime and "appeared in the return of stolen property." A curious incident is related by the Political Superintendent as a consequence of the great want of water, *viz.*, the discovery in the dried up bed of a tank of the original charter of self-government given by Zalim Sing to the Seths of Jhalrapatun.

63. The accident to His Highness the Maharaj Rana, though necessarily serious, was not of a complicated nature. Fortunately the case was not beyond the skill of the Native

Doctor, and Doctor Beatson, Agency Surgeon, Meywar, the nearest Medical Officer who could be spared to visit Jhalrapatun, is of opinion that it is progressing most favorably. His Highness' residence at the Mayo College has been productive of an increased manliness of character, and it is satisfactory to read of the cordial relations between him and his guardian, Mr. Laing.

64. Road-making has made less progress than might have been secured with due attention on the part of the Executive Engineer, since resigned, but much useful work in the construction and repair of tanks and wells was got through, and this probably averted a water famine in the Chaoni.

65. The judicial system still needs reform, and the report shows the necessity for a very careful selection of officials. It would be well if in future detailed returns were obtained by the Political Superintendent in time for insertion in his reports.

66. The expenditure has exceeded the estimate by nearly a lakh of rupees, but the surplus at the close of the year was larger than was anticipated by nearly Rupees 80,000, and debts aggregating more than six lakhs of rupees were cleared off. The explanation of the causes of increase and decrease under the several heads of expenditure appear to be on the whole satisfactory, but we may hope that with greater experience on the part of the officials more careful estimates will be framed.

67. A summary settlement for five years has been concluded. The demand now made is under half a lakh in excess of the average collections for the last ten years, while the cultivators have been relieved of the additional burden which the exactions and peculations of the former pergunnah officials imposed upon them. At the same time the terms are very advantageous to the contractors, who are in the great majority of cases patels of villages, especially in regard to the cultivation of waste and fallow land, and care will have to be taken that they do not acquire proprietary rights in these lands which are said to be of considerable extent.

States under the Management of their own Chiefs.

Meywar Agency—*Oodeypoor*.

68. The principal points of interest in Major Cadell's report are the sketch of the young Maharana's character, the projected settlement operations, and the large number of

boundary cases decided both on the external and internal borders of Meywar, of which mention has already been made under the head "Boundary Settlements"

69 I can endorse much that Lieutenant Colonel Impey and Major Cadell have written regarding the Maharana's force of character and determination to rule well and wisely My only fear is lest in his eagerness to introduce the reforms which he knows to be necessary he may not take sufficiently into account the many vested interests and prejudices which in a conservative country like Meywar can only be dealt with and overcome by degrees and by the exercise of much forbearance and caution, unless the Maharana can enlist on his side the sympathies of the nobles and influential classes his attempts at reform will be looked upon with coldness, and may not improbably lead to an estrangement between him and them similar to that to which so many of the troubles of past days were attributable The opposition which the young Chief encountered in his efforts to improve the conservancy of his capital, as mentioned in paragraph 19 of Major Cadell's report, is an indication of the necessity for cautious and tentative, rather than sweeping, measures for the removal of existing abuses

70 The Durbar is very fortunate in having secured the services of so capable a Settlement Officer as Mr Smith to investigate and report on land and revenue questions It will be necessary to exercise the greatest caution in the selection of an officer to carry out Mr Smith's suggestions, for much of the success of the undertaking will depend upon the tact and conciliatory manner in which the work is performed

71 The finances of the State will require careful handling, the expenditure this year has no doubt been exceptional, but the system of accounts seems bad, and with a large revenue, such as that of Meywar, more careful management ought to produce a handsome surplus Education progresses satisfactorily in Oodeypoor itself, and the Maharana evinces much interest in the subject The popularity of the Mayo College will doubtless increase throughout the State as parents hear of the careful management of the Boarding house

72 The quiet of domestic affairs has been troubled by the defiant attitude assumed by the Ex-Gosain of Nathdwara the recent refusal of Government to entertain the petitions of his partisans will doubtless have the effect of quieting the agitation The Durbar was at one time anxious that

the Ex-Gosain should either be surrendered to its authority or ordered to reside at a fixed place in British territory. This request was for obvious reasons inadmissible. Some little trouble was caused by the attempts of the Raja of Banera to impede settlement work on the border between his fief and Shahpoora, but his opposition was put down by the Durbar with a strong hand, and he has since shown no disposition to renew it.

Hilly Tracts.

73. The improvement in communication between Guzerat effected by the re-opening of a disused road from Khairwara to Pal will be much appreciated on the completion of the Railway to Edur. Much credit is due to Colonel Gordon for the active part taken by him in repairs to the ruined tanks in the Bhoomia estates of Jawas and Para. The absence of serious crime in the Hilly Tracts, in spite of the temptations to plunder which the badness of the season must have afforded, is a satisfactory sign of the greater tranquillity of the country.

74. The experiment of inducing some of the Bheels in the Kotra District to take to a more settled mode of life has not as yet been successful. The great want of the district is improved communications, and the question one well worthy of the Meywar Durbar's attention. Good work was done by the Border Courts and many outstanding cases were cleared off. The condition of Joorah is improving, and an arrangement of the debts due to Meywar will probably soon be effected.

Banswara and Pertabgurh.

75. This year, though one of scarcity and high prices throughout the States under this Agency, was a peculiarly unfortunate one for the minor Chiefships, two of which as a measure of precaution were compelled to ask for loans or temporary remissions of tribute. The arrangements for the pacification of the border made by Lieutenant Yate have already been reported to Government as likely to work well. Roads have been opened out at Banswara and Pertabgurh, and much material progress may, I hope, be anticipated from the presence in these outlying States of an energetic officer such as Lieutenant Yate has proved himself to be. It is satisfactory to notice that arrangements have been made in conjunction with the Political Officers of the surrounding States for the settlement during the ensuing cold

weather of the outstanding border disputes to which the disturbed state of frontier is always so largely due

76 An attempt has been made by the Rao of Kushalgurh to obtain an alteration in the system of payment of his tribute to Banswara, but he has been informed that no deviation from the orders in force on this subject will be permitted

Doongurpoor

77 The Political Superintendent will be asked to report specially on the measures necessary for the better government of Javas The Rao appears to be both incapable of freeing himself from debt and harsh in his treatment of those under his authority In all but one of the Bhoomia estates the revenue fell off considerably owing to the failure of the rain crops In Doongurpoor an attempt to levy an obnoxious tax on the cultivators is said to have produced something like a strike The Maharawul is well, intentioned but indolent and apt to leave too much power in the hands of his officials The expenditure has much exceeded the revenue, and it is more than possible that the sums said to have been devoted in excess of the average amounts to contingencies and the army have merely been entered under these heads to conceal the purposes to which they were really applied

Jeypoor Agency

Jeypoor

78 The consequences of the drought were not much felt in Jeypoor territory until shortly before the harvesting of the 'rubi crop when no doubt a certain amount of distress showed itself, though the reports of its severity which reached me were found on careful enquiry to have been much exaggerated The Maharaja with his usual humanity has all through taken every precaution to provide work for those in need In Jeypoor, as elsewhere, the failure of the grass crop has led to a great mortality among the cattle The health of the people, however, has been good, though the rates of mortality in the city and jail appear high The improved water supply will, we may hope, favorably affect these returns in future

79 The expenditure is stated to have exceeded the income by about one third As usual a large sum was devoted

to the construction of public works. I cannot but share Colonel Beynon's regret that the State is about to lose the services of Mr. Miles, who has for several years past ably seconded Captain Jacob's zealous endeavours. Both officers deserve the greatest credit for their work.

80. The practice alluded to by the Political Agent of persons seeking redress for real or imaginary wrongs by obstructing the Railway is not uncommon in the other States through which the line passes, and the attention of the Durbars concerned will be drawn to the necessity of increased vigilance on the part of their officials stationed in the vicinity of the line.

81. The Political Agent will be asked to report how the postal arrangements mentioned by him are found to work after the new system has had a further trial: at present I have reason to believe that they are far from satisfactory.

82. Colonel Beynon notices the diminution in the numbers and crimes of the predatory tribes, and claims credit for the Durbar in regard to its control of its own and co-operation in that of the Goorgaon Meenas.

83. The long duration of cases in the Courts of Vakeels is, I am afraid, inseparable from the system. Promptness in replying to references is at no time characteristic of a Native State, still less where it occupies the position of a defendant. The amount of property recovered in the Jeypoor Court of Vakeels is not unduly low, as the value of articles said to have been stolen is probably often over-rated, while the sums awarded in compensation in most cases represent only a fraction, varying from one-half to one-fourth of the claim. The percentage of convictions is, however, low, while that of successful appeals is somewhat high.

84. Education continues to progress satisfactorily, and the arrangement mentioned in paragraph 64 of the Political Agent's report will be a boon to the more advanced students.

85. The charges of extortion against approvers of the Thuggee Department, referred to by the Political Agent, will of course be enquired into by the General Superintendent, but it is by no means improbable that they were prompted by revenge, as Hookma, one of the accused, has been the principal means of breaking up a formidable gang of Meenas at Jeypoor.

Kishengurh and Lawa.

86. The report on Kishengurh calls for no special remarks.

87. The condition of Lawa is described as one of increasing prosperity, and funds have been provided for the construction of irrigation and other public works to be projected and supervised by Captain Jacob.

MARWAR AGENCY.

Jodhpoor.

88. The past ye[illegible] the usual out-turn. [illegible] throughout the State [illegible]oduce was secured. [illegible]ated by an unusually severe grass famine. The want of pasturage induced numbers of Marwar subjects, estimated at more than 80,000 souls, to emigrate towards Guzerat and Malwa, where in similar seasons of scarcity fodder for cattle had always been procurable. Last year, however, even Malwa was not [illegible]t fully [illegible]h from [illegible] whom [illegible]s when he saw them on their way through Neemuch in November 1877, began to return in March this year, and by the first days of May were passing in considerable numbers through the Ajmere District situated on the road to Merta and Nagaur. The long journey had told upon them, and many had died on the road, not from actual want, for the distress among them was never serious, but exhausted and quite worn out with fatigue. The Durbar lost no time in arranging for the relief of these sufferers, and despatched two high officials with money to purchase food for them. Details of the method and amount of relief have not yet reached me, but I have every reason to believe that the measures adopted have been efficiently carried out, and were sufficient to meet the requirements of the case. I should not omit to bring to the notice of Government the charitable exertions of Inayet-oolla Khan, Soobah of Neemuch, in relieving the wants of these emigrants.

89. The loss to the State occasioned by the bad season is estimated at ten lakhs of rupees, a heavy addition to its already burdensome liabilities. A thorough revision of the expenditure must take place before the Maharaja can hope to extricate himself from his difficulties; His Highness is fully sensible of the necessity for this, and I hope to be able before long to arrange some satisfactory scheme in consultation with the Maharaja and the Political Agent by which unnecessary expenses may be curtailed.

90. The Political Agent speaks highly of the good sense and forethought of the Maharaja as displayed in the measures adopted by him to prevent an undue rise in prices throughout Marwar, but however successful such a policy may be for a time, I doubt its wisdom in the long run. To impose an artificial price on grain and restrictions on its free export must absolutely check importation and also make dealers suspicious as to the possible extent of the Durbar's interference with trade. Moreover, it is rarely possible in a Native State so to supervise restrictive measures of this kind as to prevent undue harshness on the part of local officials, and, from complaints that have reached me on this head, I have only too much reason to fear that this supervision has been more or less wanting in Marwar.

91. The year has been marked by more than one event of importance, in addition to the prominence given to it by the scarcity. The birth of an heir to the Maharaja is a subject of much congratulation, and His Highness is warmly to be commended for his good sense in having his infant son vaccinated in spite of the palace opposition. It is also satisfactory to receive so good a report of the progress made by the Maharaja's younger brother, Zalim Sing, at the Mayo College. His example will, I hope, do much towards popularising that institution among the nobles of Marwar, who, to judge by the meagre attendance of their sons at the Thakoor's School at Jodhpoor, do not as yet fully appreciate the advantages of education.

92. The explanation of the unsatisfactory working of the Civil Court cannot be altogether accepted, for in spite of the emigration, a large number of fresh cases were instituted during the year. The Political Agent will be instructed to draw attention to this.

93. The Maharaja has displayed much forbearance in the dispute with the young Thakoor of Pokaran, whose officials

attempted to bolster up their claim to exemption from payment of Hokumnamah by the production of a forged Sunnud His Highness' aversion from harshness, which amounts to an almost undue leniency, is further shown by his treatment of the Thakoor of Loheeana, and of the widow of the Thakoor of Maroth The latter case has been more than once reported to Government as settled, but on each occasion want of firmness on the part of the Durbar has enabled the "Maji" again to set the Maharaja's authority at defiance The result has been a series of undecisive skirmishes, leading, it is true, to but little bloodshed, but prolonging a struggle which the superior force of the Durbar ought to have put an end to long ago I am in hopes that the recent action of the Maharaja in sending his Prime Minister to settle the dispute may terminate it once and for all

94 The long pending dispute between the Maharaja and his brother, Zorawur Sing, has been satisfactorily settled, and the latter has taken possession of the villages which he was allowed by the Durbar to select

95 A case of samadh occurred in the Jalore Pergunnah in October last, it is still under investigation, and will be reported to Government on completion of the enquiry The culpable weakness of the Hakim of Jalore in dealing with the offenders has led to his removal by the Durbar

Jeysulmere and Mullani

96 The scanty rainfall affected Jeysulmere in a minor degree, but Mullani suffered considerably, and several thousands sought a remedy for their distress in emigration The Political Agent remarks, as many of his predecessors have done, on the amount of litigation caused by the prevailing custom of "Gavelkind," the system is, I fear, too deeply rooted to be susceptible of alteration

HAROWTEE AGENCY

97 The rainfall in the Harowtee States as elsewhere was exceptionally light, and the consequent failure of the autumn crop almost complete A timely and heavy fall early in October enabled the people to bring an extra amount of land under cultivation for the spring crop, from which a fairly good harvest was generally secured Little actual destitution is said to have occurred, swelled though the population temporarily was by an influx of emigrants from the eastern portions of Rajpootana towards Malwa,

and this appears probable as the prices of grain compare favorably with those prevailing at the same seasons in many other parts of Rajpootana. The loss of a number of useless cattle is, as the Political Agent remarks, not an unmixed evil.

98. Considerable improvements in the communications through these States are reported, and the Political Agent mentions in terms of high praise, in which I fully concur, the valuable assistance rendered in this respect to the Tonk and Boondee Durbars by Captain Jacob and Mr. Miles.

Boondee.

99. The Boondee Chief is represented as more disposed than formerly to listen to advice, but the Administration stands much in need of reform—"there are no Courts; education is neglected; the streets of the city are ill-paved and dirty; there is no attempt at sanitation or drainage, and things in general are to our views in a sad state." To this catalogue of shortcomings may be added the absence of an efficient Police. To remedy these evils, even if the Chief were willing to set about the task of reform (and of this owing to his age and disposition there is little hope), money is required, but the expenditure exceeds the income, and a special report submitted last July by the Political Agent shows without any pretension to extreme accuracy that the State debt was about 2½ lakhs of rupees, while the annual deficit is at least half a lakh. The Political Agent will be instructed to advise the Maharao to reduce his military expenses which seem excessive as compared with the revenue of the State. The unfavorable season has, as you are aware, compelled His Highness to ask for a postponement of the tribute demand.

Tonk.

100. I regret that I cannot report favorably on the Tonk Administration. The death of Khan Jehan Khan was a great misfortune, and must materially retard the reforms so much needed in this State. The debts stand, I fear, at a much higher figure than that given by the Political Agent. A careful comparison of the accounts furnished from time to time to this Office since the Nawab's succession convinces me that the liabilities cannot be estimated at much less than 12 lakhs of rupees. The Nawab is, I am aware, anxious for our assistance in his difficulties, but no formal proposal has

as yet reached me, nor should I feel justified in submitting any scheme for the consideration of Government, unless His Highness is prepared to place himself unreservedly in our hands

101 The Durbar has recently acted very unadvisedly in expelling from the State a number of time expired Moghia prisoners this procedure is especially to be deprecated now that measures for the control of this tribe have been adopted The Nawab has been reminded of his responsibility for the due control of the criminal population of his State, but in this instance it is probably too late to repair the mischief

Shahpoora

102 The small deficit in the Shahpoora accounts for the past year is satisfactorily explained as due to the drought which was there even more severe than elsewhere The young Chief administers his affairs well, and the sanitary condition of the city is properly attended to The most satisfactory feature in this year's report is the final settlement of the entire boundary between Shahpoora and Meywar by Lieutenant Colonel DeKantzow, and the progress made by that officer in defining the border between Meywar Shahpoora and Meywar I have already alluded to Lieutenant-Colonel DeKantzow's services in my remarks on Boundary Settlements

EASTERN STATES AGENCY

103 The revenues of both Bhurtpoor and Kerowlee were greatly diminished by the failure of the kharif, the loss to the latter State being in proportion the heavier of the two Both Chiefs exerted themselves to lessen the distress by remitting revenue and duties on grain, by encouraging money lenders to lend to the cultivators, and by making advances to the latter themselves In both States, however, the mistaken policy of interference with free trade was initiated, and, but for the representations of the Political Agent, might have been persevered in till the difficulties of the situation were increased tenfold Distress among the poorer classes has not ceased with a fairly abundant "rabi" crop, at any rate in Bhurtpoor, and relief works will be necessary until the next kharif is gathered in The present condition of the people of that State has already been alluded to in paragraph 12 of my general observations

Bhurtpoor.

104. My own views on the points raised by Captain Ridgeway in paragraphs 18 to 20 of his report on Bhurtpoor is, that any action on our part would involve either the issue by us of rules previously agreed to by the States concerned, or the conclusion by separate agreements with each of them; for neither of these plans is there at present any necessity. There can, however, be no objection to any State on good terms with a neighbour issuing instruction to its own officials to facilitate extradition, when the other would probably respond as a matter of reciprocity, and surrender be effected without reference to the Political Agent. This arrangement would of course last only so long as good feeling continued, and when that ceased references to the Political Agent would recommence. I understand that the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor has issued rules of this nature to his border officials, and no doubt Ulwur will reciprocate.

105. I am unable to endorse Captain Ridgeway's view of our duty in regard to offences committed within Railway limits. The Durbar alone is responsible to us, and must be left to take its own measures for ensuring the good behaviour of the villagers resident along the line; if these fail, reparation is exacted from the Durbar, which is primarily answerable to us for the repression of crime. Captain Ridgeway's observations in paragraph 26 seem worthy of the attention of the Director of State Railways. The proposal contained in paragraph 42 appears to me very unadvisable. It is not the duty of the Court of Vakeels to proceed in a body to the scene of a border affray, but it is quite competent to the Court, whenever it judges such a proceeding necessary, to depute one of its members for a special enquiry into a case of the above or of any other kind. The Political Agents concerned have been instructed that if serious fights should again occur on this border, they should meet, after consulting the Durbar, to decide whether special measures are necessary. If they are considered necessary, they should then select an independent official with suitable establishment, and post him at a convenient spot near the scene of the affray, his salary and that of his establishment being borne by the villages implicated.

106. Some little difficulty is anticipated in arriving at a satisfactory estimate of the compensation to be paid by Bhurtpoor for land taken up for canal purposes by the Irri-

gation Department, North Western Provinces A meeting will shortly take place for this purpose between the Collector of Muthra on the one part, and the Political Agent and a Durbar official on the other The value placed on the land by the Durbar is considerably higher than the North-Western Provinces Government is disposed to admit, and a settlement is rendered more difficult by the not unreasonable annoyance of His Highness at the omission in some cases to obtain his permission before taking up the land I have been in correspondence with the North-Western Provinces Government on this point, and it has been arranged that in future no land shall be taken up without the permission of His Highness obtained through this Office

Kerowlee

107 Kerowlee affairs during the past year have been fully detailed in a special report by Captain Ridgeway, which has already been considered by Government, and the more important features of the scheme proposed and sanctioned for the better administration of the State are again sketched in this report I need only add that the Maharaja has quite recently chosen to celebrate the marriage of the Rao of Hadoti in order probably to postpone his return to the Mayo College, and that I have some reason to fear that His Highness has [illegible] the expenses thus incurred Th[illegible] Maharaja's agreement with Cap[illegible] somewhat anxious as to its future performance, but I have addressed a khureeta to His Highness pointing out in plain terms the necessity for a strict adherence to the terms of the engagement

108 *In spite of the reported settlement of the case* of Sujan Pal, I understand that the young man has not actually received possession of his share in the Padampoora Estate, the Political Agent has therefore been desired to urge His Highness to a speedy conclusion of the matter

Ulwur Agency

109 Exclusive of the transfer of the administration to the young Chief already alluded to, the only other event of importance during the present year has been the death of the Jaghiredar of Neemrana The arrangements consequent on this have already been reported to Government and need not again be referred to

110. A very sad picture is drawn by the Political Agent of the sufferings of the Ulwur poor from the failure of the rains last year. Throughout the autumn distress continued to increase, cattle died in large numbers, and the owners of the survivors left the country by thousands in search of fodder; one-sixth only of these emigrants, who amounted to 5 per cent. of the population, are reported as having returned to their homes. Of the poorer classes who remained numbers were driven to subsist on roots, some even in their hunger plundered ants' nests of their stores. It is a curious fact that in Ulwur prices have been considerably lower, yet the distress much more severe than in Marwar, Meywar, and the desert States of Rajpootana. For many weeks the people flocked in steadily increasing numbers to the works established for their relief, and it was not until the early part of November that any sensible decrease was perceptible. With the commencement of the present year prices again rose, and it became evident that fresh measures were necessary for the relief of the numerous beggars and other starving poor in and near Ulwur. The Political Agent describes at some length the system of private charity established. All praise is due to him and others, both Europeans and Natives, and especially to Doctor Ffrench Mullen, the Agency Surgeon, for the humane and generous motives by which this scheme was prompted, and the liberality and untiring exertions by which it was carried out; but the task was almost beyond the power of the private charity of a comparatively few individuals to accomplish, and should from the first have devolved upon the State. The responsibility was not imposed upon the young Chief principally, I believe, from a wish not to embarrass him so soon after his accession to power, but I feel assured that it would have been cheerfully accepted by His Highness. The Chief difficulty was to find remunerative works on which to employ famine labour, and my attention has been specially directed to this object. The weakly condition of many admitted into the relief camp quite accounts for the high mortality that has occurred in spite of all that the skill and attention of Doctor Mullen could effect in reducing the number of deaths. A considerable increase of expenditure is noticeable, but is explained satisfactorily by the Political Agent to have arisen from various exceptional causes. The State has, however, been compelled to take up the full amount of the loan offered by Government, and will have to sell out a further sum of two lakhs in Government Paper.

111 Public works have been vigorously pushed on during the past year Many new and important buildings have been erected, communications have been improved, and irrigation not lost sight of The Political Agent notices with satisfaction that the work has been done by an establishment costing only 3¼ per cent of the total outlay

112 A great falling off in the value of goods carried by the Rajpootana State Railway, for which it is not easy to account, is noticed

113 The Jail is economically managed, until the present year it was extremely healthy In February, however, an epidemic of relapsing, or famine, fever broke out, it increased in severity as time went on, and a very high mortality has been the result The premises have been temporarily evacuated, and every effort is being made to stamp out the disease, but the ratio of deaths per thousand for the first quarter of 1878 amounted to 89, and for the second quarter to 535 This will be fully commented on by the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in his next year's report

SOOJANGURH AGENCY

Bickaneer

114 Sufficient rain to permit of sowing operations fell in almost all the districts of Bickaneer, but owing to its subsequent failure the young crop withered, and the scarcity of grass killed off numbers of cattle The people were saved from famine by the large stocks of grain accumulated from previous years, and in Bickaneer itself such distress as existed was adequately alleviated by public works

115 The Council appears, according to Captain Burton's description, to be a positive hindrance to good government, and the mutual jealousies of its members are said to be "the chief cause of the general mismanagement which prevails" Although in so isolated a country with little opportunity for correcting defects of administration by comparison with better governed States we cannot expect a very high standard of excellence, the conviction is reluctantly forced upon me that the whole administration is radically bad and calls imperatively for reform, which the Maharaja is unable to introduce against the inclination of his powerful Sirdars The termination of the ten years' settlement will be the signal for much wrangling between the

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Durbar and the Sirdars which cannot but be productive of further disorganization. The weak and temporizing policy of the Durbar in dealing with these Sirdars is shown in almost every instance of misgovernment that comes before me. The system of farming villages to contractors who manage them through inferior and underpaid agents, while remaining themselves at Bickaneer to gain the Maharaja's ear, and have a ready answer to complaints, is an engine of oppression which the power of imprisonment enables the contractors to work still more harshly.

116. As regards the working of the judicial system, it may be observed that the returns of the Criminal Courts show a determination to make a profit out of crime rather than an honest desire to inflict a really deterrent punishment. The State finances are probably more prosperous than the accounts show, but this prosperity is, I fear, obtained at the expense of no little suffering to the people. Petitions to me from Bickaneer subjects have been numerous, and, though I have abstained from encouraging the discontented to hope for interference on my part between them and their suzerain, the frequency of these complaints as compared with those from other States, and the persistence with which they are urged go to show that there is a deep-rooted feeling of the Durbar's injustice abroad.

117. The conduct of the Sidds, referred to in paragraph 17 of Captain Burton's report, has already been alluded to—a curious instance of religious mania accompanied by homicidal impulses is related, but this is not peculiar to any sect or country as samadh may be said to be.

Serohi Superintendency.

118. The same story of scanty rainfall and deficient crops has to be told as regards this State. The distress which, owing to its remote situation and the general poverty of its inhabitants, might naturally have been expected to be greater than in more favored States has been kept at bay by the money derived from the sale of grass from the remoter hill districts in the many villages where it was in demand. This scarcity of grass might have been a serious inconvenience to the cavalry of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, but for the liberality of the Maharaja of Jodhpoor.

119. The Political Superintendent writes in very hopeful terms of the disposition and capacity of the young Chief, and I can quite endorse his opinion. During the hot

weather the Rao paid a short visit to Aboo, in the course of which I had several opportunities of private conversation with His Highness. He is a singularly nice unaffected youth, not averse from asking advice, and disposed to profit by it when given. Shortly after my arrival at Aboo I had an opportunity of presenting His Highness at his capital with the banner given him by Her Majesty the Empress in commemoration of the 1st January 1877. Everything was done by His Highness to give *éclat* to the occasion, and he seemed highly sensible of the honor done him by Her Majesty. Considerable efforts have been made by the Rao to free the State from debt, and although these have been to a certain extent frustrated by the unfavorable season last year, I have seen enough to convince me that the resolve is genuine, and will under happier prospects be fully carried out.

120. The passage of the Railway through Serohi will undoubtedly cause a very serious diminution of revenue to the State by the loss of transit duties which it will occasion, and as these duties form a very considerable item in the revenue account, this loss will be comparatively much heavier here than in other States. The remedy, as the Political S[illegible] the improvement o[illegible] In the meantime i[illegible]s not unmindful of the capabilities of his extensive forest tracts. Irrigation on a large scale seems feasible, much, however, would have to be done by a scientific survey of existing and possible means of water storage before any comprehensive scheme could be devised.

121. With the exception of one atrocious case of murder, reported by the Political Superintendent, crime has not increased, and the Serohi of to-day compares very favorably in this respect with that of even a few years ago.

MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 126-21P., dated Oodeypoor, 31st May 1878.

From—MAJOR T. CADELL, V.C., Political Agent, Meywar,

To—MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the States under the Meywar Agency for the year 1877-78, and in doing so I would express a hope that the many shortcomings therein may be overlooked, as I did not assume charge of the Agency until after the expiry of the year.

I am indebted to notes kindly furnished by Colonel Impey for much of the information submitted.

2. *Administration.*—On this subject Colonel Impey writes:—"The most active element in the administration has been the Maharana; he has with great personal assiduity and perseverance controlled the direction of affairs: perhaps His Highness' control has been if anything too minute and not enough power been left to subordinates, but the great advantage of this has been the thorough insight gained by the Chief into all departments, a knowledge most valuable for control in the future."

3. His Highness at all times sought unreservedly the advice and aid of Colonel Impey, having implicit confidence in the counsel that would be given him, and at the same time reserving to himself the liberty of forming his own judgment and of acting or not acting on the advice tendered. The mutual good-will and trust which existed between the Maharana and Colonel Impey conduced greatly to successful administration, and to promote the real interests of the country.

Colonel Impey in very deed acted as the Chief's guide, philosopher and friend, to use a hackneyed but expressive phrase, and his transfer to Nepal shortly before the close of the official year was the source of much regret to His Highness.

4. *Council.*—Regarding the Council, whose inauguration in March 1877 is mentioned in the last report, Colonel Impey writes as follows:—

"The Privy Council has proved rather a difficult institution to deal with. Class interests have at times interfered with a disinterested conclusion and decisions on matters where its support was most needed have with difficulty been elicited. Still it has been of considerable assistance to the Administration, and has decided under the Maharana's presidence many important cases."

5. *Marriage.*—In December last the Maharana, accompanied by the Political Agent, proceeded to Edur, and married the sister of his first wife, a daughter of the late Chief of Edur.

6 Nund Koowur Bhaiji, generally known as the Bikaniriji, the mother of the late Maharana Sumbhoo Sing, died in November last She was much respected by all her family and possessed considerable influence for good in the zenana

7 *The Political Agent's tour* —On his return from Edur the Political Agent proceeded to Doongurpoor, where he presented to the Maharawul a banner as a present from Her Majesty the Empress of India in commemoration of Her gracious assumption of that title

Colonel Impey then proceeded to Shahpoora where he investigated the case of the villages Intinaria and Kurmurdawas, claimed by Shahpoora as belonging to the Phuleah portion of his estate, and not to that held by him under Meywar After disposing of this case the Political Agent marched to Kaul raoli where he met the Agent to the Governor-General, and then proceeded to Oodeypoor to assist at the reception of Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay

8 *Revenue* —Referring to his remarks in the previous year's report regarding the Maharana's desire to reform the land revenue administration of the State, Colonel Impey writes —"His Highness pursuing his intentions of improving the revenue of the State and the condition of his ryots and country sought the assistance of the Agent to the Governor General and the Political Agent in view to ascertaining how these objects might best be carried into execution by a settlement which should attain these ends without injury to local and vested tenant rights The scheme of a settlement after having been drawn up by the Political
for the matured judgment
hope that an experienced
Government to make the
eventually to conduct the
Agent to the Governor-
be limited to preliminary
enquiry and report on land and revenue questions in Meywar, and with this object Mr W H Smith, C S, a 1st Grade Settlement Officer of the North Western Provinces, who had just made a very successful settlement of Dholepoor, another Native State in addition to his other duties very kindly consented to sacrifice the commencement of his furlough and visit Meywar"

9 He arrived on the 22nd February, and after consulting with the Maharana and Colonel Impey proceeded on an extensive tour
-d a wonderful
or rather want
valuable report,
which is now under the consideration of the Durbar It is therefore advisable to reserve comment on its details until next year's report

10 The Maharana expressed much gratitude to Mr Smith for his exertions, and with reason, as the work he had undertaken took a month longer than he had anticipated, and he declined to accept any remuneration beyond what was originally stipulated, being much less than he would have drawn in his own appointment in the North Western Provinces

He did not get away till the worst part of the hot weather was over, and sacrificed to his self-imposed task the pleasure of being present at the "Derby."

11. It is the Maharana's intention to apply for the loan of a Settlement Officer from the North-Western Provinces, and it is hoped that settlement operations will be commenced about October next.

The greatest credit is due to His Highness for his courageous determination to carry out this enlightened measure, notwithstanding the tacit opprobrium and opposition displayed by those whose interests suffer from the consequent destruction of their illicit gains and from the improvement in the administration of the Crown lands.

12. *Finance.*—The Durbar has sent me an account of the income and expenditure for the Sumbut year 1933 which ended in July 1877, but it is not in sufficient detail to be of much use or interest, and the several items are not so made out as to be capable of comparison with those of previous years.

13. The income for that year is represented as being Rupees 25,78,047, and the expenditure at Rupees 31,02,433, leaving a deficit of Rupees 5,24,386. The expenses connected with the Maharana's marriage to the daughter of the Maharaja of Kishengurh and with the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi of themselves account for this deficit, and excluding those two items the income and expenditure would be about an equilibrium.

14. His Highness' serious attention is directed to the finances of the State, and I have no doubt of his putting them on a satisfactory footing in time. He finds it a very difficult question to grapple, and dreads the unpopularity of making reductions. His officials appear either unable or unwilling to adopt a method of book-keeping by which His Highness could at any time see at a glance how the income and expenditure were being conducted.

15. *Relations with tributaries.*—Colonel Impey reported last year that the relations between the young Chief and his nobles had commenced satisfactorily. From my short experience I should think they have on the whole continued on this footing, although the conduct of three or four of them has not been all that could be desired. The Raja of Bunera, for example, petitioned to be made independent of Meywar altogether. They have long been governed by weak rulers, and do not altogether appreciate the master-hand which they feel over them. The Maharana desires to treat them with the utmost consideration and to respect all their old rights and customs, but he is determined at the same time to have due respect paid to the authority of the Durbar. He appears to have no desire to be hard on them, but, accustomed as they have for long been to set the orders of the Durbar at defiance, it will require time and tact to place their relations with the Durbar on a firm basis of mutual good-will, respect and confidence, a basis on which they have never stood for any length of time since the establishment of the Meywar dynasty.

16. *Boundaries.*—It was mentioned in last year's report that the demarcation by Lieutenant Hope of the south-east corner of Meywar

which marches with Holkar's district o'
pletion The work was completed by
weather, pillars have been erected,
looked upon as finally settled Some of the pillars temporarily put up by him were destroyed, but since they were replaced by permanent ones, no further damage has been done

17 The boundary of Bunera and British Shahpoora has also been finally settled during the year under review Its settlement gave considerable trouble, *and owing to reports received from the late Boundary* Officer, Mr Syud Jaffer Hussein, extreme measures had to be resorted to to constrain the Raja of Bunera The full support of the Durbar was given to this, and all disputes and difficulties finally ceased when the boundary was taken up by Lieutenant-Colonel DeKantzow

18 After disposing of this work Colonel DeKantzow was engaged in settling internal boundary disputes In about four months' time he settled no less than 63 cases, embracing over a hundred miles of boundary All those cases were settled by punchayut, and both sides agreed to the decision in each case Colonel DeKantzow had many and great difficulties to encounter, and an officer without his tact and energy and knowledge of the Native character could not have overcome them in such a short space of time

19 Captain McRae, of the Mewar Bheel Corps, has also done good work on the important boundary between Meywar and Nimbahera of Tonk He has disposed of 32 cases, all but one of these by punchayut, *so that there is no chance of the decision being appealed against*

20 The benefit to the country and the ryots which the settlement of these long standing disputes will confer can scarcely be appreciated, and it is hoped that the work will be carried on with the same vigour next season

21 *Public Works*—In last year's report the repairs to the great marble bund of the Devbur lake, the largest artificial lake in India, were prominently mentioned

A further sum of Rupees 29,667 was expended on them during the ten months ending 31st March last, making the total amount expended up to that date Rupees 73,020, leaving Rupees 13,960 of the original estimate to be expended I doubt, however, if the work can be completed for that sum

22 *Roads*—The road between Oodeypoor and Khairwara may now be considered as almost finished Five bridges and several culverts were constructed during the year, and now only two large and two small streams remain unbridged *It is proposed to cross these by causeways*

23 The construction of the road to Eklingji mentioned in last year's report has been discontinued, as the Maharana was advised not to spend money on it, there being a better approach by which a road passing by this shrine, Nathdwara, and Rajnuggur, all places of pilgrimage and sanctity to the Desooree Pass, will eventually be carried

The Maharana has caused some convenient roads about the city and palace to be constructed

24. *Schools.*—Colonel Impey writes as follows on this subject:—

"The Maharana has taken much interest in the Oodeypoor School during the past year, and several reforms have been made. His Highness has increased the grant (Rupees 622 per mensem) by Rupees 161 monthly, and fresh teachers have been added to the staff.

"An influential Committee was formed for the management of the school with His Highness and the Political Agent as Presidents. A compulsory course of education has been laid down, and arithmetic is only taught with other branches.

"A Thakoor class has been formed consisting of Rajpoot boys of family, a preparatory class for the Mayo College or for such boys as cannot be sent as the case may be."

"The attendance was becoming too large for the building or the staff, and the number was reduced from 607 in October to 517 in March.

25. "It is hoped that a rudimentary school will be established from which boys will be drafted by seniority to the higher school, which will thus be relieved from the task of teaching the A, B, C of education.

26. "There is room for much improvement in the Girls' School, the attendance, though larger, is not of the class we wish to see educated. His Highness has promised to build a separate school for the girls on a most desirable and secluded spot, but the difficulty will be to secure good teachers. The upper classes appreciate the benefits of female education, so that if the scheme for a separate zenana school is well carried out, it ought to become a most valuable institution.

"Mr. Baird takes much interest in his duties and has conducted them very zealously."

27. A tabular statement containing statistics regarding the school will be found in Appendix A.

The average daily attendance was 413 against 445 of the preceding year.

28. *Mayo College.*—Five sons of Nobles of Meywar attended the College during the year; they were well reported of by Major St. John. One of the boys, Bairi Sal, the son of the Thakoor of Lawa (Sirdargurh), greatly distinguished himself, and elicited a letter of commendation from the Agent to the Governor-General to the Maharana.

The Meywar boarding-school was, Major St. John informed me, particularly well managed by Baboo Ummer Lall. The boys are now getting quite accustomed to public school life and are beginning really to like it. It is hoped that several more Meywar boys will be sent after the holidays.

29. *Dacoities.*—The Durbar reported the occurrence of nine dacoities: of these eight took place in Meywar itself and the ninth in Indore territory. But in the Durbar return seventeen such cases are shown making with the number which remained pending last year a total of 23 cases. At the end of the year there remained four cases of dacoity undisposed of in the Durbar Courts, and property to the value of Rupees 653-10 to be accounted for. The remark made by Colonel Impey last

ear in respect of the non reporting of dacoity cases may be repeated this ear The Durbar was written to as mentioned by Colonel Impey, but he order would appear to have been overlooked

30 *General crime* —From the appended statement it will be seen hat there has been an increase in the number of heinous offences —

	1876 77	1877 78	Incr ase	Decrease
Dacoity	22	17	0	5
Theft	267	271	4	0
Highway robbery	66	73	7	0
Murder	35	45	10	0

The increase may be attributed to the high price of grain which has ruled throughout the year

31 The return of criminal cases which occurred within the States rom which Vakeels are accredited to this Agency shows an increase of ight in the number of dacoity cases of twenty in the number of theft ases, and of five in the number of murders

32 *Civil Litigation* —As regards civil litigation, the return furnished exhibits a decrease of 42 in the number of suits on account of debt There have been 146 more miscellaneous cases, but this increase s due to cases of boundary and land disputes being included in the statement which were excluded last year from it

Out of a total number of 625 cases, value Rupees 3 30 065, 347 ases, value Rupees 1 61,044, were disposed of leaving 278 pending against 270 of the previous year

33 *International Court of Vakeels* —Returns showing the working of the Court will be found among the appendices, eighteen cases were adjudicated upon, of which five were of a serious nature

The Court sentenced one prisoner to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and awarded Rupees 874 12 as compensation

34 *Government Mails* —There have been no mail robberies during the year, with the exception of one case which hardly comes under that category

A Moghya who had sworn vengeance against the Hakim of Nim [illegible] the mail bag Six [illegible] nging to a tree near [illegible] es from the place of robbery

Considering that no less than five Imperial postal lines traverse Meywar, the manner in which the mails are protected reflects much credit on the Durbar

35 *Jails* —There are now 260 prisoners in the two fortlets which serve as jails outside the city walls On looking over their tickets I found that the punishments awarded to them were fairly apportioned to their crimes, and there were comparatively few who had been long awaiting sentence

36 With the exception of an epidemic of pneumonia, which carried off five out of twenty five prisoners who were attacked by it, the jails were fairly healthy during the year

37. The daily average number of prisoners was 190 and the number of deaths eight (inclusive of the five above mentioned), which is equivalent to a mortality of 42·1 per mille.

38. *Dispensaries.*—Dr. Beatson, who assumed charge after the expiry of the year, reports as follows:—

"The two Oodeypoor Dispensaries have been throughout the year under the charge of Dr. Burr, the Medical Officer of the Agency, assisted by Hospital Assistants Aleem-ood-deen and Bhowani Sing. The returns show an average daily attendance as follows:—

"At the main Dispensary outside the city ... 48·68
"At the Branch Dispensary within the city ... 42·79

"The cost of these Durbar institutions for the year has been Rupees 4,197-15-4.

39. "*Vaccination and small-pox.*—There are three vaccinators paid by the Durbar, but during a greater part of the vaccinating season the services of only two were available, the third having been sent to take charge of the Pertabgurh Dispensary. The work was chiefly carried on in the city of Oodeypoor and surrounding villages. Total number vaccinated 1,512, of which 89·11 per cent. are reported as successful. The cost of vaccination was Rupees 384.

"There was no outbreak of small-pox in the city in 1877."

40. *Weather and Crops.*—The year has been one of great anxiety, only 13·84 inches of rain fell, the average for the three preceding years being 30·35 inches. The kharif harvest, consisting principally of Indian corn and maize, yielded only about a six-anna crop. In August and September there was a complete cessation of rain, and the alarm was universal. Active measures were taken by the Maharana in consultation with Colonels Impey and Gordon to procure supplies of grain if necessary, and the Maharana showed much anxiety and concern for the welfare of his people. At Colonel Gordon's request His Highness advanced Rupees 12,000 for the construction of two bunds on which the Bheels in the hilly tracts might be employed. At this crisis a providential fall of rain took place in the first week of October and enabled the rabi sowings to take place. This saved the country. The outturn of the wheat and barley crops was about half the average.

41. Although grain has been at famine rates for some time, there appears to be no general distress, which I account for by the sparse population and by abundance of work being obtainable by all. With grain at the rates entered in the margin, which are now prevalent at Oodeypoor, there would be a famine in the more densely populated portions of Rajpootana like Bhurtpoor and Ulwur.

	Seers.	Chittacks.
Wheat	7	10
Barley	10	15
Indian corn	9	6
Gram	10	9

42. Owing to the scarcity of grass and other descriptions of fodder, there has been fearful mortality among the cattle. No statistics are available to show what the actual loss has been, but I should not be surprised if half the cattle in the State had died. Colonel DeKantzow, who was much among the people and has had great experience, estimated the mortality at a much higher rate.

43 *A new comer*

locks and cows have been saved

44 *Opium* —Mr Ingels, the Assistant Opium Agent, reports that 9,322 chests of opium were weighed at the Oodeypoor scales during the official year under report, a great increase on the quantity weighed last year This makes the annual average 6,973 chests during the eight years the scales have been established, but the average of the past three years is much larger namely, 8 537 chests There will be a considerable falling off, however, during the current year (1878 79) owing to the drought about a five-anna crop only having been yielded, and Mr Ingels estimates that only about 6,000 chests will be weighed

45 In last year's report Colonel Impey alluded to vague reports of smuggling having been made I cannot ascertain that there has been cause to suspect smuggling during the year under review, and no complaints on the subject have been received from any quarter

46 *Survey* —The operations of the Topographical Survey have been continued under Captain C Strahan during the season There were no disputes of a serious nature between the people and the several survey parties, and I believe the work made good progress

47 *Oodeypoor City Conservancy* —The defective nature of the sanitary arrangements were noticed in last year's report During the year some of the principal streets were widened, and the conservancy arrangements put on a new footing These sanitary reforms were at first so distasteful to the people, that they closed the shops for ten days It req [illegible] Durbar to bring them [illegible] improvement has taken place [illegible] Much remains to be done, but it would not be wise to hurry on the reforms which are being undertaken

48 *Nathdwara* —Colonel Impey writes —"This shrine with its lands and revenues has been a source of trouble and anxiety to the Durbar during the past year The ex Gosayen, ejected for his contumacy and misdeeds in 1876, has been wandering over India and intriguing to alienate to his own use the revenues, or to stop their "going to *his son and successor, the present Maharaj of the temple* His calumnies have been aimed at the Durbar or Maharana whose motives he has wantonly misrepresented

manage his own affairs and overcome the harm done to this important Visnoo shrine by his recusant father"

49 *Control of the Moghyas* —Measures have been set on foot to control and reclaim the tribe of Moghyas, whose depredations have been increasing during the past ten or twelve years.

Appendix A.

Name of institution.	Locality.	Number of pupils on the Rolls at the close of the year. — Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the Rolls during the year.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year. — English	Urdu.	Hindee	Persian	Sanskrit.	Receipts. — From Durbar	Sale of books.	Other sources	Total.	Expenditure. — On establishment.	Miscellaneous	Total	Annual cost of educating each pupil.	Remarks.
The Maharana's School.	Oodeypoor.	479 (=92·65)	38 (= 7·35)	*Nil.*	517 (c)	413 (= 76·42)	539·01	96	352	387	31	65	*Rs a p* 7,461 0 0	*Rs. a p* 13 15 6	*Rs a p* 712 12 6 (a)	*Rs a p* 8,187 12 0	*Rs a. p* 7,461 0 0	*Rs a p* 570 10 0 (b)	*Rs a p* 8,031 10 0	*Rs a p.* 13 13 2	(a), (b) Printing Press inclusive. (c). Boys ... 477; Girls ... 40; Total 517

MEYWAR,
The 20th May 1878.

(Sd.) GEO. BAIRD, *Head-master,*
Maharana's School, Oodeypoor.

Appendix B.

Return of cases admitted and disposed of in the Criminal Court at Oodeypoor for 1877-78.

No & nature of offence	Number of cases in hand and amount of losses sustained		Number of cases admitted and amount of losses		Total number of cases and amount of losses		Cases disposed of				Cases in which offendres have been arrested and punished by fine and imprisonment	Cases remaining undisposed of		Remarks
							Number of cases and amount of compensation awarded		Number and amount of cases dismissed					
	Cases	Amount	Cases.	Amount.	Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount.		Cases	Amount	
		Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p			Rs a p	
1 Dacoity	6	8 714 2 0	17	850 0 0	23	9 564 2 0	6	500 0 0		8 410 8 0	5	4	653 10 0	
2 Theft	47	6 740 1 3	271	18,115 1 3	318	22 855 2 6	109	8,491 0 0	11	4,874 2 6	29	69	9 500 0 0	
3 Highway robbery	24	3 192 14 6	73	9,367 8 0	97	12,5.0 6 6	17	8 075 2 6	140	1 370 0 0	4	49	3 105 4 0	
4 Murder	7		45		52				31		34	6		
5 Wounding	1		10		11				12		4	5		
6. Arson	2		5		7				2		3			
7 Bribery	1		5		6				4		2	1		
8. Sale of children	1		6		7				3		5			
9 Abortion	5		25		30				2		17	7		
10 Pranch (intentional injury)	2		25		27				6		15	3		
11 Witchcraft			8		8				9		3			
12. Mutilation	1		1		2				5		1			
13 Escape of prisoners			8		8				1		5	3		
14. Suicide	5		87		92		66					6		
15 Petty offences *	345		616		961		709					253		39 women and 14 men by drowning 10 women and seven men by opium poisoning, one woman and two men by strangulation two men shot themselves and two others stabbed themselves
Total	447	18 637 1 9	1,202	26,331 9 3	1,649	41,969 11 0	929	17,050 2 6	-26	14,654 10 6	127	405	13 258 14 0	

(Sd) T. Cadell, *Major,*
Political Agent Mewar

Appendix C.

Return showing the number of criminal cases appealed against ... the year 1877-78.

No.	Nature of cases	Cases pending: Cases in hand at the close of last year	Cases instituted during the year	Total	Cases disposed of: [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Remarks
1	Theft	4	40	44	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]		
2	Forgery	1	12	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
3	Ill treatment	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
4	Dacoities and highway robberies	[illegible]	11	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5	Taking the law into ones own hands	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6	Misappropriation	4	2	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7	Adultery and abduction	4	7	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8	Suicide	1	4	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9	Killing and wounding	[illegible]	9	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
10	Witchcraft		4	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11	Abortion	[illegible]	4	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
12	Disobedience of orders		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
13	Outlawry		5	5	[illegible]			[illegible]		
14	Poisoning		3	3	3	3		[illegible]		
15	Abusing		4	4	[illegible]			[illegible]		
16	Liberty of action		1	1	1	2		[illegible]		
17	Defamation of character		4	4	3			[illegible]		
18	Counterfeit coining	[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]	1		1		
19	Cheating		3	3	[illegible]	1		3		
		31	214	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	42	[illegible]	21	

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Major,

[illegible]

Appendix D.

Return of criminal cases during the year 1877-78.

Names of States	Dacoities	Killing and wounding	Highway robbery	Robbery with wounding	Poisoning	Ill treatment	Abduction	Theft	Cattle lifting	Receiving stolen property	Miscellaneous
Meywar	9	7		3			1	9	5		51
Gwalior						1	1		4		8
Nimbahera	4							1	1		4
Pertabgurh		2							2		4
Doongurpoor	1		2					1			5
Banswarra											3
Other States not within the jurisdiction of this Agency	3	2	7	4		1	5	10	9		89
Total	17	11	9	7		2	7	21	21		164

Appendix E.

Detail of criminal cases during the year 1877-78.

Names of States.	Dacoity			Theft		Murder.		Mutilating	Kidnapping	Selling females	Witchcraft.	Witchswinging	Miscellaneous
	No of cases	Value of property	Persons implicated	No of cases	Property carried	No of cases	Persons destroyed						
		Rs a p			Rs a p								
Meywar	9		9	17	1,079 0 0	4	4		2				56
Gwalior				4	1,777 0 0								10
Nimbahera	4			2	4,230 0 0								4
Pertabgurh				2		2	2						4
Doongurpoor	1	8,181 0 0	150	1									7
Banswarra													3
Other States not within the jurisdiction of this Agency	3			23	4,257 0 0	2	2						102
Total	17	8,181 0 0	159	49	11,332 0 0	8	8		2				186

(Sd.) T. Cadell, *Major*,
Political Agent, Meywar

Appendix F.

Statement of cases admitted and disposed of in the Civil Court of Oodeypoor for 1877-78.

Number.	Nature of cases or complaints.	Number of cases in hand with amount of claim.		Number of cases admitted during the year with amount of claim.		Total number of cases with amount of claim.		Number of cases settled and dismissed with amount of claim.		Cases remaining unsettled with amount of claim.		Remarks.
		Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	
			Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	
1	Debt	270	2,02,099 0 9	355	1,27,966 13 6	625	3,30,065 14 3	317	1,61,044 2 6	278	1,69,021 11 9	Explanation of cases disposed of. Amount in cases decreed and dismissed Rs. 1,61,044-2-6, of which Rupees 17,393-8-3 have been paid to plaintiffs; and cases amounting to Rupees 84,539-6-6 dismissed or non-suited, leaving a balance of Rupees 59,111-3-9 decreed in favor of plaintiffs but unrecovered.
2	Marriage disputes ...	9	......	25	......	34	......	19	......	15	......	
3	Adoption	9	......	5	......	14	......	5	......	9	......	
4	Caste disputes ...	3	......	7	......	10	......	7	......	3	......	
5	Miscellaneous ...	211	......	132	......	343	......	148	......	195	......	
6	Boundary	66	......	2	......	68	......	6	......	62	......	
7	Land disputes ...	129	......	218	......	347	......	183	......	164	......	
	Total ...	697	2,02,099 0 9	744	1,27,966 13 6	1,441	3,30,065 14 3	715	1,61,044 2 6	726	1,69,021 11 9	

Appendix G.

Return showing the number of civil suits appealed against in the Appellate Court of Oodeypoor during the year 1877-78.

Number.	Nature of cases.	Cases pending.			Cases disposed of				Cases remaining.
		Cases in hand at the close of last year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Cases in which decision is confirmed.	Decision reversed.	Decision revised.	Total.	
1	Debt	15	97	112	67	17	16	100	12
2	Dispute about property	27	118	145	82	30	11	123	22
3	Boundaries	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
4	Adoption	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
5	Marriage dispute	1	7	8	4	1	2	7	1
6	Caste disputes	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	...
7	Miscellaneous	5	2	7	2	4	...	6	1
	Total ...	49	227	276	156	54	30	240	36

Appendix H.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar International Court of Vakeels during the year, viz, from 1st January to 31st December 1877.

Agency	Number of cases pending at beginning of the year	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year	Number of cases pending at the close of the year	Total amount of decrees awarded	Appeals to Higher Court						
							Remaining at the close of the year	Appeals during the year	Total	Confirmed.	Revised	Reversed.	Remaining
						Rs a. p							
Meywar	5	18	23	17	6	874 12 0	5	4	9	1			8

Appendix I.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Meywar Court of Vakeels during the year 1877 (from 1st January to 31st December 1877).

Against person	
Murder	0
Assault with wounding	0
Total	0

Against property	
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	2
Ditto ditto without ditto	2
Theft with ditto	1
Ditto without ditto	5
Gang robbery with ditto	2
Cattle lifting	1
Premeditated dacoity	0
Arson	0
Burglary	0
Counterfeit coining	0
Miscellaneous	6
Total	19

(Sd) T. Cadell, *Major,*
Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix J.

Thuggee and Dacoity Operations.

As this is the first year of the submission of this report, and the manual referred to in paragraph 8 of Foreign Department Resolution No. 190J., dated 20th December 1877, has not yet been received, it will necessarily be defective.

2. Manick Duffadar with a party of Nujeebs was, for a portion of the year under report, employed in the States under this Agency. In the month of April 1877 Manick reported that he had handed over to the custody of the Thannadar of Jawad, Dooda, Ganga, and Punna Moghyas. These persons were forwarded to Aboo in the month of January last, on the requisition of the Assistant General Superintendent, to stand their trial.

3. A kyfeeut was received from the Duffadar in June following, stating that on going to Khera in Pertabgurh to effect the arrest of Heera, Bhujja, and Russoolla Moghyas, he learnt from the sister of one Megha that the robbers of whom he was in search had gone towards Mundisore for the purpose of plunder. Copy of this petition was forwarded to the Vakeels of Meywar, Gwalior, Indore, and Tonk, and the necessary instructions issued. In July the Duffadar reported that he had made over Tejpal Muntree, registered No. 8481, to the Amil of Nimbahera. The prisoner was shortly afterwards forwarded to Aboo at the request of the Assistant General Superintendent.

4. In August Manick submitted a petition to this office to the effect that he had heard from the brother of Chania that about 150 Moghyas had stationed themselves about the Dessooree Pass with the intention of falling upon and killing the informer when the party were passing that way. About the same time a letter was received from the Assistant General Superintendent requesting Colonel Impey to move the Durbar to arrange for the protection of the Duffadar and his party. To the latter communication Colonel Impey replied that, on a report to like effect being received from the Duffadar direct, a purwanna for safe conduct had been sent him, and that the Durbar had been desired to check the Moghyas in question, though he was of opinion that the robbers would not venture an attack.

5. In the generality of instances the communications between this office and the Assistant General Superintendent at Aboo have consisted of references affecting the transmission and filling up of returns of dacoits, only in the following cases has there been any departure from this procedure.

6. In April 1877 the Assistant General Superintendent at Aboo transmitted the return of Mowla, one of the dacoits concerned in the dacoity committed in the Keora-ki-Nal (in this case property to the value of Rupees 10,179-3 was carried off), and enquired whether the man had been arrested. Copy was forwarded to the Meywar Vakeel and detailed report called for. The Vakeel replied on the 22nd May transmitting the return duly filled up, together with a descriptive roll, and mentioning that the man had been arrested. This was communicated

to the Assistant General Superintendent Subsequently enquiry was made from Aboo regarding the sentences passed on the dacoits, and in reply a statement giving the names and sentences of the prisoners, obtained from the Durbar, was sent In September, at the instance of the Assistant General Superintendent the Durbar was asked to ascertain whether any of the prisoners were willing to become informers, and the reply of the Durbar that none of them consented to do so was duly communicated to him

7 In June 1877 the Assistant General Superintendent intimated that it had come to his knowledge that a case of murder of one Pitha, son of Poora, caste Moghya, to k place at Akola Rowjee in Meywar about ten years ago The Durbar was asked to make enquiry and report, their reply was received on the 16th August stating that there was no doubt that Pitha had been shot through the chest at the place mentioned, but it could not ascertain by whom the deed was done The Assistant General Superintendent was addressed in this sense

8 All the references from the Assistant General Superintendent at Aboo have been replied to with the exception of that connected with the case of Per-
tabgurh ion of
Mana, c it to
adjudicate upon the case

9 The requests received from Indore for assistance to be given to the parties proceeding from that Agency in search of dacoits have been regularly complied with

10 A roobkar was received in September last regarding the plunder of the parcel mail within Chittoregurh limits about ten years ago Copy was sent to the Meywar Vakeel for enquiry and report In reply, he reported that the occurrence did take place, but that a razinamah had been executed in the case This answer was deemed insufficient by

intendent at Indore, what property was carried off, &c To this communication no reply has been received

11 In a letter dated 22nd December 1877, the General Superintendent intimated that information had reached his office that a gang of Meenas under Dhoukal and Gopal, inhabitants of Manowda, in the Jeypoor State, had returned to Upper Rajpootana after plundering the house of a Seth in the Meywar territory He requested that if intelligence had been received here regarding any dacoity recently occurred within this Agency, particulars of the outrage might be sent to him The vernacular document received with the above letter, together with a translation of it, was forwarded to the Durbar for enquiry and report The Durbar replied that from enquiries instituted it did not transpire that the dacoity was perpetrated in Chittoregurh, the alleged place of occurrence The General Superintendent was informed accordingly.

No. 126, dated Camp Rutlam, 1st April 1878.

From—LIEUT. C. E. YATE, Asst. Poltl. Agent, Banswarra and Pertabgurh,
To—MAJOR T. CADELL, V.C., Political Agent, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on Banswarra and Pertabgurh for 1877-78.

2. I received charge from Mr. Framjee Bhikajee on the 29th November last, when I was gazetted permanently to the political charge of Pertabgurh in addition to that of Banswarra.

3. *Deficient rainfall and consequent scarcity.*—Both States have had, and are still having, a hard struggle to surmount the difficulties occasioned by the deficient rainfall in 1877. The total fall at Banswarra during the monsoon months was only 15·73 inches, with an extra fall of 5·45 inches in December. The year before that 122·86 inches, and in 1875, 60·53 inches were registered, but even allowing for an average fall of 45 inches, there was at any rate a deficiency this year of two-thirds of the usual quantity.

4. The rains are said to have commenced at Banswarra on the 17th June, and though some ten inches only fell between that date and the end of July, yet the crops were promising, and no serious apprehensions were entertained. It was only in August when day after day passed with a clear sky and burning sun, and when all the smaller crops, such as rice, kodra, samli, mung, and til were gradually withered up, and the makki itself, the staple grain of the country, was also going, that rates went up and fears of a famine were entertained. Fortunately a timely fall of some three inches in the beginning of September saved a fourth of the makki, and thus absolute famine was averted.

5. Some two inches more fell about the beginning of October, which enabled the ground to be prepared for the "rabi," and the unexpected fall of five inches more in December brightened the prospects for a time, but the wheat crops have been decimated by a disease called "gerwa," and the gram crops have failed through the dryness of the soil, so that the outturn is something very small.

6. In Pertabgurh the opium cultivation almost entirely failed from the want of water in the wells, and the Durbar do not expect to be able to collect more than half the revenue, and probably a third will be as much as they can realize. The State will, however, I hope, be able to tide over the difficulties till next rains without further increasing the present liabilities; but the arrangements which it has been the Maharawul's object to complete for clearing off the old State debts have been sadly interfered with.

7. At Banswarra the annual revenue or "barar" collections were almost entirely lost, and in consequence the Durbar was compelled to solicit the grant of a loan of a lakh of Salum Shahi Rupees or Rupees 80,000 of British currency. With this they hope to be able to carry on the government till next rains, and also to be able to provide relief works for the Bheels in the form of the digging of wells during the hot

season, sh[illegible] At present many of the Bheels are [illegible] ing wood and grass, and carrying th[illegible] Pertabgurh and Jowra, but many others are hard put to to earn their daily bread

8 *Kangurh Road*—Arrangements have been made for a relief work in the making of a cart road up the "Ghauts" between Banswarra and Pertabgurh at Kangurh The opening of this road will lessen the distance between the two capitals by some twenty miles, and will be a relief to the Pertabgurh Mahajuns and others who are in the habit of making pilgrimages to Rakabdeo, and of visiting the annual fairs at Baneshwar, &c, in Dhugarpoor It will also enable the Banswarra Durbar to establish a timber mart in their own territory, which they have long desired, but were unable to do The Pertabgurh Durbar at first declined to help towards the construction of the road, fearing that their markets at Arnod Salumgurh, and Raipoor would suffer thereby, and it was then arranged that it should be constructed out of the surplus of the enhanced tribute levied from Banswarra, but to this Pertabgurh also objected, and agreed in preference to make it at their own expense

9 *Kalinjra Road*—A fresh road has also been opened out by the Banswarra Durbar through Kalinjra to the Chilkari Border, and the Executive Engineer in the Panch Mahals will, I hope, be able to arrange for its construction on to Jhalod, as it is said that this route will be two stages shorter than that through Kushalgurh for traders proceeding from Rutlam to Jhalod and Guzerat

The Rao of Kushalgurh is also endeavouring to improve the present road through his estate from Rutlam

10 *Settlement of outlawed Bheels*—The expedition against the refractory Bheel Pals of Mowri Khera and Sodalpoor, mentioned in paragraph 20 of last year's report, was most successful, and there has been an entire immunity from violent crime on that side of the country ever since

Oonkar Rawut, the Chief of Mowri Khera, was attacked and captured by the Thakoor of Raipoor in Pertabgurh, and shortly after died *in confinement in Banswarra* His sons and adherents after wandering about for several months in the Rutlam territory came in and surren[illegible] a few days after my arrival at [illegible] *to allow them to return to* [illegible] the other branch of the family at present in power there, and so the Durbar finally agreed to confer on [illegible] ad once before been in their posses[illegible] in agreement to the Durbar similar [illegible] the other villages at the conclusion of hostilities last year, and they also furnished security for their future good behav[illegible] f the hardships of outlawry, they will, I [illegible] Kamdar, Gunput Lall, deserves mu[illegible] as pacified these turbulent Bhee[illegible] ttended his efforts to keep the co[illegible]

traffic there, accordingly the more difficult Sameyra route through Doongurpoor territory was followed by reason of the stronger Government in that State affording security to trade and travellers The rain which fell in September altered the aspect of affairs in the Bheel Tracts, and On ypoor being made by the Pal road The idea of reducing considerably the distance to Edur by following the projected road, and of avoiding the troublesome Damode stream-bed and rocky road on the existing route *vid* Sameyra met with the Durbar's approval The road was accordingly made fit for carriages, and was used by His Highness to and from Edur in December. It now only remains for the Edur road from the Meywar-Guzerat Border near Pal to be improved and extended to the Railway to complete good road communication between Neemuch and the Railway Station for Edur The road work alluded to gave timely employment to the poor in the Hill Tracts at a season of great scarcity With reference to the cause of disuse of the road, already mentioned, the habits of the Bheels have greatly changed during the last twenty years, and where insecurity of life and property was the rule then, it is now the exception, and the new road is quite as safe as that *vid* Sameyra

6 5 caused the destruction of many appear throughout the nterprise f Banda distant ned the main source of the agricultural wealth of several large villages on their banks The inhabitants of Banda, foreseeing the ultimate failure of their irrigating wells, offered to repair the dam walls and bunds, and to sign an agreement to keep the same in repair, provided the Rao remitted to them half a year's revenue, amounting to about Rupees 940 The Rao had found a gain in the loss of the lake by the assessment of the crops grown on its bed, and declined to share the cost The villagers, unable to believe that their offer would be refused, had commenced work by collecting a quantity of stones for the walls, but abandoned it on finding no hope of the aid asked The restoration of these lakes appeared to Colonel Gordon to be the best works on which to employ the Bheels when starvation threatened them in August, and on a representation to the Durbar, His Highness the Maharana in the most of interest were made ces, having Notwithstanding the improved prospects after the fall of rain, it was determined to carry on the lake works, and they are now in full progress with every appearance of completion before next rains About 55 masons and 400 coolies are employed daily under the direction of some skilled workmen from Doongurpoor, and the supervision of a selected party of one Native officer, six non-commissioned officers, and sixteen sepoys of the Meywar

Bheel Corps. As the bursting of the original bunds appear to have been entirely caused by insufficient and obstructed outlets producing overflow, Colonel Gordon personally directed widened water escape for each lake, the cuttings to be deepened in the event of the bunds not being raised to their full height this season.

7. *Post Office.*—There has not been a single case of mail robbery. Several attacks on mail runners have been reported; but from their nature there is reason to suspect that they were the result of private quarrels, and were exaggerated and misrepresented to the Sub-Inspectors for the purposes of personal enmity.

8. *Crime.*—Again this year has passed without a case of witch-swinging coming to notice, and all crime still continues on the decrease. During the late time of great scarcity of food anxiety was felt as to the effect of suffering in this respect upon a people hardly yet reclaimed from their old national predatory habits. There was a general feeling of insecurity and alarm. The export of grain by the Buniahs was checked in many places by the Bheels of the villages where it was stored; and vigilance committees were organized which watched by day and patrolled by night to keep the grain for those who had grown it and were the Buniahs' regular customers. Nothing was done beyond this, and order was preserved. An active business was carried on in arrows and arrow-heads, and the flocks and herds which usually are tended by children and old people were watch by armed men. For, to the Bheel who throws his prejudices to the winds, when hunger presses, the cattle which form a large portion of their wealth appeared as food, and instances occurred of the sacred animal being so utilized. The greater danger lay on the Guzerat border, where greater prosperity offered greater temptations to plunder and steal. Measures were taken to prevent this as much as possible, and the offences reported were few. Considering their condition of want and poverty, it would not have been surprising had the Bheels then returned to their old ways, and they deserve credit for the patience and forbearance they showed during that time of suffering.

9. The Kankun Sagwarra Bheels in Juwass, composed of the Kurari, Patella, and Darina clans, are among the most powerful and turbulent in the Meywar Tracts. Inhabiting a position of great natural strength, and having the privilege of having been rarely attacked with success, they raided on their neighbours of Madri almost with impunity. Their nominal ruler, the Rao of Juwass, is powerless to control or coerce them. The favorite son of one of the principal Gomethees and the most popular leader in all their raids was lately surprised asleep by some Madri Bheels, and was captured and made over to the Rao of Juwass. The father came to Khairwarra with the assumed object of securing our mediation with the Juwass Rao in the matter of the clan's relation with him, but his real purpose was to excite sympathy, and obtain the release of his son Phoolia. Advantage was taken of the opportunity, and by means of a Punchayet, in which two Bheel Native officers of the regiment took part, a settlement of the internal quarrels of the clans has been made preliminary to an adjustment of the Madri claims. The establishment of a Juwass Thanna has also been agreed to and carried out.

10 *Meywar Bheel Corps*—This regiment was inspected for the first time since February 1874 by Major-General Schneider, Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, on the 10th and 11th December 1877 The Major-General expressed himself satisfied with the state of the regiment

11 *Muggra Hakim or Native Governor of the Oodeypoor Khalsa Hill Tracts*—This official reports that the rain crops were below the average Several tanks were repaired and improved so as to give employment to those in want Crime has not increased

12 *Border Courts*—The newly established Border Court taking the place of the Border Punchayet for the settlement of cases between Meywar, Doongurpoor, and Mahi Kanta met at Sameyra on the 18th November, disposed of the following —

	Rs	a	p
Mahi Kanta *versus* Doongurpoor in 4 cases	304	12	0
Doongurpoor *versus* Mahi Kanta „ 2 „	144	7	0
Balance in favor of Mahi Kanta	160	5	0
Mahi Kanta *versus* Meywar in 4 cases	597	15	0
Meywar *versus* Mahi Kanta	*Nil*		
Balance in favor of Mahi Kanta	579	15	0

A meeting for the settlement of cases between Doongurpoor and Rewa Kanta had been postponed owing to severe scarcity of grain in [illegible] osed, but again the necessary [illegible] ewa Kanta side The cases [illegible] unimportant

13 *Boundary Settlement*—In November Colonel Gordon in company with Colonel LeGeyt, demarcated a boundary line between the villages of Juggabore in Damode, Doongurpoor, and Ansole in Sameyra, Mahi Kanta. An engagement to meet in January for the final settlement of the Ranee Talao land dispute, referred to in last year's report, could not be kept owing to the paucity of officers with the Meywar Bheel Corps Captain McRae, the Adjutant, was withdrawn in November for boundary work on the Meywar-Tonk Border, and Colonel Gordon's presence with the regiment was rendered absolutely necessary to carry on drill and musketry instruction during the exercise season, Lieutenant Rundall being the only other officer available for regimental duty then

BHOOMIA CHIEFS

14 *Juwass*—The Rao Ummur Sing has not improved on the report made on him last year by Colonel Gordon His officials are the worst of their class, and their conduct [illegible] serious notice An enquiry [illegible] After all claims were called [illegible] dation and check on further debt was planned and adopted It was found lately that some of the old debts, chiefly money due to Jemadars of mercenaries, had been concealed and fresh loans contracted, contrary

to the agreement made. It was also discovered that some of the Rao's debts as Thakoor of Babulwarra had been charged to the Juwass Estate. The question of putting Juwass under management, similarly as Joora in the Kotra District now is, was considered; but further action was deferred on the Rao undertaking to pay a portion of the debts at once from his Babulwarra funds, and not to contract further debt without reference. The continued and unnecessary indebtedness of Juwass was productive of much misery to the people. Served by unscrupulous Kamdars, the Rao had frequent recourse to extra taxation, and no allowance was made even in the late time of scarcity. A whole clan of Bheels was driven out of their lands by the extortion of one of the Kamdars, and they moved into Doongurpoor territory to seek new homes.

It must however be told to the Rao's credit that on hearing of the matter, he exerted himself successfully and induced their return.

15. The existence of an English Cantonment in Juwass, for nearly 40 years, has taught the neighbouring population something regarding fair treatment, and the Rao, Ummur Sing, has been warned of the consequences of neglecting his responsibilities as their ruler and protector.

16. The Rao of Juwass was till lately one of the Thakoors attached to the Meywar Bheel Corps, a substantial distinction that carried with it an allowance of Rupees 100 per month. He was removed from the appointment by the Agent to the Governor-General for not giving Colonel Gordon the aid of his influence and authority when called upon to do so; especially in the case of two deserters from the Meywar Bheel Corps belonging to Juwass, and whom he made no effort to capture.

17. *Parah.*—This year the revenue is stated to be only Rupees 3,051, or less than one-half of its amount last year.

18. *Madri.*—The revenue is about Rupees 2,000, or Rupees 1,400 less than that of last year. The Thakoorship of the Meywar Bheel Corps, vacant by the removal of the Rao of Juwass, was conferred upon the Madri Rao by the Agent to the Governor-General on the recommendation of Colonel Gordon.

19. *Chanee.*—The revenue is given as Rupees 1,200, whereas in 1877 it was Rupees 1,600.

20. *Thanna.*—Purbut Sing, the Thakoor, only acknowledges a diminution of Rupees 100 in his income. His revenue amounting to Rupees 1,200.

21. The reason assigned for the diminution of revenue is the failure of the rain crops.

DOONGURPOOR.

22. *Health.*—In the village of Baroda 30 people are said to have fallen victims to cholera during November. There were a few more cases in other villages. Chest diseases during the year were somewhat prevalent.

23 *Crops* —Wheat only yielded an eight-anna crop owing to the injury ca[illegible] rn, rice, oord, &c, [illegible] Where irrigation [illegible]

24 *Administration* —The Maharawul made successful arrangements for the control and subsistence of his Bheel subjects during the great security of grain in July, August, and September In the administration of the country, Colonel Gordon considers that Pundit Bhagoti Persad, whom he mentioned in his last report, is allowed too great a share He is too anxious to introduce improvement which he does not himself understand, and for which the country is in no way prepared The "Damala" tax, which is largely resorted to in the small Bhoomia States, is also a favorite source of extra revenue in Doongurpoor, but an attempt to levy it in the present hard times has produced something like a strike among a large body of industrious patel cultivators in the khalsa lands These combined to emigrate into Saloombur territory with the evident object of causing loss to Doongurpoor, for they know their value there, and must have been aware that they would not be more leniently treated in Saloombur One of the Rawul's Ministers followed to treat for their return, but they declined to come back except on the condition of the total extinction of the hated "Damala" tax This manner of bringing the State to terms seems likely to be oftener resorted to now

25 Last June the greater portion of a Bheel community, numbering 600 families, similarly left their homes and prepared to emigrate into the neighbouring Guzerat territory, by reason of the oppressive conduct of the owner of the village, a Furrash in the service of His Highness the Maharawul, to whose grandfather it had been granted 60 years ago

The Maharawul was recommended to resume the village as khalsa, and make an annual payment to the Furrash according to the terms of the original grant, and this was done

26 The Maharawul himself is much liked by his people, who all believe that a hearing before him gains them justice and kind treatment, and in the matter of the Bheel Pal of Bulwarra, above alluded to, he showed himself ready to settle the case satisfactorily, on its being brought to his notice similarly with the patels now fled to Saloombur and with whom Joomjee was treating when Colonel Gordon left The Maharawul expressed himself ready to listen to their grievances and consider them fully, but he had not had the chance, and this he wished Colonel Gordon to help him towards The fact is, as the ryots say, "the Maharawul is good but indolent, and the Kamdars are bad"

27 *Public Works* —The sum of Rupees 11,200 has been expended on a treasury building, a summer residence for the Maharawul, a shed for carriages, repairing the broken dam near the Gaib Sagur and other works

[illegible] out 1933 are Rupees 1,17,499 14 3, and [illegible], showing a deficit of Rupees 83,391-5-10 [illegible] s that the dearness of grain caused an increase in the personal expenses of Rupees 6,000 The contingent

Return of cases instituted during the Sumbut year 1833 i e from 1st July 1876 to 30th June 1877 showing the number settled and remaining

Month	No of criminal cases	No of civil cases	Settled	Remaining	Total
1876					
July	25	21	38	8	46
August	43	51	60	34	94
September	35	25	39	21	60
October	14	23	27	10	37
November	44	35	51	28	79
December	86	37	89	34	123
1877					
January	39	26	45	20	65
February	42	19	42	19	61
March	59	32	63	28	91
April	67	33	64	36	100
May	43	48	52	39	91
June	89	40	72	57	129
Total	586	390	642	334	976

(Sd) F W Boileau *Major*
Offg Poltl Supdt, Hilly Tracts Meywar

Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Buneshur Fair in Doongurpoor in Sumbut year 1933, A D 1876 77

Sumbut year	1935		
Number of shops	3?6		
Value of cloth and cotton goods	*Rs*	*a*	*p*
From Bombay and Guzerat	24 464	0	0
Pertabgurh	5 464	0	0
Doongurpoor &c	6 674	0	0
Rutlam	6 050	0	0
Boorhanpoor	8 464	0	0
Total	51 116	0	0

		1876 77	1877 78
2	No of cases treated in Hospital	238	160
	„ „ „ in Dispensary	373	317
	Deaths (in Hospital)	2	1

3 The general health both of the Station and district has been excellent, notwithstanding the unseasonable weather during the past, and sudden changes of temperature during the present year

4 The Cantonment hquake, travelling from west to east hardly perceptible, though the rur

5 The dispensary, un Native Doctor, Sewtahul, in relief to a large number of pc want of separate accommodat verandah or a corner of the Regimental Hospital) and is at times hard pressed for funds (being entirely dependent on charitable donations) It is h ssistance of the Bhoomia Chiefs, so disposed, the institution may be

6 The school established by the Durbar in the beginning of 1875 gives (compulsory) education to all recruits joining the Meywar Bheel Corps and is also attended voluntarily by a few sepoys and residents of Cantonments The Chiefs and Thakoors however have not, I regret to say, availed themselves of the instruction it offers to their sons and relatives

7 The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, and Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, was prevented by press of regimental work from paying his usual visit to Kotra

8 As regards crops, the year under review has been a most unfortunate one, the drought of 1877 having not only caused the extensive failure of the autumn crops but by diminishing the supply of water for irrigation affected the spring crops of 1878 as well These latter have been further injured partly by blight and insects,* and partly by an unusually small rainfall in the winter months The Bheels, apprehensive of a possible failure of the next "kharif" crop are now hoarding up such small stores of grain as remain to them from former years or have accrued from the harvest just gathered, refusing in many instances to repay the advances made to them by the Bunnias for seed On these small savings and a fair outturn of mango and mahooa, supplemented by certain wild fruits and berries, on the products of the chase, and the occasional surreptitious slaughter of kine, by such means are the people (who have not migrated) eking out an existence and looking wistfully forward to the next rainy season On the whole they may be said to have behaved with much patience and forbearance, and there has so far been little, if any, increase of crime

* A small grass hopper called t d possibly of the same genus as though not migratory like the locust

9. The drought and failure of the supply of surface water has led to the digging out, in the beds of water-courses, numerous small wells or reservoirs, the water being usually raised not by Persian wheels which require bullock power and are therefore too expensive, but by "paotas" or small wheels worked by pedal labour. In some instances where a good spring has been tapped and the regular crop of *gram, barley, or wheat* has suffered from blight, insects or frost-bite, a second crop of small grain, such as "cheena, mall, kangnee" and even "oonaloo" or "spring" Indian corn has been attempted; but the Bheel is, as a rule, improvident and averse to agriculture; preferring, to the toil of careful manuring, ploughing, and irrigating, the comparatively easier and ruder method of burning "jungle" and waiting for the rain to moisten the soil, which is then lightly turned up, the seed sown, and no further thought bestowed till the ripening crop calls for a few days' watching to prevent inroads by wild animals.

10. The above remarks apply generally to all the three Chiefships of the district, though the circumstances of each differ so far that Panerwa may be said to have suffered least from drought and failure of crops; that Oghna being by far the most prosperous, is best able to meet a time of scarcity and privation; and that in Joora the inhabitants have been able to obtain, in the Serohi towns of Rohera and Pindwara just across the border, both employment as labourers and also grain in return for the grass and wood of their own district.

11. The supply of grain to the Kotra Cantonment during the past year has been a matter of no small difficulty; for the bazar not only supplies the Station but a large number of country-folk from the surrounding villages, both Meywar and Guzerat (the latter territory lying within a stone's throw of Cantonments). In the absence at different times of the 2nd Assistant from Kotra much credit is due to the Native *Officer in charge of the post, Subadar Bhugwandeen, Meywar Bheel* Corps, whose experience of the country and its people, as well as his patience and foresight in the matter, have been of the greatest service in meeting the difficulties in question.

12. In the spring of 1877, agreeably to the wishes of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, an attempt was made to induce the poorer Bheels, who were without the means of setting themselves up, to settle and take to agriculture; small advances being promised them, without interest and recoverable in easy instalments, for the purchase of cattle (out of funds realized by the sale of property seized during the Mandwa Bakel expedition of the previous year) on the system pursued in the Western Bheel Agency. The attempt, however, was not attended with success: the Bheels, with their natural love of a roving life, showing a disinclination to settle down to agricultural pursuits and remain permanently in one locality. Moreover it was obviously desirable that, for the sake of better supervision, the first experiments should be carried out in the vicinity of Cantonments, and this may have deterred persons who were unwilling to leave the neighbourhood of their own homes. A further effort, however, is now being made in this matter, and the present difficulty of getting food or employment should induce people to seize the opportunity thus afforded them of starting afresh in life.

13 The following is an abstract of the cases brought before the 2nd Assistant during the year —

Detail.	Settled.	Pending
Cattle theft	12	2
Highway robbery	2	4
Murder	5	2
False imprisonment	1	1
Assault	4	1
Abduction	8	1
Arson	1	0
Robbery	2	2
Boundaries	2	0
Miscellaneous	26	10
Total	63	23

14 The first Border Court (supplanting the Punchayet) which has been held on this Border assembled at Bramba Khair (Guzrat) in January, and consisted of Lieutenant Colonel P H LeGeyt, Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, and myself The arrears of three years were disposed of as shown in the abstract given below The postponements were in some instances necessitated by the parties concerned having been driven by the prevailing scarcity to leave their homes in search of food and grazing elsewhere The cases shown as "transferred" were found to consist, not of disputes between Bheels, Meenas, &c, but of matters affecting boundaries, jurisdiction, and so on, and therefore not cognizable by Border Court —

Abstract

Detail	Kotra vs Mahi Kanta	Mahi Kanta vs Kotra	Remarks
Awards in money	5	8	Fifteen of these cases were decided by local Punchayet.
Ditto in kind		2	
Thrown out	14	24	
Settled out of Court	4	3	
Postponed	7	8	
Closed	3	1	
Transferred	9		
Referred to the Agent Governor General, Rajpootana		1	
Total	42	47	
Grand total	89		

15. The Border Court for Kotra and Serohi also assembled at the same time and place, and consisted of Colonel C R Blair, Officiating Political Superintendent, Serohi, and myself, but it was found impossible to dispose of more than a very few cases, as most of the persons

concerned on the Serohi and some on the Kotra side were reported to have left their homes in search of grazing for their cattle. The Court was postponed accordingly, but the most important case had been settled, and the rest were neither very numerous nor urgent.

16. With regard to woods and forests the system of burning down the jungle, as above explained, added to the indiscriminate cutting of trees for fire-wood, produces a vast amount of damage to what might otherwise develope into fine timber; and were it not that the population is sparse, and calls on the forests proportionately small, the country would soon be denuded of its woods and deprived of its rainfall. Rapidly as population must be increasing everywhere now the question of forest conservancy for these districts is one which will sooner or later have to be seriously taken in hand.

17. Roads, worthy of the name, cannot be said to exist in the Kotra District, although a radius of sixty miles includes important places, such as Aboo, Erinpoora, Oodeypoor, and Khairwarra. A very rough cart road leads into Guzrat and round by a circuitous route to Khairwarra; and traces are to be found of a cart road, made when the Station was first established, to Rohera in Serohi; but this is all. Apart from the importance of opening out good roads, both as military communications and trade routes, with the places above mentioned, the work would give employment to numbers of Bheels and others who are now living from hand to mouth, and require but little provocation to drive them to plunder. Moreover roads to Oodeypoor and Khairwarra, especially the former, would relieve this district from its entire present dependence on the neighbouring provinces of Guzrat, and in lesser degree Serohi and Marwar, for its supplies of cloth, tobacco, spices, &c., &c., and the services of workmen, such as carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, &c., the profit now accruing to foreign tradesmen and artisans being diverted to Meywar territory, and new markets being opened out for Meywar enterprise.

18. In Oghna there has been nothing of importance to record during the past year.

19. In Panarwa the long pending dispute regarding the rightful ownership of the village of Dabeewas was amicably settled in June last (after enquiry by Mr. Fitzgerald, Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, and myself) by the cession of the village to Edur (Mahi Kanta).

Two other minor boundary disputes with Mahi Kanta were enquired into, one being settled and the other advanced a stage. In the course of the latter a forgery was detected, perpetrated by the Rana's "Kamdar," who was removed accordingly.

In November the death of one of the Rana's wives occurred; visits of condolence were paid by the other Bhoomia Chiefs with whom the Rana is connected by family and marriage ties.

20. In Joora, affairs though slowly are perceptibly improving under direct management. Regular accounts have for the first time been kept and are submitted monthly; the collection of revenue is more systematically carried out; unreasonable expenses have been curtailed

and establishments reduced, returns are sent in showing the extent to which fines or other punishments are inflicted, and a very fair estimate has been formed of the State's receipt and expenditure sufficient to form a basis on which to arrange the payment of its debts to the Durbar. A "Motamid" was deputed from Oodeypoor in January last to discuss this matter, but various interruptions occurred to prevent a final settlement, which, however, should be effected very shortly.

One boundary dispute with Mahi Kanta has been settled during the year.

21 A Border Punchayet under my superintendence assembled in January on the Joora Gogoonda border, and disposed of cases pending between those two States since 1872. At the same time a dispute as to the possession of the villages of Bahoowalla and Sevuieea, on the border in question, was settled by myself in favor of Gogoonda, and an arrangement was entered into by which disputes between the subjects of these States should be disposed of by Punchayet annually.

22 *Changes of Officers*.—On the 3rd March Captain Conolly took up the duties of Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts Meywar, *vice* Colonel Gordon proceeding on transfer to the Military Department to Simla, and on the 18th March relieved Colonel Impey, Political Agent Meywar, transferred to Nepal. The charge of the Kotra Assistancy being held meanwhile by Lieutenant Rundall, Meywar Bheel Corps.

The Meywar Vakeel in attendance at Kotra and the Moonshee of the 2nd Assistant's Office were both dismissed during the year, the former on suspicion, the latter on conviction, of bribery.

KOTRA (MEYWAR), *The* 23*rd April* 1878. (Sd.) A. CONOLLY, *Capt.*, *Offg. 2nd Asstt. Polll. Agent, Meywar.*

JEYPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 77-55G., dated Jeypoor, 27th May 1878.

From—COLONEL W. H. BEYNON, Political Agent, Jeypoor,

To—Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the States under this Agency, comprising Jeypoor, Kishengurh, and Lawa, for the year 1877-78, which I rejoined on the 16th November 1877, after an absence of nineteen months on furlough.

Jeypoor.

2. The year under report was an uneventful one, politically at least. In respect to the famine distress which prevailed throughout Rajpootana in autumn, owing to the failure of the periodical rains, Jeypoor fared little better than her neighbours.

3. Excepting in artificially irrigated or otherwise favored localities of the State, the autumnal crop (kharif) was almost totally lost; but notwithstanding the great scarcity and the cause for apprehension that was at one time felt for the succeeding winter crop, the price of barley, which is the staple food grain of the people, was never at any time dearer than eleven seers for the rupee.

The highest price which wheat reached was eight seers per rupee.

Taking the outturn of the kharif for the whole territory, the Durbar estimate the average at about 35 per cent. of what is ordinarily regarded as a fair harvest.

4. As I have already observed, serious apprehension was at one time entertained that the "rabi," or winter crop, would meet with a similar if not worse fate, and although favorable showers in October and November afforded timely relief, the outturn, owing to the necessitated lateness of the sowings, the prevalence of high winds and hailstorms in the latter part of February, the absence of sunshine when the crops were ripening, and blight, which was to some extent destructive, has, as a general rule, been very much below the average. Not more than a ten-anna crop has been secured, but happily there was not that severe distress which at one time threatened, when His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Toondla to seek the friendly advice of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council as to the arrangements desirable for meeting the calamity which threatened his country and people.

5. With regard to the grass crop, there was not a blade produced; fully 30 per cent. of the cattle are said to have perished.

6 From a most careful enquiry, and from the reports from the districts which were sent to me weekly, there appears to have been very little actual emigrations from Jeypoor, and I believe this as well as the absence of any appreciable increase in crime are due to the Durbar's early provision of relief measures and the private charity and gratuitous relief which I have reason to believe was largely dispensed by the well-to do classes in the larger towns of the territory

7 Occasional complaints against the district authorities for prohibiting grain exportation and otherwise infringing the Durbar's free-trade *policy reached this Agency, but they were comparatively few in* number, and had only to be brought to the Maharaja's notice to be at once corrected

8 Serious as the famine at one time promised to be, I had the fullest confidence in the will and ability of the Maharaja to do all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the people There is still some distress amongst the poorer classes, and if this increases, His Highness has arranged that relief shall at once be given

9 *Maharaja's health* —The Maharaja, who had not been very strong in the preceding year, enjoyed better health during the period under report.

10 In the month of February last he made two short tours in the more immediate vicinity of his capital, accompanied by his Minister, Thakoor Futteh Sing, Captain Jacob, the officer in charge of the Durbar's Public Works Department, and myself, when His Highness inspected, amongst other things, the more important public works and irrigation schemes in contemplation and progress in these localities It was the Maharaja's intention to have made his movements on a more extended scale, but the scarcity of supplies rendered this unadvisable I trust, however, now that His Highness has made this commencement that these personal visits into the interior, which cannot but be productive of great good, may be yearly repeated

11 *Weather and Crops* —These having been already sufficiently
distress need not be parti-
year was only 9 75 inches

12 *Public Health* —The general health of the people was excellent, no epidemics occurred, and there was no unusual mortality A few sporadic cases of small pox took place in the months of March and April, but they were of a mild type and rarely fatal

13 There are, unfortunately, no proper or reliable returns kept up by the Durbar by which the total mortality of the territory and the death ratio can be shown During the past three years a register has been kept at the different gates of the city of the number of corpses passing through for cremation and burial These registers exhibit an average of 52 002 corps for the three years ending with 1877, the population within the city walls being roughly estimated at 120,000 souls This information is, of course, regarding the capital only

14. *Income and Expenditure.*—According to the statements submitted to me by the Native Government, the gross income of the State was Rupees 37,88,220, and the expenditure Rupees 49,99,320, or an expenditure of nearly twelve lakhs in excess of the income; but as there is always a disposition on the part of Native States to understate their receipts and overstate their disbursement, these figures must not be considered as very accurate.

15. There were, I find, no returns furnished under this head by the Durbar for the preceding year.

16. Amongst the principal items of expenditure appear the Maharaja's usual large grants-in-aid of public works and such like institutions, while education and other charitable objects were liberally supported. On public works alone, including irrigation schemes, the Durbar spent Rupees ———,* over five lakhs of which were expended on works carried on under Captain Jacob's immediate supervision.

* Not ascertained.

17. *Trade.*—From statistics supplied by the Native Government the trade of the State, more particularly imports, appears to have been less active than in the preceding year.

There was a falling off of nearly 12 per cent. in the imports, while the exports, on the other hand, improved by some 7 per cent. There was no appreciable change in the through traffic.

18. It would be difficult to completely account for these fluctuations.

No doubt something is due to the stagnation caused to trade both at home and abroad by the agricultural distress, and so has, perhaps, the recent introduction of Railway communication into these parts to do with it to some extent, as far at least as the through traffic of the State is concerned.

19. There was likewise, I understand, a falling off in the customs receipts, and doubtless from much the same causes as those attributed to the trade retrogression, and the high price of food grains which prevailed during nearly three months of the year which more or less compelled the less well-to-do classes to eschew luxuries and confine themselves as much as possible to the purchase and consumption of non-tax paying commodities.

20. *Land Revenue.*—There is nothing new to report on the land revenue of the State, which, as I have on former occasions noticed in my Annual Reports, continues to be the weakest part of the Jeypoor administration.

I. *Courts of Justice*
II. *Sanitation.*
III. *Army.*
IV. *School of Art.*
V. *Forest conservancy.*
VI. *Horse breeding.*

21. On these subjects also there is nothing of any consequence to report, and the remarks in my predecessor's report for 1876-77 regarding them apply equally for the period under report.

22. *Medical Institutions.*—As these will be fully reported on by the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and

Vaccination for Rajpootana, to whom the usual departmental periodical reports and returns are submitted by the Durbar's medical officers, I need not enter into details here

23 The "Mayo Hospital" under the joint supervision of the Maharaja's private physician, Dr Valentine, and Dr Hendley, the Resi-
luring the year, and its
r of in door and out-door
,486, respectively, against

24 In recognition of Dr Hendley's services in connection with this institution, the Maharaja h s increased his salary from Rupees 150 to 200 per mensem, with effect from the 1st January last

25 *Mail Robberies* —No mail robberies took place during the year under report, and the same remark applies to the Government parcel and banghy dâks

26 *Shekawatti* —The reclamation of this portion of the Durbar's territory, until recently so notorious for its misrule, disorder, and the recusance of its nobles, may now be regarded as practically secured—a reform which, while no doubt assisted by the strong pressure brought to bear by the British Government, could not have been effected with the exercise of a vigorous and earnest policy on the part of the Maharaja

27 Although the petty Chiefs and Thakoors of Shekawatti are subject to a certain restricted control by the Durbar the utmost cordiality appears to characterise their relations, while the general material condition of the people will now compare favorably with that obtaining in any other part of the territory

28 The three principal Chiefships, namely, Khetree, Seekur, and Oomara, continue, during the present minority of the Chiefs, to be administered by Managers under the Jeypoor Durbar's supervision and

t September, and he has
ducted the administration
o assume the full respon-
of age

29 The Seekur and Oomara Chiefships call for no special observations, excepting Oomara, where a case of suttee took place in the month of June last, and to which I shall allude more particularly under the head of "heinous offences and violent crime"

30 The recent outlawry of some disaffected Thakoors of Bickaneer disturbed, and continue to disturb, the peace of the triple border of Marwar, Bickaneer, and Shekawatti (Jeypoor) which they have made the scene of their depredations, but measures, in which the Jeypoor Chief has promised his co-operation, have lately been set on foot by the Political Officer in Bickaneer with a view of restraining these outlaws and bringing them to justice.

31. *Railway Jurisdiction.*—There were in all nineteen original criminal cases adjudicated upon by the Political Agent during the year, involving the disposal of twenty-one accused persons, eleven of whom were convicted, three acquitted, four discharged under Sections 195 and 215 of Act X of 1872, one dismissed (the case) under Section 205 of the same Act, one committed to the Court of Session, and one transferred to the Railway Police Magistrate for disposal.

The offences comprised five non-bailable, twelve bailable, and two subject to the Railway Act; they may be summarized thus:—

Offence	Number
Theft	3
Criminal breach of trust	1
Causing death by negligence	1
Assault	6
Voluntarily causing hurt	2
Drunk on duty and endangering human life	2
Miscellaneous	4
	19

There were eleven persons convicted and punished; namely, four with rigorous imprisonment (including two punished with fine in addition), four with fine only, one with corporal punishment, and two with simple imprisonment.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rupees 298, the whole of which was realized; of this amount Rupees 210 were paid to complainants as compensation.

There was no case of summary jurisdiction. There were altogether eleven European British subjects brought to trial, and before preliminary enquiry, five of whom were convicted, five acquitted, and one committed to the Court of Session.

32. There were no cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the year. There was one case of appeal to the Political Agent's Court from the decision of the 2nd Class Magistrate, in which the latter's conviction and sentence were upheld.

There was only one criminal prosecution for offences involving the loss of human life, a state of things which contrasts favorably with the returns of previous years; and now that the fencing of the line is all but completed, we may hope to see these fatal accidents of still rarer occurrence.

33. One or two instances of obstruction of the line within the Jeypoor territory have been brought to notice in the course of the past few years, but none of them, happily, attended with fatal results.

Experience shows that these obstructions are, as a rule, either the work of boys who practise them for amusement, or of persons with long unredressed grievances who, in their extremity, believe that this is the only expedient left to them for ventilating their wrongs, whether imaginary or otherwise, and bringing them to the notice of those able to redress them, without, perhaps, even realizing, much less wilfully intending, the probable disastrous results of these acts.

Sometimes, too, they are resorted to between enemies of neighbouring States and communities as a means of bringing each other into trouble, but the second named cause is by far the most frequent, in which case there is invariably an anonymous letter made use of for the purpose of connecting the obstruction with the offender's object, without however quite committing the delinquent or bringing him at once within the pale of the law, and I have just concluded the prosecution of a case of this description, in which the offender, who surrendered himself, was convicted on his own confession and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, a punishment which I trust may have a deterrent effect upon this highly mischievous class of offenders

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intercourse
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diction

35 *Meteorological Observations* —For particulars on this subject see appended tabulated statement marked A

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37 The impediments to the working of the Code of Criminal Procedure and extradition engagements concluded between Jeypoor and Puttiala, noticed in paragraph 57 of the preceding year's report, continue, and I fear that, with the varied nature of the individual interests of the States concerned, it will be no easy matter to supply a modification that would in all respects be satisfactory to both parties and at the same time attain the more immediate object in view

38 *Foreign relations and border disputes* —The Maharaja's relations with his feudatories and the neighbouring States were cordial and satisfactory, and, with one or two unimportant exceptions on the Jeypoor and Kerowlee frontier, no fresh border disputes or internal dissensions arose during the year

39 *Heinous offences and violent crime* —The Political Agent has little opportunity of ascertaining the actual condition of the files of the Durbar's Criminal Courts, but on the whole, I think, there was a diminution in the number and extent of violent crime and heinous offences within the territory One case of suttee, but which the Durbar endeavour to make out, partook more of suicide in its nature, occurred, in the month of June last, in the territory of the Rao Raja of Ooniara, a feudatory of Jeypoor, the persons concerned in which were all suitably punished This case was separately reported on in my letter No 76 20J, dated 30th April last

40 There were no fresh cases of samadh, female infanticide, or kidnapping for immoral purposes brought to notice

41 The instance of kidnapping for immoral purposes, alluded to in paragraph 59 of the Report for 1876 77, is still *sub judice*, but the Maharaja of Jeypoor, to whom the matter has been referred, promises to dispose of the matter at an early date

42. *Jail.*—The Superintendent of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana has offered a few suggestions for the correction of certain defects, principally in the sanitation and medical supervision of the prisoners, which attracted his notice when he recently inspected the Jail, and the Durbar have promised to give these suggestions their early attention.

43. The daily average strength of the prisoners was 960, the daily average sick 46, and the total deaths during the year 49.

44. The result of the intramural labour system, which is now in full operation, was satisfactory.

45. There were no escapes or attempts to escape on the part of the convicts, and the general conduct of the prisoners is favorably reported on by the Superintendent, Mr. Williams, on whom these results reflect the greatest credit.

46. *Postal Communications (Imperial).*—As the usual departmental reports on this subject will be submitted to you, I need not say more than that the working of the several postal lines within the territory was, as far as this Agency is concerned, all that could be desired.

47. Some correspondence took place between this office and the Chief Inspector of Post Offices in Rajpootana regarding a difficulty that had arisen in consequence of the withdrawal, in the month of September last, of the Government rural messengers through whom letters received at Imperial Post Offices for places in the neighbourhood, where no such offices exist, were distributed. The withdrawal referred to was made at the instance of the Durbar, who complained that the Government distributing agency deprived them of an important source of revenue which legitimately belonged to them.

The new arrangement, however, has not worked quite smoothly. The Postal Department have complained that the Raj arrangements are faulty, while the Native Government, on the other hand, seek to throw the blame on the Post Office people.

A good deal of this is doubtless due to the newness of the changes; and I dare say with a little more experience on the part of the Durbar officials concerned and a better understanding of what is required of them, and this has been pointed out to them, matters will go on satisfactorily enough.

48. There were no new Imperial Post Offices opened out in the territory during the year under report. Two applications were made by the Postal Department for the establishment of officers at Mokandgurh and Baswa, experimentally, but the Durbar refused on the ground that their own arrangements were quite ample.

49. *Public Works Department.*—The vigour and success which have hitherto characterised the conduct of this branch of the Durbar's administration were fully maintained, and I cannot too highly applaud the ability, tact, and untiring zeal which continue to mark the services of Captain Jacob and his colleague, Mr. Miles, in the performance of their arduous and in many respects delicate and responsible duties.

50 The total amount expended in this department during the year was Rupees 5,08,089, about Rupees 54,000 less than in the previous year

51 Works of irrigation received as usual a large share of attention, and if the returns furnished by the Durbar are at all correct, these works would certainly appear to be both popular and remunerative

The Durbar's statistics which have been furnished to this office are somewhat incomplete, but taking 52 of the 85 irrigation schemes com
he data in respect to these is com
at a cost of Rupees 2,95,233, the
to have been Rupees 22,589, or as
near as possible a return of 8 per cent on the invested capital

52 Captain Jacob notices two inspection visits which the Maharaja, accompanied by his Minister, Thakoor Futteh Sing, made to the more important of these works in the month of February last, and writes promisly of the good results which he anticipates from this fresh and growing personal interest which His Highness appears now to take in the development of these important works of utility within his territory

53 In additio
the Maharaja, with
of the Political Age
lay out and superintend the construction of the Tonk link of the new metalled road connecting the Jeypoor and Tonk capitals, and which was completed and handed over to the latter Durbar in the month of December last

54 Captain Jacob has also been of very great assistance to the Lawa Estate, another of the Chiefships under this Agency, in gratuitously projecting and carrying out irrigation works, one of them of considerable magnitude

55 Mr Miles, it is reported, has just been appointed to the independent charge of the public works of the States under the Kotah Agency, on a higher salary than he received here, and, while I congratulate Mr Miles upon his advancement, I cannot but regret, if only for the Jeypoor Durbar's sake, the loss of this able, zealous, and energetic officer No arrangements, I believe, have yet been made for supplying Mr Miles' place, and the charge of his duties meanwhile devolve upon Captain Jacob, in addition to his own work which I should say was already heavy enough

56 It has been *customary in former reports to notice in detail* the various works of this department connected with the period under report, but as Captain Jacob's Annual Reports are, I perceive, published *in extenso* with those of your Secretary in the Public Works Department, such details in these pages would appear to be superfluous, and I propose discontinuing them in future

57 The question of the proposed construction of the great "Ramgurh Reservoir," so frequently referred to in previous years' reports, was revived by the Maharaja in a brief and temperate communication forwarded to you through this office on the 15th April 1878, *in which His Highness solicited* at the hands of Government a recon-

sideration of the obstacles, put forward by the Bhurtpoor State, which necessitated this Durbar's abandonment of the proposed undertaking; and I trust that Government may be able to see some way of smoothing over the difficulties which have hitherto impeded this important work.

58. *Control of the predatory tribes.*—The comparative absence of highway robbery and dacoity of late years indicates increased vigilance on the part of the Durbar's district police and the village night watchmen, but more, perhaps, is due to the efficiency and success of the measures from time to time introduced by the Native Government for watching and controlling the criminal tribes *at their homes*, and preventing them from leaving for other than legitimate objects; for it is a notorious fact that when the Meena once gets abroad it is next to impossible, owing to the intermingled jurisdiction of the Rajpoot States and the numerous and almost inaccessible haunts which facilitate the robber life in Rajpootana, to follow him with any chance of success.

59. It is safe to say, however, that the criminal Meenas and the predatory classes generally are now much less daring and formidable in number than in days gone bye; the progress of civilization and the vigorous measures introduced by the Durbar, under the pressure of the paramount power, for breaking up their gangs and reclaiming them to industrial life having worked most beneficial results, although their final extermination must yet take some time.

60. It may not be out of place to notice here the readiness of this Durbar in according their assent to aid and co-operate in the general scheme set on foot by the Goorgaon authorities, in the early part of the year, for operating against the Meenas of that district recently declared a criminal tribe under Act XXVII of 1871.

61. *International Court of Vakeels.*—The usual tabulated statements in the Appendix, marked B and C, show the working of the International Court.

The average number of cases instituted was 114, the number disposed of 118, and the number remaining unsettled at the close of the year 19, against 113, 95 and 23, respectively, in the preceding year.

The average duration of suits was two months and 26 days, which seems a very long time certainly, but to one acquainted with the *modus operandi* of these tribunals, the tardy manner in which the Court's references to the Durbars concerned are, as a rule, replied to, and the great distances from which the witnesses, &c., have often to be brought, in many instances over roads and with means of locomotion of the most primitive kind, the delay in question will be readily understood.

The total claims for money compensation amounted to Rupees 47,665, of which Rupees 6,141, or nearly 13 per cent., was awarded to claimants.

There were fifteen instances of appeal to the Appellate Court at Mount Aboo, in one of which the Lower Court's decision was confirmed, while in five the decisions were either wholly reversed or amended. In the remaining nine instances the result was not ascertained.

In three of the suits in which plunder formed a feature of the plaint, the stolen property was recovered in full.

There were in all 142 persons apprehended and brought to trial, 44 of whom were convicted and punished, the sentences awarded ranging as follows —

Over one month and under two years imprisonment	21
Three years imprisonment	2
Five years imprisonment	7
Bound over to keep the peace	14
	44

Fines to the amount of Rupees 2,650 were imposed, the whole of which was realized

62 *Compensatory awards by the International Court of Vakeels* — The information under this head is given in the Appendix marked D

63 The only payments on this account of any consequence, outstanding over the prescribed period of twelve months is the sum of Rupees 3,805 (exclusive of interest) due from the Marwar State, on the subject of which I addressed you in my letter No 183-138G, dated 21st November 1877

64 *Education* —The steady progress which has marked the Educational Institutions of the State in past years was fully maintained during the period under report

The attendance at the 'Maharaja's College" was 903, being an increase of 144 in the number for the preceding twelve months Two

The total number of all classes who received systematic education during the year in schools, either wholly or partially supported by the Maharaja, was 10,782, and the number who similarly received high education 1,162

65 Under an arrangement made with the Principal of the Government College, Agra, those students of the Maharaja's College who may pass the "F A" Examination of the Calcutta University and desire to prepare themselves for the higher degrees will for the future join the classes of the Agra College for that purpose, the Maharaja providing suitable scholarships in their behalf

66 The usual tabulated statements are appended and marked E to H

67 The Girls' school appears also to have made fair progress under the Head Mistress, Miss Joyce, and her assistants

68 *Department for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity* —The official intercourse between the department for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity and the Jeypoor Durbar was conducted with harmony and good feeling, and relations were cordial

76 Altogether the administration of the State, which is conducted in the Maharaja's usual quiet and unobtrusive manner, and in which he is assisted by his two grown up sons, is a credit to the Chief and all concerned

77 The relations between His Highness and the paramount power, as well as with his feudatories and the neighbouring States, were of the most courteous and cordial nature

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the engagement is awaited

79 *Lawa*—The condition of this small Chiefship, in the administration of which the Thakoor continues to receive the counsels and advice of the Political Agent, is one of steadily increasing prosperity

80 Financially, the State, which during the earlier period of our connection with it was almost on the verge of insolvency, is not only now free from the debt which at that time encumbered it, but can boast

when completed, a large accession of revenue is expected to accrue

81 The affairs of the State, which give the Political Agent little trouble, and are under the immediate control of the Manager, Thakoor Ram Sing, whose services appear to be appreciated by his master, seem to be ably and judiciously administered

82 Serious crime, which the Political Agent would certainly hear of if it took place, is of rare occurrence, and the people appear to be contented and happy

83 Hitherto the limited means of the State have prevented the opening of a dispensary and a suitable school which, the place being at present entirely without them, are important desiderata, but by and bye as matters improve the expediency of providing these institutions might, in my opinion, be worthy of consideration

84 *Agency Vakeels*—I have had every reason to be satisfied with the services rendered by the Vakeels of the different States in attendance at this Agency

The Head Moonshee, whose principal duty it is to prepare all cases connected with the Court of Vakeels, has worked hard, and is deserving of all credit for his valuable services

The Agency Vakeel* has been attentive and useful, and as he gains experience will no doubt become a valuable official in the performance of the delicate duties entrusted to him

* Moonshee Dhunnah Lal

85 *Office Establishment*—The office clerks have, as usual, been hardworking and painstaking, especially Mr Howard, the head clerk, who deserves special notice

A.

Statement of the Thermometer readings at Jeypoor during the year 1877.

Months.	At sunrise.	At 2 P.M.	At sunset.	Remarks.
January	F. 60·3	79·32	69·74	
February	F. 58·71	74·6	68·82	
March	F. 71·9	87·87	82·0	
April	F. 78·96	91·33	87·0	
May	F. 82·77	99·58	91·88	
June	F. 89·86	102·83	96·5	
July	F. 86·06	98·31	93·48	
August	F. 88·35	101·25	96·19	
September	F. 85·73	99·93	93·43	
October	F. 78·16	93·25	86·0	
November	F. 71·93	87·53	80·33	
December	F. 60·35	75·0	68·67	

B.

Statement showing the working of the Jeypoor International Court of Vakeels during the year 1877.

Details.	Number of cases.	Remarks.
Remaining under trial, 1st January 1877 ...	23	
Instituted during the year	114	
Total ...	137	
Settled during the year	118	
Remaining unsettled, 31st December 1877 ...	19	

JEYPOOR, *The——May* 1878. } (Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, *Col., Political Agent.*

C.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the Jeypoor International Court of Vakeels during the year 1877.

Offences	No of cases	Remarks
Against the person		
Murder	1	
Wounding	2	
	3	
Against property		
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	2	
Ditto without ditto	30	
Theft simple	24	
Theft attended with wounding	9	
Cattle theft	23	
Destruction of cultivation	3	
Raiding	4	
Burglary	1	
Miscellaneous	15	
Total	118	

D.

Statement showing the Agency Treasurer's outstanding claims on account of compensatory awards by the International Court of Vakeels at the close of the year ending on the 31st December 1877

Name of State indebted	Principal	Interest	Total	Remarks
	Rs a. p	*Rs a p*	*Rs a p*	
Jeypoor				
Jodhpoor	3 805 5 7	2 198 10 10	6 004 0 5	Of this Rs 5 705-11-5, including interest is outstanding over twelve months.
Bickaneer				
Kishengurh	168 6 0	51 1 4	219 7 4	
Ulwur				
Kerowlee	2,502 10 9	188 7 6	2 691 2 3	
Bhurtpoor				
Tonk				
Puttiala	201 10 0	95 15 0	297 9 0	
Total	6 6[illegible]8 0 4	2,534 2 8	9 212 3 0	

JEYPOOR,
May 1878.

(Sd) W. H. BEYNON, *Col*,
Political Agent.

E.

Statistical Return of the "Maharaja's College" and "Rajpoot School" for the year 1877-78.

Names of Institutions.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the Roll at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying each language at the close of the year.						Receipts.	Charges.			Difference between Receipts and Charges.		Average annual cost of educating each pupil.
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christian.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Urdoo.	Arabic.	Sanscrit.	Hindee.		Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipt.	Excess of Charges.	
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Jeypoor Maharaja's College.	Jeypoor.	1844	754	147	2	903	605	607	293	420	3	9	195	20,748 14 6	20,446 6 6	302 8 0	20,748 14 6	...	...	22 15 8
Rajpoot School ...		1862	28	11	...	39	21	39	37	4	...	1	8	4,757 14 0	4,572 0 0	185 14 0	4,757 14 0	...	...	122 0 0

Jeypoor,
The 27th May 1878.

(Sd.) W. H. Beynon, *Col.*,
Political Agent

F.

Statistical Return of the Sanscrit College and Chandpole Branch School for the year 1877-78

Names of Institutions	Locality	When established	*Number of pupils on the Roll at the end of the year*				Average daily attendance	*Number of pupils studying each language at the close of the year*						*Receipts*	*Charges*			*Difference between Receipts and Charges*		Average annual cost of educating each pupil
			Hindoos	Mahomedans	Christian	Total		English	Persian	Urdoo	Arabic	Sanscrit	Hindee		Current	Extraordinary	Total	Excess of Receipts	Excess of Charges	
														Rs a p	*Rs a p*	*Rs a p*	*Rs a p*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs a p*
Sanscrit College	Jeypoor	1844	220			220	158					160	60	7,516 0 0	7,416 0 0	100 0 0	7,516 0 0			34 2 7
Chandpole Branch School		1862	58	8		66	55		41			25		289 8 0	289 8 0		289 8 0			4 6 2

JEYPOOR,
The 27th May 1878.

(Sd) W. H BEYNON, *Col*,
Political Agent.

G.

Tabular Statement showing the number of Muktubs and Chattsalas in the Jeypoor territory partially supported by the Raj.

Localities.	Muktubs.	Chattsalas.	Total.	Total number of pupils.
Sewaee Jeypoor	54	51	105	1,949
Zillah Jeypoor	3	41	44	722
„ Hindown	7	...	7	130
Sewaee Madhopoor	1	10	11	220
Chucksoo	1	8	9	170
Mullarna	...	14	14	210
Dowsa	...	24	24	408
Buswa	...	15	15	330
Tourawatti	1	30	31	988
Pergunnah Sambhur	...	4	4	90
Zillah Gungapoor	1	12	13	270
Lalsate	...	6	6	180
„ Toda Bheem	1	7	8	145
„ Shekawatee	18	44	62	1,626
Malpoora	...	4	4	71
Fagee	1	4	5	99
Kote Kassim	1	3	4	59
Newaee	...	6	6	125
Bouli	...	3	3	55
Mowha	1	5	6	124
Danta Ramgurh	2	12	14	264
Total ...	92	303	395	8,235

JEYPOOR,
The 27th May 1878.

(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, *Col.*,
Political Agent.

H.

Tabular Statement showing the number of Elementary Schools in the Zillahs of Jeypoor for the year 1877-78

Names of Zillahs	Number of Persian School	Number of Hindee School	Total number of Schools	Number of Pupils			Remarks
				Hindoos	Mahomedans.	Total	
Sewaee Madhopoor	1	1	2	40	19	59	
Chucksoo	1	1	2	53	10	63	
Newaee	1		1	22	4	26	
Ma poora		1	1	22		22	
Mullarna		1	1	16		16	
Hindown	2	1	3	58	30	88	
Mowha	1	1	2	35	9	44	
Kote Bunnawur	1		1	18	1	19	
Buswa	1		1	24	9	33	
Dowsa	1		1	19		19	
Amber		1	1	18		18	
Sanganeer	1	1	2	20	10	30	
Toda Rai Sing		1	1	10		10	
Jhoonjnoo	1	1	2	36	44	80	
Oodeypoor	1		1	30	10	40	
Cherawa	1		1	11	5	16	
Singhana	1		1	12	25	37	
Babai	1		1	10		10	
Tourawatti	1	1	2	40	20	60	
Pragpura	1		1	16	2	18	
Byrat	1		1	13	12	25	
Kot Kassim	1	1	2	49	2	51	
Nerana	1		1	20	1	21	
Sambhar	1	1	2	34	14	48	
Danta	1		1	22	7	29	
Ramgurh	1		1	15	5	20	
Sree Madhopoor		1	1	24		24	
Wazirpoor	1		1	9	6	15	
Toda Bheem		1	1	23		23	
Total	24	15	39	719	245	964	

JEYPOOR,
The 27th May 1878

(Sd) W H BEYNON, *Col*,
Political Agent

MARWAR AGENCY REPORT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE MARWAR AND JEYSULMERE STATES AND OF THE DISTRICT OF MULLANI FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1877-78.

Charge of the Marwar Agency.—Major Walter proceeded on furlough to England on 1st November 1877, and was succeeded in the charge of the Marwar Agency by Major Cadell, V.C. On Major Cadell's appointment to Meywar I was posted to Jodhpoor and received charge of the office on 7th April 1878. I trust that the slight acquaintance I have as yet been able to form of the working of the Agency will be sufficient excuse for any shortcomings in this Report, which is compiled from the records left by my predecessors of the past years' events.

MARWAR.

The rainfall for the year was 4½ inches only, and the greater part of this fell in May and June, the three last months of the rains proving dry and sultry.

Season and crops.—This partial failure of the monsoon produced a marked effect on the out-turn of crops, and necessarily on the revenues of the State. From returns received from the Durbar, I gather that the rain crop which provides the staple food of the country gave only one-quarter of the usual supply. While the rabi harvest, which failed altogether in five out of 22 districts, gave a general out-turn throughout the State of one-fifth of the usual quantity. But above and beyond the difficulties caused by short crops, which were mitigated by the stores remaining in hand from the excellent harvests of 1876-77, Marwar suffered from a grass famine of unusual severity. In ordinary years with even so small a rainfall as five or six inches seasonably distributed, the vast sandy tracts produce an abundant supply of grass, and immense herds of cattle, horses, and camels are fed on these plains. The drought in the months of August and September completely cut off this valuable supply, and early in October the Marwaris began to emigrate in large numbers to Malwa and Guzerat in search of pasture for their cattle. Upwards of 80,000 villagers left their homes on this account, taking with them 200,000 head of cattle. Unfortunately the grass famine which drove them from Marwar extended, though in a less degree, to Malwa, and wherever they went in search of pasture the supply was obtained with difficulty. There was not at the outset any distress among these emigrants, the price of food grains in Malwa was indeed higher than in Marwar, but the people were well-to-do, and they set out bravely on their journey to save their starving cattle. In November 1877 they were pouring into Malwa through Neemuch at the rate of 1,500 to 2,000 a

day, and I had an opportunity, when sent on duty during that month from Indore to Neemuch, of judging of their condition at the time of the greatest exodus from Marwar The impression I received was that anxiety rather than distress prevailed among the travellers It is no new thing for the inhabitants of Marwar to seek refuge in bad seasons from the dried up plains of their own country in the fertile districts of Malwa, indeed so often has necessity compelled emigration from Marwar, and so readily has Malwa received and fed the emigrants and their cattle, that the resources of the one country are as proverbial as the vicissitudes of the other But this year the feature as alarming as novel to those accustomed to look for help from Malwa was the incapacity of that province to supply the wants of the crowds of men and herds of cattle flocking for relief from barren Marwar Baffled in their expectations, the Marwaris journeyed on, each day of fruitless search causing ravages among their cattle, and it was not until they reached the valleys of the Mhye and the Nerbudda that they found the pasture they looked for, and even in these places the supply was scanty It is impossible yet to say what the actual result of last year's emigration has been, or how [illegible]
year, [illegible]
that w [illegible]

[illegible] The effects of the famine of 1868 69 have hardly been effaced in Marwar, and the troubles of 1877 will long be felt as a continuation of the disasters of that year Marwaris live on hope, and the faith of the country is pinned on an abundant and seasonable fall of rain in 1878 to compensate for the deficiencies of last year Should these hopes be unfulfilled, Marwar will have to look famine and ruin in the face by October next The results of another year of scarcity of water, grain, and grass will undoubtedly prove calamitous [illegible] bad season is estimated at ten lak[illegible] as deficient collection of revenue [illegible] account of dearness of provision and measures of relief

Health —The general health of Marwar was good, though small pox in an epidemic form visited Jodhpoor and all the larger towns of the State during the early months of the present year

Chief events of the year —On 27th January 1878 a son and heir was [illegible] hpoor *This event was hailed* [illegible] The mother of the young [illegible] Nursingurh in Central India, and was married to His Highness the Maharaja in 1871

His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypoor visited Jodhpoor in February to take part in the festivities held in celebration of the birth of the heir apparent, and spent nearly a month with his brother-in law, the Maharaja of Jodhpoor It is pleasant to note that the friendship between these two Chiefs is of the warmest, and much benefit is derived from the mutual good will existing between the houses of Jeypoor and Jodhpoor

Mr. A. C. Lyall, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, visited Jodhpoor in January last and spent several days at the capital.

Administration of the State.—The results of last year's bad season have been felt in every department of the State, and the Durbar has been fully occupied in dealing with the many difficulties which have thus arisen. His Highness the Maharaja appears to have taken the strongest personal interest in the direction of affairs, and many of the measures adopted for relief of distress and for the assurances of a sufficiency of supplies of food grains are marked by the strong good sense and forethought of the Maharaja. In proof of this it may be mentioned that notwithstanding the prevailing scarcity throughout Hindustan, and the drains which Marwar itself has had to bear, the price of jowar and bajri in Jodhpoor and the large towns of the State did not rise above fourteen seers for the rupee up to the end of March 1878. While allowing the export of grain to other countries in moderate quantities, His Highness insisted upon grain-dealers keeping enough in their stores to meet local requirements, and the quantities of grain thus reserved were carefully reported upon, and a strict account of them has been kept.

There have been no changes in the *personnel* of the administration. Rai Bahadur Mehta Bijey Sing still retains the office of Dewan; Faizoolla Khan and Pundit Sheonarain are associated with him in the administration, and it is with pleasure that I notice that these Musahibs have worked harmoniously, to the satisfaction of the Maharaja and the advantage of the State. During the year the Maharaja has constituted a State Council, of which His Highness' brother, Maharaj Kishore Sing, is President, and the Musahibs and certain of the Sirdars, Members. The work of this Court is a general supervision of the local subordinate Courts. To it also is entrusted the disposal of appeals to the Durbar, and complaints against departmental officials.

Criminal and Civil Courts of the State.—From returns kindly furnished by Pundit Sheonarain (Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja), I have obtained the following information regarding the working of the chief Criminal and Civil Courts of the Jodhpoor State.

The total number of criminal cases before the Sudder Foujdari Adalut during the year was 1,022, of this number 440 cases were pending from last year.

Six hundred and forty-two cases were disposed of, leaving 380 pending at the close of the year ending 31st March 1878. The following is the distribution of criminal cases :—

Crimes.	No. of cases.
Murder	16
Dacoity	66
Robbery	109
Wounding and grievous hurt	198
Thefts and miscellaneous crimes	263

Three men were hanged at Jodhpoor for murder. One of these was a Poorbeah sepoy convicted of the cold-blooded murder of Shunker Sing, a young man of good family, who had lately been appointed to the com-

mand of the regiment of infantry to which the accused belonged No reason beyond that of personal dislike to his victim was assigned to the murderer

In the Civil Court of the Jodhpoor city, 1,541 cases were filed, of these 671 were arrears of last year Only 425 cases were disposed of during the year, 95 having been transferred to District Courts, and 1,021 left pending The unsatisfactory working of this Court is accounted for by the drought and famine prevailing during the year, and the consequent emigration of plaintiffs and defendants

Jail—The Jail at Jodhpoor is a remarkably well conducted institution, the building is admirably adapted for the purpose, the wards are [illegible] d looked [illegible] se 25 are [illegible] 60 men and one woman various terms of imprisonment varying from six months to fourteen years, 98 men and two women were under trial The Jail is supervised by an Eurasian named Ball who appears to pay attention to his duties

Education—The Durbar High School at Jodhpoor has been fairly attended, the total number of pupils is 150, and the daily average [illegible] 180 [illegible] d airy, the staff of [illegible] Head Master, and [illegible] o make education [illegible] oors' sons at Jodhpoor [illegible] opinion, be better [illegible] r when I visited the class, and the average daily attendance is 10 There are vacancies for four Jodhpoor pupils at the Mayo College at Ajmere, and I hope to see these filled during the current year, and the Durbar High School will amply provide for the wants of such of the Thakoors' sons as are anxious to study, and for whom there is no room at the Mayo College Besides the Jodhpoor city schools, there are two schools at Pali, and twenty district patshalas The total cost of education borne by the State is Rupees 10,000 a year

Vaccination—In addition to the vaccinations performed by the [illegible] under the supervision of the [illegible] aid to have been successfully [illegible] employ of the State [illegible] t an example, which will, I feel sure, greatly benefit the cause of vaccination in Native States In spite of the opposition of the zenana, which we may be certain was both strong and bitter, he insisted upon giving his infant son the advantage of vaccination The "operation" (for it was deemed no less by the ladies of the palace) was successfully performed, and I was invited to see how well the arm had taken Small pox in a virulent form was raging in Jodhpoor at the time, and His Highness showed much good sense in the course he adopted of interfering on such good grounds with the rights and privileges of his zenana The victory he has won will be of advantage to others as well as to himself

Thakoors, &c., Pokhurn.—Thakoor Babboot Sing of Pokhurn (the head of the Champawat clan of Rathores), on whom the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred at the Imperial Assemblage, died at Jodhpoor on 3rd May 1877. He was succeeded by Goman Sing, whom he had adopted. This young Thakoor only enjoyed his fief for a period of eight months, for he died after a short illness on 23rd December 1877. To Goman Sing has succeeded his nephew, Mungul Sing, of the Daspan family.

On the occasion of this succession a very serious dispute arose between the Durbar and the representatives of the Thakoor regarding the payment of hookamnamah or succession tax. It was claimed on behalf of the jaghire that this tax had been remitted under a Sunnud granted to Babboot Sing by Maharaja Tukht Sing of Jodhpoor. I have already had the honor of reporting* the settlement of this dispute, which was effected after an investigation as to the authenticity of the Sunnud of remission of hookamnamah produced by the representatives of the Thakoor resulting in the rejection of the Sunnud and the establishment of the Durbar's claim for the succession tax, which has since been fixed. The adoption has now been formally acknowledged by His Highness the Maharaja.

* No. 58-16P., dated 4th of May 1878.

Rohut.—Thakoor Sooltan Sing of Rohut died on 31st October 1877, and is succeeded by Girdhari Sing, a youth adopted from the Lanhian family, a branch of the House of Abwa. This succession has also been acknowledged by the Maharaja.

Dodiana.—Thakoor Bishen Sing of Dodiana died on 25th January 1878, and has been succeeded by the adoption of his relative Tej Sing, son of the Jaghiredar of Lanpolea.

Loheeana.—Rana Saljee of Loheeana, whose outlawry was mentioned in last year's Annual Report, gave himself up to the Durbar troops in May 1877. He has been allowed to return to his village and to enjoy all rights and privileges pertaining to his jaghire, on his giving security for himself and followers to keep the peace in future, to make good all losses caused by his rebellion, and to submit all disputes to the arbitration of the Durbar.

It is satisfactory to note that this troublesome rebellion is at an end, but it is feared that the Durbar has been too lenient in its terms with this recusant Thakoor, who has since yielded but a sulky compliance with the orders of the Maharaja. Severer punishment would doubtless have had a more deterrent effect, not only upon the Rana of Loheeana, but upon those who feel inclined to follow his example of going into rebellion whenever they imagine themselves aggrieved.

Marote.—The dispute regarding the management of the Marote Estate has given much trouble during the year, and has not, I regret to say, yet been settled. Sanput Sing, Thakoor of Marote, prior to his death in 1873, adopted Sultan Sing, the son of Sooruj Bhan, the neighbouring Thakoor of Bansa. Sultan Sing is a bright looking boy of about twelve years, and is being educated at the Mayo College, where he is doing well. His father, Sooruj Bhan, appears to have taken

advantage of his position and of certain instructions left by the late Thakoor, and assumed the management of Marote greatly to the annoyance of the Thakoor's widow, the Maji Shekawutji Disputes regarding the administration of the State increased to such an extent
ie Maji of Marote
nt fights between
settled in 1875, when Sooruj Bhan agreed to retire from Marote and to make over his son to his adoptive mother, but since then the intrigues of the followers of both parties and the desire of each to assume the management of the Marote jaghire have led to further ruptures In March 1876 an attack was made by the followers of the Maji upon the fort of Marote which was occupied at the time by some of Sooruj Bhan's men, the fort was taken and and occupied by the Maji's followers, one man having been killed and two or three wounded in the fight At this juncture the Marwar Durbar local authorities prepared to interfere, but as Major Cadell was near the place he went to Marote and accompanied only by Dr Brereton, Officiating Agency Surgeon, walked up to the gate of the fort and demanded its surrender This demand was immediately complied with by Bahadur Sing, who was in command of the troops, and the garrison, to the number of 30 or 40 men, laid down their arms and were made prisoners The Marwar Durbar seeing that there was no hope of the proper management of this jaghire so long as the direction of affairs was left to be fought for by the Maji of Marote and Sooruj Bhan, determined upon assuming charge of the estate In this step they have been opposed by the Maji, who refused to agree to the conditions imposed by the Durbar, which, while providing for the proper management of the jaghire and the exclusion of the interference of either of the parties whose quarrels had led to such bad results, secured for the Maji suitable maintenance and all the honors and privileges to which she is entitled The Maji shut herself up in the fort at Meenda, where she has lately resided, and refused to give up the place to the Durbar troops sent to occupy it After many days

the Maharaja has lately sent his Dewan, Mehta Bijey Sing, to settle matters at Meenda and enforce the orders of the Durbar It is hoped

Council of Thakoors —The Thakoors of Kherwa, Kuchamun, Nimaj, and Chundawul have been nearly the whole year on duty with the Maharaja at Jodhpoor, the ordinary tour of six months which was fixed as the period of attendance of the Thakoors, summoned to attend the capital having been extended this year owing to the difficulties occasioned by the bad season and the many questions arising for settlement in matters between the Durbar and its feudatories The relations between the Chief and his Thakoors are generally very satisfactory

Mayo College.—The following pupils from Marwar attend the Mayo College at Ajmere:—

1. Zalim Sing, youngest brother of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor.

2. Bagh Sing, grandson of the Thakoor of Kuchamun (left in November 1877).

3. Madan Sing, nephew of the Thakoor of Raipoor.

4. Umaid Sing, son of the Thakoor of Chundawul (left in May 1877).

5. Zorawur Sing, Thakoor of Raian (left in May 1877).

6. Mull Sing (illegitimate), brother of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor.

7. Futteh Sing, nephew of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor.

8. Hari Sing, nephew of the Thakoor of Raipoor.

9. Sultan Sing, Thakoor of Marote.

10. Sunthur Sing, Thakoor of Awa.

The conduct and progress of these boys was generally satisfactory. The Principal of the Mayo College reports that Maharaj Zalim Sing of Jodhpoor deserves special notice for good conduct and attention to his studies. The vacancies among the Marwar pupils will, I hope, be filled during the current year.

Attack on Government Mail.—There was one attack on the Government Mail, the parcel post was plundered between Sambhur and Kuchamun on 26th October 1877. The case is under investigation by the Marwar Court of Vakeels.

Absence of crime in Marwar.—Notwithstanding the high prices that prevailed, there does not seem to have been any appreciable increase of crime during the year, and with the exception of the occurrences at Marote noted above, the general peace of the country has been undisturbed.

Progress of Railway.—The opening of the Western Rajpootana State Railway as far as Beawur has been of great benefit to Marwar. The construction of the line has been extended from Beawur to Burr, and earthworks are in construction beyond the Sendri Pass. These works have been the means of providing labour and food for large numbers of the distressed from the surrounding districts, and though I believe the condition of the people of Marwar has not been such as to compel them to seek relief in any considerable numbers, there will doubtless be many of those who migrated into Malwa in October last, and returned towards their homes at the commencement of the hot weather, who will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of earning a livelihood until the rains fall.

Marwar Court of Vakeels.—A statement of the cases instituted in and disposed of by the Marwar Court of Vakeels is attached.

The number of cases instituted was 87, an increase on last year's return of 59, but still bearing favourable comparison with the numbers for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, which were 113 and 119 respectively

Eleven cases were pending from last year, so that the total number for investigation during the year under report was 98, of these 66 were disposed of, and 32 remained pending at the close of the year

There were six cases of dacoity, none of these attended with murder, and only one with wounding, eight cases of highway robbery, one of murder, fourteen of cattle lifting, and eight miscellaneous crimes

The amount awarded as compensation to sufferers was Rupees 3,623-15 4 against Rupees 1,689 15 in 1876-77

JEYSULMERE

There has been no event of importance during the year in this State Like Marwar, Jeysulmere suffered from deficient rainfall, but the stores of grain and grass in the country proved sufficient for requirements, for I am told there was no emigration

His Highness the Maharawul still suffers from weak health, but he appears to be a popular and good ruler, and there have been no reports of the occurrence of serious crime in Jeysulmere The revenue of the State is about one lakh, and the financial condition is, I understand, satisfactory

MULLANEE

This province suffered greatly from the failure of the monsoon rain There was no kharif harvest, and in only a few villages where water was obtainable during the cold season from the banks of the Luni were rabi crops sown, and the outturn of these was small There was consequently some distress among the poorer classes, 5,192 men, women, and children left the province, 2,775 of these to earn a livelihood, and 2,417 with cattle in search of forage

There was very little crime during the year One case of dacoity occurred on 4th March 1878, the dacoits have not been arrested, and the case has been transferred for investigation by the Marwar Court of Vakeels

The litigation among the jaghiredars of Mullanee and their relatives, which has frequently been noticed in reports on this province, continues unabated It is the offspring of a system, and we can hardly look for improvement until an opportunity occurs for altering the existing law of the province, which provides for the division of property among all the sons of a deceased landholder The dissensions and feuds thus [illegible] to son, and questions are conti- [illegible] nitesimal shares in already sub-

Tilwara Fair—The usual fair was held in March, but, owing to the distress prevailing in the district, was not so well attended as usual

The following animals were brought to the fair for sale:—

Horses	20
Camels	3,000
Young bullocks	600
Full sized bullocks	200

Of these were sold—

Horses	15
Camels	1,500
Bullocks	300

There were 475 shops of different kinds opened, and goods to the value of Rupees 10,600 as under sold—

	Rs.
Cloth	1,000
Opium	3,000
Flour and dall	1,000
Sweetmeats	500
Pedlar's wares	500
Copper utensils	1,000
Ivory bangles	200
Grass and fodder	1,000
Camel-saddles and padding	500
Grain, parched	100
Leather hides	1,500
Liquor	200
Country shoes	100
Total	10,600

The fair was well managed, and no robbery or other crime was reported.

(Sd.) D. W. K. Barr, *Capt.*,
Poltl. Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere,
and Supdt., Mullanee.

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjusted by the Marwar Court of Vakeels during the official year from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878

	Dacoity	Dacoity with murder	Dacoity with wounding	Highway robbery	Highway robbery with murder	Highway robbery with wounding	Theft	Theft with murder	Theft with wounding	Murder	Kidnapping	Extortion	Arson	Poisoning	Cattle lifting	Recognition of cattle	Burglary	Forcible confinement	Counterfeiting coin	Miscellaneous	Total
Quarter ending 30th June 1877				1			1					1			4					2	9
Do do 30th September 1877	2		1	4	1		3		1	1		2			3	4				3	25
Do do 31st December "	3			1			4					4			4	1	1	1		3	22
Do do 31st March 1878	1			5		1									3						10
Grand total	6		1	11	1	1	8		1	1		7			14	5	1	1		8	66

(Sd) D W K Barr, *Capt*,
Polit Agent, Marwar & Jeysulmere.

Statement showing the working of the Marwar International Court of Vakeels during the official year from the 1st April 1877 to the 31st March 1878.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	Appeal to Higher Court.						
							Remaining at the close of the year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.
						Rs. a. p.							
Marwar	11	87	98	66	32	3,623 15 4	...	8	8	...	1	...	7

(Sd.) D. W. K. Barr, *Capt.*,
Political Agent, Marwar & Jeysulmere.

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY REPORT.

No 256 6P, dated Deolee, 25th May 1878

From—LIEUT COLONEL J C BERKELEY, Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk,

To—MAJOR E R C BRADFORD, C S I, Agent to the Governor General Rajpootana

Boondee
Tonk
Shahpoora

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report on the affairs of the States named in the margin for the year 1877-78

2 *General Health* —Until the spring of 1878 the general health of the district was good, though the people suffered much from the high price of food Early in the year small-pox set in, and raged all over the district At Tonk and Boondee it was specially widespread and fatal At Deolee too the disease appeared, both in the Sudder Bazaar and amongst the troops The measures taken by the medical officers, for isolation, &c, prevented the sickness from becoming epidemic

3 *Rainfall and Crops* —The year will long be remembered in this part of Rajpootana as the most remarkable and unseasonable on record A somewhat mild hot season, with showers every few weeks, ushered in July On the 1st of that month enough rain fell to admit of ploughing The seed was sown, and the crops appeared above ground But the young plants soon began to droop for want of moisture July passed with high westerly winds, and clouds that gave no rain In this month the rainfall is usually greater than in any other, ranging from 24 07 to 7 99 inches This year only 3 inches 31 cents fell But we still hoped that August would make up for the deficiency Again we were disappointed In all August but 48 cents of rain fell By this time all the crops on high lands had died Early in September some good showers enabled the cultivators to put in fresh seed But the rainfall in this month was only 2 inches [illegible] cents, and it became apparent that the rain crops would be far below the average, even if they did not entirely fail

4 At this time too the want of grass began to make itself severely felt The cattle crawled about like living skeletons and began to die by scores Emigrants from Ulwur, Bhurtpore, and Kerowlee streamed through the state [illegible] on their way to the [illegible] plenty of Malwa These people were not absolutely destitute [illegible] travelled with a few simple household goods and a beast of burden or two with each family I spoke to many of them, and advised [illegible] return to their homes, as the land towards [illegible] they were going [illegible] in a sorry plight

5 We now knew the worst as regarded the [illegible] [illegible] began to turn towards the [illegible] October was even as [illegible] rainless month, the weather was clear and [illegible], and the [illegible]

into a hard crust, which defied all efforts at ploughing. The outlook was gloomy indeed. The wells were drying up, the tanks for the most part empty, and the country seemed to be on the verge of a terrible famine.

6. On the 6th of October the prospect changed as by magic. Heavy rain set in from the north-east and continued till from 7 to 3 inches had fallen all over the district. Ploughing at once commenced, and, as the ground was well saturated, the rabi seed had a good start. A great deal of extra land was put under cultivation, with the result that in some places there was more than a bumper crop. In Boondee and about Deolee the gram suffered from frost and insufficient moisture, and in many places it is said that the wheat did not give so good an outturn as might have been expected from its appearance. Where so many interests are involved it is difficult to get at the exact truth; but, from my own observation, I should say that, taking one place with another, there was a twelve anna rabi harvest. Prices still keep up, though it is said that there are good stores of grain in the country. I append a statement* showing the average prices at Boondee and Tonk for the months of August, September, and October 1877 and April 1878.

* Appendix A.

7. Cattle continued to die until the chaff of the cold weather crops furnished them with food. All the weakly beasts have been taken, and in some places barely enough remain for the ploughs. This loss of cattle is not an unmitigated evil. In every village in this district great herds of beasts are kept up, 75 per cent. of which neither do any work nor give any milk. To kill them would be profanation; to sell them is impossible, as there is no market; and so they uselessly live on and increase year by year, and strip the country bare of forage, until a season of scarcity turns them into heaps of bones outside the villages. Such a sight is to be seen now all over the country, and sight is not the only sense that is appealed to as one approaches a village.

8. In the margin is shown the rainfall for the year 1877 at the place where registers are kept. I attach a statement† of the rainfall in each month for ten years previous to 1877-78, and for that year, from which it will be seen that the deficiency in the latter year is very marked.

	In.	C.
Deolee	14	42
Tonk	11	40
Shahpoora	11	60

† Appendix B.

9. With the fall of rain in October the emigrants began to return to their homes. Relief works which were contemplated became unnecessary; and, though the pressure of high prices was no doubt severely felt, there was little actual destitution, and, as far as I can find, there was no appreciable increase in the death-rate of the population of the district.

10. *Communications, Jeypoor and Tonk Road.*—In paragraph 7 of last year's report mention was made of the completion, as far as the Banas River, of the metalled road from Jeypoor to Tonk. This work

has now been carried into the city of Tonk A camel dâk has been started between Tonk and Jeypoor, and the road is much used and appreciated

11 *Tonk and Deolee Fair Weather Road*—A fair weather road from Tonk to Deolee was commenced and finished during the cold season, under the supervision of Captain Jacob, Executive Engineer, Jeypoor, and his Assistant, Mr Miles These officers have for years gratuitously given most valuable assistance in the construction of the Jeypoor and Tonk road, and have now, by undertaking this further work, laid the Durbars of Boondee and Tonk under great obligation The labor of surveying, laying out, and completing these roads was no light one, and took up much time The Maharao Raja of Boondee and the Nawab of Tonk have expressed to Captain Jacob and Mr Miles their thanks for the assistance so cheerfully given The Jeypoor Durbar has also received the acknowledgments due to it for the friendly courtesy with which it placed the services of these officers at disposal for the work

12 *Road from Deolee to Boondee Frontier*—This road has been completed as far as the earth work is concerned and metalled for four miles out of Deolee There is now a fair cart road from Deolee to Boondee, and beyond Boondee towards Kotah some progress has been made There are still some miles of the latter fair weather road to be finished, but much has been done especially at the approaches to the rivers, to make traffic easy on this line

13 *Boundary disputes*—It is gratifying to report that considerable progress has been made during the year in the settlement of boundary disput s The definition of the line of border between the [illegible] the Mewar State was completed [illegible] DeKantzow, who relieved Mr [illegible] Lieutenant Colonel DeKantzow brought to the work great experience in dealing with Natives, and by tact, patience, and energy, he settled, in a few weeks, over 60 miles of frontier All his decisions were with the consent of both parties, so that they cannot be reopened or appealed against Colonel DeKantzow's works was excellent both in quantity and quality

14 Major Pow[illegible] at Indurgurh, and in [illegible] a long pending and [illegible] durgurh The possession of a sacred place was involved, and feeling ran high on both sides *On the completion of this settlement we took* up the boundary between Tonk and Indurgurh Here we found disputes extending over some fifteen miles of border These were settled to the satisfaction of both sides, and masonry pillars are being erected These boundary disputes have caused great trouble for years past, and their settlement is a matter for congratulation

15 *Mayo College*—The Tonk Durbar has paid the sum of Rupees 3 775 on account of the balance due for the cost of the State Boarding-house attached to the Mayo College at Ajmere A son of Sahibzada Obeydoollah Khan, formerly Minister of Tonk, has joined the College It is hoped that his example will be followed by others

BOONDEE.

16. On the 1st January 1878 His Highness the Maharao Raja of Boondee was invested by Mr. Lyall, Agent to the Governor-General, with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The ceremony took place in the Residency at Deolee, and all was done to make the Durbar as imposing as possible. The road from the gateway to the house was lined with troops, and His Highness, on alighting, was received by a Guard of Honor of the Deolee Irregular Force. His Highness was attended by eighteen of his principal Sirdars. All the European and Native officers of the regiments stationed at Deolee, *viz.*, the 9th Bengal Cavalry and the Deolee Irregular Force, were present at the Durbar. On the conclusion of the ceremony of investiture Mr. Lyall addressed the Durbar in Urdu. His Highness responded in suitable terms, expressive of his loyalty to the British Government, and gratitude for the honor bestowed on him.

In the *Gazette* of the 1st January 1878 the Maharao Raja's name appeared in the list of the Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire. His Highness fully appreciates these distinctions.

17. The Chief continues to meet advice and requisitions in a more friendly and liberal spirit than heretofore. He has, I regret to say, suffered a good deal in health during the year. At his age (68 years) any disposition induces weakness, and gives rise to alarm. His Highness is probably the oldest reigning Chief in India, having been on the guddee since 1821. He is a grand specimen of the old-fashioned Rajpoot gentlemen; and from the blueness of his blood, and his great learning, is much looked up to in Rajpootana. He is an authority in matters of religious rite and social etiquette, and is frequently referred to for his opinion on some knotty point.

18. *Administration of the State.*—The Manager or Kamdar, whose appointment was reported in paragraph 14 of last year's report, has been dismissed for corruption. Pandit Gunga Sahoy has been put in as Kamdar. His Highness has made efforts towards the appointment of a Council of five members, to relieve him of some of the burden of government. As yet, however, this scheme is not in working order, and affairs are conducted as before. There is nothing to add to former reports concerning the condition of the people of Boondee, who are well satisfied with His Highness' rule.

19. Police arrangements are defective; can hardly in fact be said to exist. Travellers are not infrequently robbed on the high road, but these robberies are for the most part petty affairs. They come before the Harowtee Court of Vakeels, and when proved, Boondee has to pay compensation to the sufferers. It has been pointed out to the Chief that these awards in the aggregate are a heavy tax on his State; but His Highness is opposed to all reform, and prefers paying compensation to keeping up an efficient police.

20. The subject of the marriage into the Jodhpoor family of the eldest Prince, Maharaj Kunwur Rughobeer Sing, has been under consideration for some time; but the expense is a serious obstacle. After paying the tribute to Government the balance of revenue barely suffices for

Indeed, there is generally a small
' careful management that the
port on the finances of Boondee
was made to the Agent to the Governor-General in letter No 367-9P, dated 30th June 1877, from the Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk

21 *Visit to Boondee*—I visited Boondee twice during the cold
no
and
eral
are, to our views, in a sad state, yet the people are happy, the Chief's authority is respected, discontent and rebellion are unknown

TONK.

22 *General remarks*—In last year's report mention was made of the intention of I
efficient Minister
to the post of Mi
member of the ruling family of the Jowra State, in Central India, and connected by marriage with the house of Tonk, was in every way fitted for the position in which he was placed A good English scholar, and well instructed as to our ideas of system and government, he was yet full of forbearance, and well aware of the danger of pushing on too fast He at once established excellent relations with the Nawab, and with caution and patience began the work of reform At first he was somewhat hampered by a nominal association with Sahibzada Hafiz Ibadullah Khan, the old Minister,
sede too abruptly This gentleman
He was the oldest and most respect
valuable work in his time His loss will be felt, for he was a real power in the State After his death affairs fell more into Khan Jehan
y, did all they
made The city
pair, a regular
reformed The
and Criminal

* Receipts Rupees 7 62 316
Expenditure „ 7,35 377

or systematic attempt was being made for the payment of the debts, which, bearing heavy interest, showed a tendency to increase Khan Jehan Khan was negotiating with the principal creditors for a considerable reduction in the rate of interest, in return for which a real and assured arrangement for repayment by annual instalments was to be made

23 *Death of Khan Jehan Khan*—Thus matters stood when, early in February, I went on a visit to Tonk. The Nawab and his Minister drove out to meet me, and we drove into Tonk together. On the way through the city the coachman lost control over the horses and fell off

ox. The horses ran away, and we were dashed from side to side in rrow streets. The carriage was broken, and the horses eventually ed; but Khan Jehan Khan was thrown out, fractured his skull, ied in a few hours. The Nawab escaped unhurt. He was deeply d at the loss of his Minister to whom he had become attached, ie results of whose work were beginning to show themselves. Jehan Khan did good service for Government in the mutiny. d many friends among our officers in Central India and elsewhere, is death is widely regretted. By this sad accident affairs were n into their normal state.

4. *Appointment of a new Minister.*—The Nawab has since ap-d Sahibzada Ahmedoollah Khan, son of the old Minister, Sahib-Hafiz Ibadullah Khan, as Minister, and has associated with him of the oldest and most tried officials of the State. This arrange-is perhaps the most satisfactory that could be made, if a Minister be chosen from within the State. But I am not very sanguine success.

5. *The Finances.*—A statement* of the financial condition of the State has recently been furnished by the Nawab. It is attached to this . It will be seen that the receipts amount to Rupees 7,62,316 and dinary expenditure to Rupees 7,35,377, leaving a small balance for igencies of Rupees 26,939. This sum does not, I believe, cover the gent expenses, and the result is a yearly deficit. The Nawab s to give effect to the late Minister's ideas, and offers to hypothe-he revenues of the Pergunnah of Nimbahera for the payment of ebts. In return he expects the creditors to abate the rate of st, which is now fixed on 12 per cent. His Highness is very is to carry out this measure, and has asked for assistance and sup- The subject is now before you. It is difficult to interfere in such rs without involving ourselves in undesirable responsibilities; but st that it may be found possible to give His Highness some ragement in his efforts to free his State from debt.

* Appendices C. and D.

6. *Rajpootana and Harowtee Agency Treasurers' debt.*—The ba-due to the Rajpootana Agency Treasurer has been paid; but the to the Harowtee Treasurer has been augmented. Until some al arrangement, such as is alluded to in the preceding paragraph, e management of the finances, is come to, these small debts will n unpaid to the discredit of the Durbar.

7. *Moghyas of Nimbahera.*—A special officer, Mr. J. R. Fitz-d, C.S., has been deputed for the settlement of the Moghya tribe. ook up his appointment at Neemuch early in the year. The Tonk of the expense of this project has been fixed at Rupees 100 per m. This the Nawab has agreed to provide. He has also promised rdial support of the Durbar and the district officials to Mr. Fitz-l in his work. The Moghyas have been quiet during the year.

8. *His Highness the Nawab.*—His Highness the Nawab has con- to treat me with cordiality and confidence. He is sincerely is for the well-being of his State, and always ready to listen to

advice If he could only shake himself free from the influence of his immediate *entourage* and place himself in the hands of a strong and respectable adviser, all would be well But it is not only at Tonk that all our efforts are rendered vain by this curse of Native Courts

29 *Offer of troops to British Government* —The Nawab has, within the last few days, addressed khureetas to His Excellency the Viceroy and yourself, ex
the British
employment

SHAHPOORA

30 The affairs of this Chiefship have been satisfactorily administered during the year The young Raja Dhiraj shows exemplary interest in matters of business He is as yet quite free from any of the vices which
omises to become an
s suffered more than
loss of revenue, from

tion will make the work done n
consists of two divisions Tl
Pergunnah, is held direct from the British Government to which alone, in respect to this district, the Raja Dhiraj owes allegiance This pergunnah adjoins for many miles Meywar territory, and the frontier has for years been the scene of constant quarrels This border has been completely defined during the last cold season The other portion of Shahpoora is the Kachola or Kherar Pergunnah This is held from Meywar, subject to a payment of Rupees 3,000 annually and the performance of certain service Here, too, the boundary was in dispute With the consent of the Oodeypoor Durbar Lieutenant Colonel DeKantzow took up this work when the other was completed, and good progress has been made It is difficult to overrate the comfort and relief which are brought to all concerned by an amicable settlement of these disputes

32 The usual statement* of income and expenditure is attached The income is set down at Rupees 2,04,520 12-6, and the expenditure at Rupees 2,05,505-7-0 The cash balance in the Treasury at the close of the year was Rupees 15,664 3 6

* Append x E

33 *Visit to Shahpoora* —On my visit to Shahpoora in November I found all going on well The city is well kept and clean, and the condition of the dispensary creditable One thousand five hundred and three children were vaccinated, 608 successfully, 45 failed, the result of the remainder is unknown, 200 children are said to have died of small pox this year, and I fear that the vaccinator's operations leave much to be desired The school continues to prosper under the constant care of the Chief

34 *Meena Kherar* —The Meena Kherar keeps up the good character which it has earned of late years The influence of the Deolee Irregular Force, the infantry of which consists principally of Meenas, is felt in

every nook and corner, and this land of robbery and bloodshed is now peopled with peaceful and kindly cultivators.

35. *Station of Deolee.*—The Banas Ferry project still hangs fire, and Deolee is doomed to another season of isolation, unless the Jeypoor Durbar chooses to keep its boat going. This matter is now under the consideration of Government.

36. *Movements of Troops.*—The 9th Bengal Cavalry, under the command of Colonel H. L. Campbell, marched from Deolee for Meerut after a stay here of four years. The Cantonment owes much to Colonel Campbell in the way of improved drainage, clearing of jungle, and general neatness. The 9th was relieved by the 4th Bengal Cavalry, under Colonel G. Hankin, which marched in on the 17th February 1878.

37. *Difficulty about forage.*—During the unusually dry season of 1877 some difficulty was felt, both by the Bengal Cavalry and that of the Deolee Irregular Force, in respect to the supply of forage. The Bengal Regiment is provided by the Jeypoor Durbar with a grass preserve. A similar concession has been made by the Meywar State to the cavalry of the Deolee Irregular Force. But, during the rainy season, it is customary for the grass-cutters to go out into the jungles to cut green grass, and last year there were several frays between the grass-cutters and villagers. By forbearance on both sides these affairs were amicably settled.

38. *New lines for Bengal Cavalry.*—The Bengal Cavalry at this Station formerly consisted of the head-quarters of a regiment and two squadrons, the 3rd Squadron being detached at Jhansi. This has now been changed, and the whole of the 4th Bengal Cavalry is now here. This has necessitated the building of additional lines. The work has been rapidly carried out, thanks to the assistance given by the Oodeypoor, Jeypoor, Boondee, and Tonk Durbars, in providing carriage, and permitting the cutting of wood, &c., in their respective territories.

39. *Judicial.*—The usual judicial statements* in connection with the Harowtee Court of Vakeels are attached. Seventy-two cases were disposed of, leaving sixteen on the file at the close of the year, the average duration of each case being 76 days.

* Appendices F and G.

Of the eighteen cases under appeal the decisions in four were confirmed, three revised, and in two reversed. The result in the remaining nine is not yet known.

The aggregate amount sued for as compensation for property plundered was Rupees 33,816-7; of this property to the value of Rupees 1,228-5-3 was recovered, and compensation to the value of Rupees 3,950-11-2 awarded; Rupees 420 were paid as blood-money.

40. The year has been one of progress. Nearly 80 miles of disputed boundary have been laid down to the satisfaction of the litigant States; five miles of metalled road from Deolee towards Boondee have been opened for traffic; the fair weather road between Deolee and Tonk has been surveyed, laid out, and finished; four miles of metalled road have connected Tonk with the Banas River; and the long pending and difficult question of the settlement of the Moghyas in Nimbahera has at last been taken up, in a manner that promises complete success.

Appendix A.

Statement showing the average prices at Boondee and Tonk for the months of August, September, and October 1877, and April 1878

States	1877.												1878				Remarks
	August				September				October				April				
	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Jowar	
	S c	S c	S c	S c	S c	S c	S c	S c	S c	S c	S c	S c	S c	S c	S c	S c	
Boondee	18 0	21 14	21 4	21 4	16 2	17 10	19 0	18 6	14 4	16 0	16 8	15 8	15 12	19 8	17 0	19 0	
Tonk	17 0	20 10	20 8	20 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	0 0	12 2	15 2	14 12	15 0	12 0	14 2	14 12	14 0	

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY,
The 25th May 1878.

(Sd) J C BERKELEY, *Lieut -Col ,*
Political Agent

Appendix B.

Statement showing the rainfall at Deolee for eleven years—1867 to 1877.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Average.	Remarks.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	
1867 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1·50	... ...	25·80	7·60	1·20	... ...	...·30	36·40	3·03	
1868 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3·00	...·01	0·04	24·07	1·05	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	28·17	2·34	Famine year.
1869 ...	... ...	...·03	... ...	... ...	...·05	2·00	8 07	9·00	14·08	... ...	... ...	... ...	33·23	2·76	
1870 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3·10	20·40	30·70	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	54·20	4·51	
1871 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	28·10	14·70	10·29	2·10	... ...	2·80	...·20	58·19	4·84	
1872 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1·60	3·85	7·99	22·02	2·30	... ...	... ...	... ...	37·76	3·14	
1873 ...	...·70	...·60	... ...	... ...	...·90	...·75	15·89	10·87	7·12	...·50	... ...	... ...	37·33	3 11	
1874 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1·80	19·10	10·00	3·00	... ...	... ...	... ...	33·90	2·82	
1875 ...	... ...	1·10	... ...	... ...	1·00	1·10	9·00	4·10	15·50	... ...	... ...	...·50	32·30	2·69	
1876 ...	... ...	... ...	...·20	... ...	...·20	1·80	14·10	11·30	13·70	...·40	...·20	... ...	41·90	3·49	
1877 ...	... ...	... ...	...·30	... ..	1·00	1·70	3·31	...·48	2·52	3 00	...·02	2·09	14·42	1·20	

	Inches & Cents.
Average rainfall for ten years previous to 1877	39·33
Rainfall in 1877	14·42

Harowtee & Tonk Agency,
The 25th May 1878.

(Sd.) J. C. Berkeley, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Appendix C

Statement showing the Receipts separately of the different Pergunnahs of the Tonk State

(1) Tonk

				Rs	*a*	*p*
Land revenue				2 30 131	0	0
Customs dues				38 771	0	0
Total				2 68 902	0	0
DEDUCT—						
Grants to Jaghiredars &c *				1 67 355	0	0
* Grants of villages in lieu of pay	1 48 203	0	0			
Ditto of ditto on account of payment of debts	10 000	0	0			
Miscellaneous expenses of the pergunnah	9 152	0	0			
Total	1 67 355	0	0			
Balance				1 01 547	0	0

(2) Allygurh

				Rs	*a*	*p*
Land revenue				40 696	0	0
Customs				4,285	0	0
Total				44,981	0	0
DEDUCT—						
Grants to Jaghiredars &c *				18 924	0	0
* Grants of villages in lieu of pay	12 827	0	0			
Ditto of ditto on account of payment of debts	4,772	0	0			
Miscellaneous expenses of the pergunnah	1 325	0	0			
Total	18 924	0	0			
Balance				26 057	0	0

(3) Chabra

				Rs	*a*	*p*
Land revenue				1 11 237	0	0
Customs dues				19 997	0	0
Total				1 31 234	0	0
DEDUCT—						
Grants to Jaghiredars &c *				21 560	0	0
* Grants of villages in lieu of pay	19 960	0	0			
Miscellaneous expenses of the pergunnah	1 600	0	0			
Total	21 560	0	0			
Balance				1 09 674	0	0

(4.) PIRAWA.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue		1,82,435	0	0
Customs		17,277	0	0
Total ...		1,99,712	0	0
DEDUCT—				
Grants to Jaghiredars, &c.*		23,366	0	0
* Grants of villages in lieu of pay ...	19,726 0 0			
Miscellaneous expenses of the pergunnah	3,640 0 0			
Total ...	23,366 0 0			
Balance ...		1,76,346	0	0

(5.) SERONGE.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue		1,42,109	0	0
Customs		23,024	0	0
Total ...		1,65,133	0	0
DEDUCT—				
Grants to Jaghiredars, &c.*		30,793	0	0
* Grants of villages in lieu of pay ...	27,793 0 0			
Ditto of ditto on account of payment of debts	1,000 0 0			
Miscellaneous expenses of the pergunnah	2,000 0 0			
Total ...	30,793 0 0			
Balance ...		1,34,340	0	0

(6.) NIMBAHERA.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue		2,10,844	0	0
Customs		38,831	0	0
Total ...		2,49,675	0	0
DEDUCT—				
Grants to Jaghiredars, &c.*		35,323	0	0
* Grants of villages in lieu of pay ...	30,323 0 0			
Miscellaneous expenses of the pergunnah	5,000 0 0			
Total ...	35,323 0 0			
Balance ...		2,14,352	0	0

DEOLEE,
The 25th May 1878.

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent, Harowtee & Tonk.

Appendix D

Abstract Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Tonk State

Item	Amount	Total	Item	Amount	Total
Receipts	Rs a p	Rs a p	*Expenditure*	Rs a p	Rs a p
Balance of Receipt of the Tonk Pergunnah	1 01 547 0 0		Army	1 76 000 0 0	
Balance of Receipt of the Allygurh Pergunnah	26 057 0 0		Toshakhana	1 95 167 0 0	
Balance of Receipt of the Chabra Pergunnah	1 09 671 0 0		Stables Elephant and Bullock Establishments Farashkhana Kitchen and other miscellaneous expenses of the State	60 000 0 0	
Balance of Receipt of the Pirawa Pergunnah	1 76 316 0 0		Personal expenses	24,000 0 0	
Balance of Receipt of the Seronge Pergunnah	1 31,310 0 0		Stipend of Ex Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan	62 000 0 0	
Balance of Receipt of the Nimbaihera Pergunnah	2 14,352 0 0	7 62 316 0 0	Instalments towards debt to Seths Muthra and Latlam	1 70 000 0 0	
			Miscellaneous debt	48,210 0 0	7 35 377 0 0
			Balance		26 939 0 0
Total		7 62 316 0 0	Total		7 62 316 0 0

DEOLEE,
The 25th May 1878

(Sd) J C BERKELEY, *Lieut -Col*,
Political Agent, Harowtee & Tonk

Appendix E.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Shahpoora State for the year 1877-78.

INCOME.	Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Ordinary.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Balance in hand ...	......	16,648 14 0			
Land revenue	1,21,224 2 3		Tribute	15,814 12 6	
Customs	14,165 11 6		Civil Establishment	19,847 11 0	
Abkaree	1,581 0 0		Troops and Police	24,683 0 0	
Jaghirdars' tribute	11,124 14 9		Personal expenses	18,905 13 0	
Bhom Barar dues	2,399 13 3		Stables, elephant, carriage, and other departments	22,142 0 9	
Patel and Putwari dues	1,885 2 9		Charities	7,943 1 6	
Chowkidari	1,344 5 9		Public works	8,232 15 9	
Law and Justice	4,265 3 9		Dispensary	1,706 8 6	
Miscellaneous	45,930 6 6	2,01,520 12 6	Jail	1,833 2 9	
			School	1,811 10 3	
			Miscellaneous	77,277 11 0	
					2,00,308 13 0
			Extraordinary.		
			Boundary	......	5,196 10 0
			Total expenditure of year* ...	......	2,05,505 7 0
			Balance	......	15,664 3 6
Grand total ...	......	2,21,169 10 6	Grand total ...	......	2,21,169 10 6

N.B.—Rupees 73,673-8-3 from the balance of 1-76 deposited in the Khas Treasury.

DEOLEE,
The 25th May 1878.

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Polll. Agent, Harowtee & Tonk.

Appendix F.

Statement showing the working of the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakeels during the year 1877-78

Agency	Number of cases pending at beginning of year	Number of cases instituted during the year	Total	Number of cases disposed of during the year	Number of cases pending at close of year	Total amount of claims	Total amount of decrees awarded	Appeals to Higher Court							Remarks
								Remained at close of year	Appeals during the year	Total	Confirmed	Revised	Reversed	Remaining	
						Rs a p	Rs a p								
[illegible]		[illegible]				7 0	3 9[illegible]0 11 2	7	11	18	4	3	2	9	Stolen property recovered valued at Rupees 1,3-5-3.

Appendix G.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakeels during the year 1877-78

Crimes	No of cases from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 18[illegible]8	Remarks
Against person		
Murder	1	
Assault with wound ng		
Total	1	
Against property		
[illegible]		
	8	
	2	
	16	
[illegible]	13	
Premeditated dacoity	6	
Arson		
Burglary	1	
Counterfeit coining		
Miscellaneous	25	
Poisoning		
Total	72	

DEOLEE, The 25th May 1878 } (Sd) J C BERKELEY, *Lieut -Col*, *Political Agent, Harowtee & Tonk*

Appendix H.

No. 257-7P., dated Deolee, 25th May 1878.

From—LIEUT.-COL. J. C. BERKELEY, Poltl. Agent, Harowtee and Tonk,

To—General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.

WITH reference to Foreign Department Resolution No. 190J. of 20th December 1877, I have the honor to report that no information has been furnished to me regarding the operations (if any) of your Department within the Harowtee Agency during the year 1877-78.

EASTERN STATES AGENCY REPORT

Annual Administration Report of the Political Agency for the Eastern States of Rajpootana for the year 1877-78.

The troubles which have overtaken the Eastern States of Raj-

2 The rainfall in Bhurtpoor and Kerowlee up to the beginning of October was only 7 3 and 9 55 inches, respectively, against 33 31

[illegible]

ed on
27,000
ses of
rative
much
of this loss

3 So soon as it was certain that rain would not fall, the people set their faces towards Malwa, the land of Goshen of their imaginations There are no trustworthy data of the number that emigrated, but there are instances of whole villages being deserted by their panic stricken inhabitants The great idea was to save their cattle, but out of many who returned to their homes few possessed anything but the rags that covered them

In Kerowlee the emigration was less, there the *pala*, a nutritious shrub, kept many cattle alive

4 So soon as rain fell in the early part of October and thus dispelled the fears that were entertained regarding the spring crops, the emigrants began to return They, for the most part, reached their homes in a miserable plight, and their emaciated condition and want of clothing made these poor creatures fall an easy prey to the cutting cold of December.

No time was lost in impressing upon the Durbar the necessity of lessening, as much as was practicable, the burdens of the people The Maharaja of Bhurtpoor directed his Tehsildars to remit the revenue

demand and to make advances to the people. The money-lenders were also invited to lend money to the cultivators, the repayment of which the Durbar offered to guarantee.

5. The Kerowlee Durbar showed a similar inclination to interfere with trade. In the case of Kerowlee, where there were no stocks of grain, such a policy would have been ruinous, and His Highness relinquished it at my pressing request. All duties on grain were removed as in Bhurtpoor and grain merchants were promised protection for their convoys. Grain soon poured into the State, at first by the Rajpootana State Railway to Mandawar, whence there is a metalled road within 20 miles of Kerowlee, but the supply of carriage at Mandawar became exhausted, and the duty on grain being remitted in Dholepoor the road through that State and Machalpoor became more used. The expense was about the same, but the journey by the Dholepoor route was a day or two longer. Kerowlee also remitted its revenue demands for the kharif, and followed the example of Bhurtpoor in making advances to the cultivators, In this State much of the land is held on feudal tenure by the Thakoors who are notoriously kind landlords. Indeed, the cultivator in this scantily populated State is as valuable to the Thakoor as the English soldier is to the Government of India, and is cared for accordingly.

6. In Bhurtpoor, also, it was the interest of the Borah and the State to keep alive the cultivator, but the unfortunate Chamars, Kolees, and other lower classes suffered much. They could only eke out a miserable subsistence by scraping up and selling a little grass where it was to be found, collecting woods, &c.

In Kerowlee even these poor people are valuable property, and are divided among the proprietors. They were accordingly looked after to a certain extent, but their masters had much difficulty in keeping themselves alive.

7. In Bhurtpoor the Maharaja was induced to open poor-houses at the capital and at Deeg, and also to commence relief works.

The distress is daily lessening, the gathering in of the harvest and the ripening of the carrots, which were abundantly sown, offer a certain amount of work and food for the people, but the relief works will be required till November next when the kharif crop is ready to be harvested.

In Kerowlee, now that funds are available I have advised the construction of a road from Kerowlee to the Jeypoor border to meet the metalled road which runs there from Mandawar Railway Station. This will be most useful in the event of any future scarcity.

8. The copious rainfall in October averted a terrible calamity, for it just enabled the rabi crops to be sown. More timely rain in December completed the good work, and a bumper harvest might have been expected had not the January frost injured the gram which had been cultivated to an unusually large extent. The outturn of gram is estimated at four-tenths, which taking into calculation the large area of land cultivated, probably represents about two-thirds of the supply of ordinary

years The other crops also suffered but to a far less extent The appended [illegible] statements will give an idea of the condition of the [illegible] h which we have passed It will [illegible] in the month of August

BHURTPOOR.

9. *General health*—The general health has been remarkably good, there has been no epidemic In the cold weather, however, there was considerable mortality among the poor, whose forms emaciated by want were little able to withstand the extreme cold which suddenly set in

10 *Visit of the Maharaja to Simla*—In September the Maharaja visited Simla, but his stay was shortened by the gloomy prospects of his State in consequence of the want of rain His Highness merely remained long enough to enjoy the honor of an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, who about this time returned from his tour in Southern India, and then returned to Bhurtpoor I was detained on special duty at Simla, and the temporary charge of the Agency devolved upon Doctor Spencer, who made a tour through southern Bhurtpoor and Kerowlee, and fully enquired into the prospects of the crops and the condition of the people

11. *Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Agra*—In November His Excellency the Viceroy visited Agra for a few days The Maharaja was glad to place his house at Agra at the disposal of His Excellency

12 *Visit of His Excellency the Commander in Chief to Bhurtpoor*—In December His Excellency the Commander in Chief visited Bhurtpoor for two or three days and then e Deeg His Highness showed his usual princely hospitality on this occasion

13 *Investiture of His Highness as a G C S I*—Soon after, His Highness proceeded to Calcutta, where he was formally invested by His Excellency the Viceroy with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India The Maharaja took this opportunity of making a pilgrimage to Jagannath

During his stay at Calcutta His Highness and his suite were the guests of the Viceroy Duty of an urgent description requiring my *presence at Kerowlee, Doctor Spencer accompanied the Maharaja to* Calcutta

14 *Border disputes*—In December I met Mr Evans, the Settlement Officer of Agra and with him settled an old standing boundary dispute between an Agra and Bhurtpoor village This dispute was about a rocky tract of ground over which both villages grazed their cattle in peace and good will till 1858, when it was thought necessary for the purposes of the revenue survey of the Bhurtpoor State to decide its ownership Thus the spirit of disputation was aroused, but doubtless it would have died out in time had it not been kept alive by the erection of pillars to mark the boundary It became a point of honor with

the losing side to knock the pillars down, recriminations and breaches of the peace followed, and gave rise to a correspondence which spread over some years.

It was our duty to ascertain the nature of the former decision, for no trace remained of the pillars which marked it. This was no easy matter in consequence of its vague and careless wording, but, finally, we decided the dispute in favor of Bhurtpoor.

15. I think it will be found that many troublesome boundary disputes owe their origin to our methodical ideas, and that there is no quarrel until an officer comes to settle it. In this case Mr. Evans and I agreed, that it was undesirable to erect pillars which would only serve to excite and irritate: the natural formation of the country sufficiently marking the boundary.

16. About the end of February I met the Political Agent of Ulwur on the border, and with him settled one or two petty, but troublesome, disputes between Ulwur and Bhurtpoor.

17. We also considered the system of extradition which prevails between Ulwur and Bhurtpoor. The present practice makes the Political Agent the medium of communication in every petty offence which may occur on the border; much delay ensues which would be increased were the Political Agent to satisfy himself in each case that there is *primâ facie* probability of the charge being true. On the other hand, if he does not so satisfy himself, he may become the mere instrument of a border village of the State to which he is accredited, when from malice or hostility it advances a false charge against the inhabitants of the adjoining State.

18. As a substitute for this unsatisfactory system we agreed, after discussion with the Agents of the States, on the following procedure:—

When the Bhurtpoor Tehsildar requires the extradition of an offender from Ulwur, and, of course, *vice versa*, he will apply direct to the Ulwur Tehsildar concerned. The latter will arrest the offender, or state to the applying Tehsildar his reason for being unable to do so.

If he succeeds in effecting the arrest, he, the arresting Tehsildar, will fix a day and place for a joint investigation by the applying Tehsildar and himself.

If both Tehsildars are satisfied that a *primâ facie* case is established against the prisoner, he (the prisoner) will at once be surrendered to the applying Tehsildar.

If the Tehsildars differ, each Tehsildar will refer the case to his Durbar.

If the Durbars approve the opposing views of their Tehsildars, they will refer the question to the Political Agents accredited to them.

19. I am, however, doubtful whether the States can even tacitly enter into an inter-statal agreement of this kind without the authority of Government. The procedure, consequently, is not enforced pending a reference to the Agent to the Governor-General on the subject.

20 The Political Agent, Gwalior, has also suggested the adoption of a more effective procedure for the arrest and extradition of criminals between Gwalior and Kerowlee The question is under consideration

21 *Road communication*—The Maharaja is willing to complete the metalled road which runs from Bhurtpoor to Biana as far as the Jeypoor border, provided
that point to Hindown
Mandawar and soon, I h
not inclined to co operate

22 *Rajpootana State Railway*—The relations between the Durbar and Railway officials have, on the whole, been satisfactory

In August last a daring robbery was committed in the Helak Railway Station A gang of dacoits, numbering about 25 armed men, entered the Station about midnight, and having beaten and robbed the Station Master and other officials, decamped with their spoil Their tracks were very tardily taken up and laxly pursued by the Raj people, but eventually they were carried through the exertions of the Railway Police to the vicinity of a place called Nagla Sawairam, which is the residence of the relatives of a noted outlawed dacoit Here, for some unexplained cause, the Railway Police left the Raj officials to pursue the scent alone, whereupon they carried an imaginary track towards British territory The Muttra Police considering the marks they pointed out as spurious refused to accept or pursue them, and thus the search ceased

Doctor Spencer, then in charge of
the Superintendent of the Railway
and, after a local enquiry, made over
Despite the strenuous and intelligent exertions of the Police which have not relaxed till the present time nothing has transpired One result certainly has been obtained, the Durbar has been so worried and exercised by these diligent enquiries that, for their own comfort and convenience, they will do their best to prevent a recurrence of the outrage

23 There have been other cases in which solitary gatemen have been robbed and beaten, and also a very serious incident of stone putting In the latter case, which is still under enquiry, a large stone weighing about two maunds was placed on the line There is little doubt that this act was perpetrated by some Gujars, who reside in the Helak village, and who have an old standing quarrel with the Station Master

24 The Durbar are being pressed to adopt stringent measures, and I have suggested to you that the responsibility of villages for the safety of the line within their limits be formally affirmed by Government, and that in all such cases the Durbar be required to exact penalties, to be determind by Government, from the villages, when the offenders are not produced The Durbar appear to think that because they have surrendered their jurisdiction over the long narrow slip of country occupied by the Railway, they have ceased to be responsible for its safety

25 I am also of opinion that liberty of trade which the Station Masters enjoy and, I fear, abuse is most pernicious One of the least

evils which result is that the accumulation of money in the Station which follows is soon known and invites robbers. It would surely be better to increase the paltry salaries which the Station Masters at present receive, and thus to obtain men of a higher stamp than those at present filling the offices. I think, also, that when Station Masters are notoriously on bad terms with the neighbouring villages, they should be transferred elsewhere; this is specially the case with the Station Masters of Helak and Nadbai who are greatly disliked, and apparently not without cause.

26. Being about to proceed to England on leave, I am obliged to submit this report before it is due and before the returns regarding finance, &c., furnished by the Durbars of Bhurtpoor and Kerowlee, are ready. They will follow, and regret that, under the circumstances, I am unable to criticize them.

KEROWLEE.

27. I have already noticed the effects of the recent scarcity in Kerowlee. The rest of its history for the year is contained in the special report which I have submitted regarding the reorganization of its administration.

28. I have there reported how, on visiting Kerowlee in January last, I found the State in a desperate condition; its treasury was empty; its army and civil servants unpaid, and the patience of its long-suffering people almost exhausted.

A few months previously I had obtained for the Maharaja a loan from an Ajmere banker, but now in reply to his entreaty for pecuniary aid I was obliged to tell him that I did not feel justified in helping him to raise money till I was assured of his ability to repay it.

29. The State accounts were then produced and examined by me with the assistance of a committee of officials.

The abuses of the administration became painfully evident. The land revenue was annually decreasing, villages were alienated to importunate creditors, who after squeezing them dry returned them with much reduced capabilities to the hands of the Durbar; every department was more or less mismanaged, and, as is always the case when a Native State becomes bankrupt, justice was treated as merchandize.

30. For this disorder the principal, indeed the sole, Minister, Ram Narain, was responsible, and he opposed reform in a manner so characteristic of his obstinate nature that it became evident that if the improvements I proposed to introduce were to have a chance of success, Ram Narain must be removed.

31. Finally, I was authorized by the Agent to the Governor-General to inform the Maharaja that help could only be given to him on certain conditions, of which the following were the most important:—

(1.) The appointment of a Council, the members of which are not to be removed without reference to Government.

(2) The expulsion for the third time of Ram Narain from the State

(3) The placing the treasury in the hands of an independent banker

(4) The introduction of a budget system of account

(5) The sending of the Rao of Hadoti to the Mayo College

32 His Highness readily agreed, and within 24 hours the Council was appointed, the treasury was placed in the hands of Seth Mool Chund of Ajmere, Ram Narain was expelled the State, and the Rao of Hadoti had started for the Mayo College

The last measure was for a time the subject of much lamentation in the zenana, but the ladies are now reconciled to the inevitable The Rao is a fine manly boy, and Major St John speaks well of his conduct during his short stay at Ajmere, for three weeks after his arrival the College broke up for the vacation and he returned to Kerowlee A tutor from the staff of the College has, however, been sent to read with him, and I anticipate no difficulty in the way of his return to Ajmere now that the ice has been broken

33 The Council nominated by the Maharaja, after consultation with the Political Agent, consists of the following gentlemen —

(1) Raja Bahadur
(2) Pardhan Sitaram
(3) Thakoor Chitar Pal
(4) Lala Deep Sing
(5) Munshi Rashiduddin Khan

The working member is Lala Deep Sing, an able and honest official, who has inherited through a long line of ancestors the right to be a Kerowlee Minister

34 The finances have been placed on a regular system, a loan of Rupees 2,67,000 has been taken from Seth Mool Chund of Ajmere to meet the deficit which as will be perceived from the financial statement appended, will exist at the end of the present year The Revenue Department is being thoroughly overhauled, and I hope that [illegible] whose especial charge it [illegible] same time an improve-

Note —This statement appears to be premature as up to date the Government sanction to the loan has not been received

(Sd.) CHARLES GRANT *Major*
Polll Agent

2?th May 18?8

35 The Maharaja is much pleased with the arrangements which will, I hope, extricate the State from its difficulties in the course of a few years

36 *Sujan Pal*—In paragraph 43 of my last Annual Report I alluded to a reconciliation which had been effected between the Maharaja and the disappointed claimant of the Chiefship, Sujan Pal I regret to say that, partly owing to the delay which occurred in the fulfilment of

His Highness' promise to put Sujan Pal in possession of an estate, but *chiefly owing to the evil influence exercised over Sujan Pal by his father* and grandfather, this reconciliation broke down.

37. Consequently, in January last, on visiting Kerowlee I found that Sujan Pal, with Ruttun Pal and Puddum Pal, the relations in question, had collected about 100 armed men in Puddumpura, where they openly defied the Maharaja's orders. His Highness showed great vacillation in dealing with this rising, and eventually it became necessary to despatch a force to coerce the recalcitrants. Fire was opened on the Raj force, but the resistance was easily overcome; two men were wounded on the Durbar side, and one man on the other. Sujan Pal, on the arrival of the expedition before the village, surrendered himself and was sent to Kerowlee.

His father and grandfather were kept under surveillance in Puddumpura pending orders from the Durbar. These orders were only obtained after great delay and difficulty, so marked was His Highness' reluctance to punish these persistent offenders. At last it was decided by the Council that Puddum Pal and Ruttun Pal should undergo six months' imprisonment, and not be allowed to return to their village. They will receive a cash allowance from the Durbar. Sujan Pal has been forgiven, and will be put in possession of the estate bestowed on him last year by the Maharaja.

38. The punishment may appear inadequate, but more severity would induce general sympathy for the offenders. Rebellion is regarded with a lenient eye in Kerowlee, and I only hope the execution of this sentence may not be evaded.

39. *Boundary disputes.*—There are two boundary disputes between Jeypoor and Kerowlee. Both has been previously settled, but in neither case does Jeypoor allow its weaker neighbour to take advantage of the decisions which have been passed in its favor by a British officer. I visited both places, Naroli-Tatwara and Edalpur-Ramgurh Gwari, and it seemed to me that the objections urged by the Jeypoor villages are as devoid of weight as the attitude of the Durbar in thus pressing them is unsatisfactory.

40. *Border affray.*—There has been one serious border affray between the villages of Fatehpoor (Kerowlee) and Khizarpoor (Jeypoor) which resulted in bloodshed. The usual procedure followed—each State deputed an agent, nominally to investigate the matter, but really to shift, as much as possible, the responsibility for the affray on the other State. The case has now been sent for enquiry to the Court of Vakeels at Jeypoor, where it will be eventually tried, but unless the customary procedure is in this case widely departed from no adequate punishment will be inflicted.

41. I have suggested that in serious affray cases either the Court of Vakeels should immediately adjourn to the spot or should depute a trustworthy official to make the preliminary enquiry locally.

Note.—On this subject the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General have been received in his letter No. 865G., dated 8th instant.

(Sd.) CHARLES GRANT, *Major,*
Political Agent.

27th May 1878.

42 *Education* —Education has made little or no progress The [illegible] been put upon a better footing [illegible] ass books, but till the State can [illegible] vho is quite past his work, and replace him by a more efficient man, I do not expect much progress

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P S —The usual returns to which allusion has been made in paragraph 27 of this report are herewith annexed

AGRA, The 27*th May* 1878 — (Sd) CHARLES GRANT, *Major*, *Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana*

List of Tabular Statements submitted with the Annual Administration Report for the year 1877-78

(*a*) 1B —Comparative Statement of prices current in the town of Bhurtpoor during the years 1876-77 and 1877-78

(*b*) 2K —Ditto for Kerowlee ditto

(*c*) 3B —Financial Return of the Bhurtpoor State for 1875-76

(*d*) 4B —Ditto Meteorological Return for 1877-78

(*e*) 5B —Bhurtpoor Trade Return for 1876-77, as compared with the preceding year

(*f*) 6B —Ditto Jail Return for 1876-77.

(*g*) 7B —Ditto work performed by the Civil Courts during ditto

(*h*) 8B —Ditto Criminal Courts ditto

(*i*) 9B —Ditto School Return ditto

(*j*) 10K —Financial Return of the Kerowlee State for the year 1877-78

(*k*) 11K —Kerowlee Trade Return for 1876-77

(*l*) 12K —Ditto Return of Civil and Criminal Justice for ditto.

(*m*) 13K —Ditto Jail Return for 1877-78

(*n*) 14K —Ditto Return of rainfall for four (4) years ending December 1877.

1B.

Comparative Statement of prices current of the principal food grains in the town of Bhurtpoor during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Month.	1876-77. Wheat.	1876-77. Barley.	1876-77. Jowar.	1876-77. Gram.	1877-78. Wheat.	1877-78. Barley.	1877-78. Jowar.	1877-78. Gram.	Remarks.
1877.	*S. ch.*	*S. ch.*	*S. ch.*	*S. ch.*	*S. ch.*	*S. ch.*	*S. ch.*	*S. ch.*	
April ...	21 8	31 12	28 0	32 0	22 8	28 2	30 8	31 2	
May ...	25 12	33 0	27 0	33 12	22 4	20 0	21 0	28 12	
June ...	23 8	30 0	26 0	30 12	20 12	27 8	21 8	26 8	
July .	24 12	31 8	28 0	32 8	19 4	25 8	23 8	24 12	
August ..	21 0	31 8	27 8	31 8	15 2	19 4	18 11	19 8	
September ..	25 8	32 12	27 0	33 8	10 5	12 2	10 10	11 11	
October ...	26 8	33 8	29 8	35 0	15 3	19 3	19 0	18 3	
November ...	25 0	33 0	31 0	34 4	12 10	14 10	14 2	14 0	
December ...	...	...	...	...	11 14	13 6	13 0	13 12	
1878.									
January ...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 10	12 6	13 10	
February ...	24 4	32 8	32 0	34 8	10 12	12 10	11 14	12 4	
March ...	22 12	32 8	31 0	34 8	12 0	15 2	12 2	13 12	

2K.

Comparative Statement of prices current of the principal food-grains in the town of Kerowlee during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Month.	1876-77. Wheat.	1876-77. Barley.	1876-77. Jowar.	1876-77. Gram.	1877-78. Wheat.	1877-78. Barley.	1877-78. Jowar.	1877-78. Gram.	Remarks.
1877.	*S. ch.*	*S. ch.*	*S. ch.*	*S. ch.*	*S. ch.*	*S. ch.*	*S. ch.*	*S. ch.*	
April ...	21 14	31 4	31 4	38 12	20 0	25 0	27 8	26 14	
May ...	21 9	30 10	31 4	33 12	19 6	25 0	26 4	26 4	
June ..	21 4	27 8	31 4	31 4	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 10	
July ...	21 11	28 12	30 0	32 8	20 0	24 6	25 0	24 1	
August ...	23 2	30 0	30 0	34 6	11 14	13 14	14 6	13 12	
September ...	21 0	28 12	30 0	34 6	8 7	10 0	9 11	9 2	
October ...	23 12	31 4	31 4	36 4	9 6	10 5	10 0	18 3	
November ...	23 12	31 4	31 4	37 8	10 0	14 10	14 2	14 0	
December ...	25 0	31 4	31 4	37 8	9 10	10 0	11 4	10 4	
1878.									
January ...	20 10	30 0	28 2	31 4	9 6	10 14	10 0	10 10	
February ..	20 5	30 0	27 0	30 10	8 12	10 14	10 4	10 0	
March ..	20 5	28 12	27 8	29 2	13 12	16 4	15 0	15 5	

3B.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Bhurtpoor State for Sumbut 1932, *or A.D* 1875-76

	Receipts	Amount Rs	a	p
1	Land revenue	17"9"93	5	0
2.	Other items of income	4,71 690	12	3
		31 G M.		
3	Salt	2,41 63?	0	6
4	Administration and public departments	41 415	0	3
5	Customs	1,65,948	5	9
6	Public Works Department	12 050	12	0
7	Mint	1 608	1	9
	Total	27 07 139	5	6
		31 G M.		
	Receipts of "Deorhi villages	2 63 157	0	0
	Advances to cultivators and loans	1 "3 065	5	0
	Grand total	30 93 960	10	6
		& 31 G M.		

	Expenditure	Amount Rs	a	p
1	Land revenue	1 64,"34	13	3
2.	Salt	11 659	11	3
3.	Customs	22,637	13	0
4.	Admin stration and publ c departments	73 6?6	1	6
5	Road and irrigation works	1 86 1"9	4	0
6	Public Works Department	1 65 607	8	9
7	Other Durbar establishments	6,97 436	14	0
		250 G M		
8.	Army	8 44 414	3	9
9	Civil List	1 66 694	3	6
10	Religious and charitable grant	1 51 014	10	6
11	Pensions	28 0"3	6	9
12	Pol ce	1 36,318	2	0
13	Education	22 512	8	3
14.	Medical services	15 517	0	3
15	Stationery	6 140	7	6
16	Foreign services	16 353	3	3
		100 G M		
17	Death of "Maharani Sahiba"	"07	15	0
18	Miscellaneous	1 50 724	13	6
		27 G M		
	Total	29 72 909	11	0
		377 G M		
	Expenditure on the "Deorhi	2 63 157	0	0
	Advances to cultivators and loans	1 "" 092	7	6
	Grand total	32 59,219	2	6
		377 G M.		

4B.

Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Bhurtpoor for the year 1877-78.

Name of Month.	Temperature.			Rainfall.		Remarks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.	
April 1877 ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	6	
May " .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	45	
June "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	97	
July " ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	21	
August " ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	10	
September " .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	10	
October "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	21	
November " ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		5	
December " .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	17	
January 1878 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	35	
February " .	73 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	
March " ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	8	
Daily average for the year.	85 72	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	62	Total for the year

5B.

Comparative Statement showing the increase and decrease of that branch of revenue derived from customs duty in the Bhurtpoor State during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Description of traffic.	Income for 1875-76.	Income for 1876-77.	Decrease.	Increase.	Remarks.
Imports	73,020 0 0¾	58,963 9 4¾	14,056 15 8	...	
Exports	29,838 15 10¼	35,239 14 11	...	5,400 15 0¾	
Transit	9,222 15 0¾	9,329 5 11¾	...	106 6 11	
Internal traffic	62,336 6 9¾	72,188 4 6¾	...	9,851 13 8	
Totals ...	1,74,418 14 0¾	1,75,721 2 6¾	14,056 15 8	15,359 3 7¾	

No. 6B.

Bhurtpoor Jail Return for Sumbut 1933, *or from October* 1876 *to September* 1877.

No	Terms of Imprisonment	Hindus.					Musalmans					Grand total	Remarks
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women.	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	For life	11	5			16	4				4	20	
2	„ 17 years	1				1						1	
3	„ 15 „						1				1	1	
4	„ 14 „	4	1			5						5	
5	„ 10 „	4				4						4	
6	„ 7 „	4	2			6	2	1			3	9	
7	„ 6 „	2				2						2	
8	„ 5 „	2				2	2				2	4	
9	„ 4 „		1			1	1				1	2	
10	„ 3 „	8	1			9	6				6	15	
11	„ 2 „	29	2			31	3				3	34	
12	„ 1½ „	9				9	3				3	12	
13	„ 1 year	52	1	1		54	8				8	62	
14	„ 6 months	63	2	2		67	15	1	1		17	84	
15	Under 6 „	64	1	2		67	10	2	1		13	80	
	Total	253	16	5		274	53	4	2		61	335	

7B.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Bhurtpoor State during Sumbut 1933, or from October 1876 to September 1877.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpoor ...	Appeals ...	3	51	54	52	2	
2	Ditto ditto ...	Original ...	......	179	179	176	3	
3	Courts Subordinate ...	Ditto ...	23	1,435	1,458	1,439	19	
4	Magistrate of Deeg ...	Appeals ...	3	25	28	28	....	
5	Ditto ditto ...	Original ...	1	9	10	10	......	
6	Ditto ditto ...	Miscellaneous ...	......	128	128	128	......	
7	Courts, Subordinate ...	Ditto ...	7	469	476	469	7	
		Total ...	37	2,296	2,333	2,302	31	

8B.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhurtpoor State during Sumbut 1933, *or from October* 1876 *to September* 1877.

No	Name of Court	Description of cases.	Pending from last year	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of	Pending	Remarks
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpoor	Appeals	2	49	51	49	3	
2	Ditto ditto	Original	14	2 197	2 201	2 184	17	
3	Courts, Subord nate	Ditto	13	3 569	3 582	3 568	14	
4	Magistrate of Deeg	Appeals		17	17	16	1	
5	Ditto ditto	Original	4	1 786	1 790	1 784	6	
6	Courts, Subordinate	Ditto	15	1 985	2 000	1,979	21	
		Totals	49	9 593	9 641	9 579	62	

9B.

Annual Return of Schools in the Bhurtpoor State for Sumbut 1933, *or A D* 1876-77.

No of Schools.	Heads.	Departments and Attendance.					No of Teachers	Annual expenditure			Remarks
		English	Persian.	Hindee	Sanscrit	Total attendance		Rs	a.	p	
1	Bhurtpoor College	55	119	179	37	393	20	5 9 3	15	9	36 new schools were established this year and 28 schools were abolished, 30 students received employment as teachers
12	Tehseeli Schools		384	812	9	4,205	40	4,113	0	3	
212	Halkabundee Schools		261	3 935		1 216	251	16 724	13	0	
	Visitors						2	316	4	6	
225	Total	55	764	4 939	46	5 804	313	6 058	1	6	

10

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Kerowlee State for months of Sumbut

RECEIPTS.		Actuals during first nine months.	Budget Estimate for remaining three months.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance at the end of previous year—				
Cash in Treasury	2,6[illegible]7 5 0			
Due received on account of previous year ..	[illegible] 4 6	11,51[illegible] 10 3	......	11,51[illegible] 10 3
Land Revenue—				
Huzur Tehsil	12,11[illegible] 10 0			
Jhera ,, ...	7,1[illegible]7 13 3			
Masalpur ,, . .	4[illegible] 0 3			
Mandrail ,, ..	[illegible] 2 6			
Utgir ,, ...	7[illegible] 10 6	[illegible] 4 6	1,21,[illegible]25 7 0	1,5[illegible],[illegible]47 11 6
Tributes—				
Fixed		7[illegible] 0 0	3,[illegible]77 0 0	
From Kothrees (other estates) .		11,[illegible]2 12 0	11,[illegible]73 6 0	
		12,[illegible] 12 0	1[illegible],[illegible]50 6 0	27,[illegible]2 2 0
Customs		[illegible] 6 [illegible]	10,[illegible] 11 0	1[illegible],[illegible] 5 0
Courts		[illegible] 13 3	2,216 11 0	2,[illegible] 12 0
Contracts—				
Tobacco		104 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	
Spirituous liquors		[illegible]7 0 0	1,2[illegible] 0 0	
		[illegible]1 0 0	2,2[illegible] 0 0	2,[illegible] 0 0
Mint		1,[illegible] 11 0	115 0 0	1,[illegible] 11 0
Rent of State buildings		1[illegible] 10 0	[illegible] 5 3	[illegible] 0 0
Gardens		247 7 0	752 8 3	1,000 0 0
"Kaila" Shrine		2 13 0	5,997 2 3	6,000 0 0
"Nazrana" on State occasions		7[illegible] 1 3	9 11 9	[illegible]00 0 0
Service of Civil Court processes		1[illegible] 3 0	311 12 3	[illegible]00 0 0
Civil Court fees, &c. . .		2,[illegible]12 11 0	3,[illegible]57 2 0	[illegible],000 0 0
Forests . . .			1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Miscellaneous items of income . . .		1,[illegible] 5 0	2,[illegible]1 11 0	[illegible],000 0 0
Refund of advances . .		[illegible]1 0 6	......	[illegible]1 0 6
Deposit Account .		[illegible]1 2 9	.. .	[illegible]1 2 9
Nuzzurana from Kothrees (estates)		3,[illegible] 1 0	..	3,[illegible] 1 0
"Bapotees"—				
Since restored		12,0[illegible] 2 0		
Under attachment .		[illegible] 1 6	1,019 0 0	
Disputed tracts do. . ..		126 5 3	2[illegible] 0 0	
		13,0[illegible]7 8 [illegible]	2,119 0 0	15,156 8 9
Total of Ordinary Receipts		1,02,9[illegible] 5 3	1,81,3[illegible]1 2 0	2,84,321 7 3
EXTRAORDINARY.				
Loans—				
From Seth Gobind Dass		22,010 12 0	......	
,, Bansi Dhar		2,474 0 0	......	
,, Gumath		8,170 1 6	.....	
,, Other Bohras		2,150 0 0	.....	
,, Seth Mul Chand of Ajmere		1,31,110 0 0	.....	
,, do. do.		5,785 0 0	......	
,, do. required to balance expenditure at end of year .. .		.....	2,67,777 11 0	
		1,72,350 14 3	2,67,777 11 0	4,40,128 0 3
Grand total ...		2,75,291 3 6	4,49,158 13 0	7,24,453 0 6

K.

the first nine months, and the Budget Estimate for the remaining three
1934 *or* 1877-78

EXPENDITURE	Actuals during first nine months	Budget Estimate for remaining three months	TOTAL.
	Rs a p	*Rs a p*	*Rs a. p*
Charities—			
Alms and fixed allowances	4 383 3 0	6 3 9 10 0	
Widows and pensions	503 12 3	2 771 7 9	
	4,886 15 3	9 131 1 9	14 018 1 0
Salaries	1 45 819 6 6	2 06 288 6 3	4,12,106 12 9
Public Works Dept.—			
Buildings	8 197 3 3	4 861 9 0	
Roads		1 099 0 0	
	8 197 3 3	5 9[illegible]0 9 0	14,147 12 3
Personal—			
Festivals	20 1[illegible]1 9 0	5 853 8 6	
Clothing	5 602 13 9	3 3[illegible]3 10 3	
Betel leaves	660 2 3	539 13 9	
Kitchen		1 530 0 0	
Travelling expenses	2,017 4 0	1 471 9 3	
	29 431 13 0	12 748 9 9	41 180 6 9
Commissariat	2 775 3 9	33 5[illegible]5 4 3	
Forests	1 041 12 6	2,065 7 6	
Hadoee tribute		1 068 0 0	
Workshops purchase of materials for	1 199 0 6	1 200 15 6	
Lights		1 500 0 0	
	25 016 0 9	4[illegible]57 11 3	67,273 1[illegible] 0
	60 13 3	12,[illegible]59 8 0	12,8[illegible]0 5 3
	361 0 0	50 0 0	411 0 0
	1 605 14 6		1,6[illegible] 14 6
	340 15 0		340 15 0
	1 155 1 0		1 155 1 0
EXTRAORDINARY			
Loans—			
Seth Gobind Dass	43 883 0 0		
" Mul Chand	5 [illegible]85 0 0	67 000 0 0	
Other Bohras*		4[illegible],865 0 0	
	49 469 0 0	1 09 865 0 0	1,59,333 0 0
Grand total	[illegible]63 [illegible] 2 6	4,[illegible]0 [illegible]0 11 0	7,24,453 0 6

* This does not provide for the debt of Rupees 1 31 416 due to Seth Mul Chand.

11K.

Kerowlee Trade Return for Sumbut 1933, *or A.D.* 1876-77.

Description of traffic.		Custom duty levied thereon.
		Rs. a. p.
Imports		48,067 9 9
Exports		18,699 1 9
Transit		6,587 13 0
Outstanding balance of previous year		1,955 5 9
Total ...		75,309 14 3
Deduct—	*Rs. a. p.*	
Cost of collection	5,226 3 3	
Recoverable	1,763 10 3	
		6,989 13 6
Balance credited to Treasury		68,320 0 9

12K.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Kerowlee State during Sumbut 1933, *or from June* 1876 *to May* 1877, *inclusive.*

Department.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
Civil cases	127	71	198	72	126	
Criminal cases	203	710	913	460	453	
Totals ...	330	781	1,111	532	579	

13K.

Kerowlee Jail Return for the year 1877-78.

Name of month.	Pending from last year.	Admitted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
April 1877	26	9	35	11	24	
May "	24	8	32	7	25	
June "	25	14	39	12	27	
July "	27	10	37	4	33	
August "	33	8	41	23	18	
September "	18	11	29	4	25	
October "	25	17	42	8	34	
November "	34	8	42	15	27	
December "	27	10	37	3	34	
January 1878	34	9	43	16	27	
February "	27	15	42	11	31	
March "	31	26	57	8	49	
Totals ...	26	145	171	122	49	

14K.

Statement showing the amount of rainfall at Kerowlee for (4) four years ending December 1877.

Month	1874		1875		1876		1877		Remarks
	Inches	Tenths	Inches	Tenths	Inches	Tenths	Inches	Tenths	
January									The rain gauge was issued to the Native Doctor in 1874 hence there is no record of any observations prior to that date
February			1	7				4	
March								4	
April								5¾	
May		3	1	6	1	3	2	1	
June	2	5		2	1	7	2	2	
July	7	8	9	6	8	3	3	6	
August	7	5	5	8	2	8½			
September		7	16	7	5			2¾	
October				6		2½	5	3½	
November								1½	
December			1	7			2	1	
Totals	18	8	37	9	19	3¾	17	1½	

ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 167A., dated Ulwur, 13th April 1878.

From—Major V. E. Law, Political Agent in Ulwur,

To—Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Ulwur Political Agency for the year 1877-78.

1. *The Agency.*—Major Cadell, V.C., held charge of the Agency till November last, when I succeeded him.

2. *Chief events of the year.*—On the 10th December 1877 the Maharao Raja, who on the 25th November of the same year had attained the age of eighteen years, was formally invested by Mr. Lyall, the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, with the direct control of the administration of his State, which had hitherto been under the management of the Political Agent assisted by a Council.

To aid in the worthy celebration of the event, the Maharao Raja invited to Ulwur some sixty ladies and gentlemen from various parts of Rajpootana and from Agra and Delhi, and royally entertained them for three days.

On the 14th December Anand Kauwari, Ranawath of Kesrouli, commonly called the Dadiji, who was the last surviving widow of the late Maharao Raja Bunnee Sing, died at the age of about seventy-two years. She held a jaghire of Rupees 12,000 per annum, which has now lapsed to the State.

Owing to the almost total failure of the autumn crop from want of rain, the State has this year suffered severely. Numbers of human beings have perished from starvation, and a great percentage of cattle has died from lack of fodder. The spring crop now being harvested, it is calculated will amount perhaps to about 75 per cent. of a good year's yield, but the distress now prevailing can hardly be mitigated till the commencement of sowing operations for the next autumn crop.

3. *His Highness the Maharao Raja.*—There is every reason to believe that the Chief will justify the confidence placed in him by the Government when they invested him with the administration of the State in December last. He is young as yet, not nineteen, and of course is not over fond of Office work, but he does, and I believe regularly, drudge through such papers and petitions as come before him, and is courteously attentive when I have business to transact with him. He is very intelligent, and I think really wishes to preserve the State in the condition it was handed over to him. He is an ardent sportsman and fond of out-door exercise. My relations with the Chief have been most cordial.

He much wishes to travel, but gave up an idea he had formed of going in the summer to Simla and Cashmere from motives of economy, prompted by the not very prosperous condition of the State finances

4 *The Council* —The Chief had expressed to Major Cadell his intention of retaining the Council previous to the receipt of the intimation of the wishes of Government in the matter The members are unchanged since the last report Rai Bahadur Pandit Rup Narain the working member, has always been most ready in affording me information and assistance in the conduct of the duties of the Agency

5 *Feudatory* —I regret to have to record that a few days ago* I received the news of the death of the Raja of Nimrana He had held his jaghire about nine years I had only the day previous received from him a khureeta desiring to adopt a successor

* The 10th April

6 *Jeswunt Sing* During the past year Jeswunt Sing, the illegitimate son of the late Chief, has been chiefly at Delhi He asked and obtained leave to go to the Mayo College but has not yet availed himself of the permission, neither has he yet tendered his submission to the Maharao Raja, pending which any recommendation in his favor to the Ulwur Durbar remains in abeyance

7 *Boundaries* —A trifling dispute as to the position of a boundary pillar arose between Jeypoor and Ulwur A simple means for its settlement was devised by the Political Agents of the respective States some six months ago, since which nothing more has been heard from the complaining State

There are three boundary disputes between Bhurtpoor and Ulwur still unsettled They formed the subject of a conference between Captain Ridgeway and myself this cold season, and means for their settlement were taken A contention between the same two States as to the sovereignty of a village surrounded by Ulwur territory, but which Bhurtpoor claimed as its own was also looked into on the same occasion, and a report on the subject made to the Agent to the Governor General A difference as to the precise situation of some boundary pillars on the Narnal Ulwur border should occupy has also arisen and the question is not yet solved There are two cases of a similar nature with the State of Nabha and replies to references from this Agency are awaited

8 *Harvests* —The kharif or autumn crop may be described as a total failure The estimated yield of the rabi or spring crop has been mentioned in the paragraph denoted to ' chief events of the year "

9 *Prices current* —Appendix A gives a comparative statement of the rates paid for the principal food grains during the several months of the past and two preceding years It is brought up to March 1878 On the margin is a table showing the average price of the various grains

	1875-76		1876-77		1877-78	
	S	c	S	c	S	c
Wheat	21	8	25	6	15	0¼
Barley	31	6	31	4½	19	1
Jowar	33	8	35	0¾	19	0¾
Gram	[illegible]3	9½	37	13½	19	0¼

for each of the three years. In September 1877 wheat was at only ten seers the rupee; barley at 11-8; jowar at 11-12; and gram at 11-8. This was the lowest rate we have had.

RESULTS OF THE DROUGHT.

10. *Relief operations, &c.*—The long drought caused great alarm among the people, and the grain-sellers stopped supplying their regular customers; wheat, which had been at 26½ seers and barley at 38½ seers on the 31st March, had fallen gradually to 19½ and 25½ respectively, which was the rate on the 31st July. Fifteen days later they went down to 15½ and 19¼. The issue of a proclamation on the 9th August, to the effect that there would be no interference on the part of the State with the course of trade or with the prices current, caused a flow of grain into the market and reduced the price of wheat by two seers in two days.

A great difficulty to be encountered was the fact of the closing by the Bunniahs of their permanent running accounts with villagers who had dealings with them for years, perhaps for generations, and it required an immense deal of persuasion to induce these men to deal fairly with their clients in their time of need.

Next, seeing that there was fear abroad that it was the intention of the State to realize the whole of the revenue, no matter how poor the harvest, and that it was the dread that they would be called upon to advance the revenue of their clients that made the Bunniahs so chary of parting with their grain; the State Council issued another proclamation giving notice that only so much of the revenue as was in proportion to the outturn of the crops would be collected that year, leaving the balance to stand over to more prosperous times. This had the desired effect, and the Bunniahs at once became more liberal.

Advances to the extent of Rupees 10,530 were made for the construction of kutcha wells to enable the villagers to irrigate a few acres of grass, carrots, &c., for the starving cattle. These latter were in sore distress and reported to be dying in numbers. There was a total failure of grass and fodder. All over the State the peepul, babul, and neem trees were shorn of their leaves, the small branches even being chapped up to serve as food for the cattle.

As an index to the general condition of the people, as much as a measure of relief, the construction of a bund was commenced on the 30th August at Kamalpoor, seven miles from Ulwur. The rates of remuneration were finally settled at twelve, ten, and six chittacks of grain for men, women, and children respectively, and on the 10th September the persons there employed reached the number of 2,392. In the meantime the Bunniahs, ignoring the fact that the government of the State had mercifully refrained from stepping in to regulate the price of grain, were giving much trouble, shutting up their shops, and resolutely refusing to sell at any price.

By the 23rd September the number of people at the Kamalpoor

left at the latter

The great want of fodder for their cattle, rather than distress among their owners, had, from an early period in these hard times, induced many of the people to emigrate They started many of them with visions of plenty in the province of Malwa

Up to the 6th October some 7,960 families, equal to about 36,000 individuals, had left the State from fiscal villages alone—those from jaghire villages being added would run the total up to some 40,000, or about 5 per cent of the population Many however came back The stock of cattle at this time, by death and removal, was calculated to have been reduced by about 25 per cent On the 4th October grain, which had been steadily rising in price, reached the following figures wheat 9 seers 8 chittacks the rupee, barley 11 seers, and gram 10 seers 4 chittacks Since the early part of September there had been robberies of grain reported here and there, but these did not assume big proportions

It was not until the commencement of October that the Political

of his tours round the country he saw the people actually rooting about for grain in ants' nests

The Sitana bund was completed on the 2nd November, when the number remaining on that work had decreased to 125, the rest having gone off to work in their villages On the 1st November there were only 187 persons left on the work at Kamalpoor The returns also coming in at this time showed a considerable decrease in the numbers of emigrants I annex a return (Appendix B) showing the numbers of persons who left their homes together with those who returned from the 1st July 1877 to 30th March 1878. Out of a total

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measures of relief would not be necessary.

The capital, however, was overrun with beggars, I believe for the most part *bonâ fide* and worthy objects of compassion. But it was not always easy for the casual alms-giver to discriminate between the deserving and the undeserving, and there was reason to fear that in tramping about in search of food the stronger would come off better than the weaker, those to whom sustenance was the more necessary. With the Maharao Raja's concurrence a relief camp or poor-house was started on the 14th January last, having for its object the better distribution of private charity. All the State officials drawing salaries exceeding Rupees 15 per mensem, much to their credit, gave a day's pay as a first subscription promising more if it were necessary, and Committees were organized to go round the place and make collections from such as the day's pay system did not touch and others. The Maharao Raja handed over to the chief Committee the two maunds of grain which His Highness was in the habit of daily distributing to the poor. He also made over to us, as accommodation, a large square enclosure with sheds running all round that had been erected some time ago as stabling for young horses, but had not yet been used, situated a good two miles from the city in the open country, it answered our purpose admirably. About 1,150 persons were here fed the first day, some of them being in a sad state of emaciation, and many little children, those at the breast, being little more than skeletons. Into this camp were received some sixty-two persons who still remained at the Kamalpoor bund, being fed there, but too weak to work.

I should mention that the enclosure stands by the side of the fair weather road to Sileser Lake, and in the centre of a large piece of ground recently walled in for the use of the young horses.

As soon as things were settled down a little, such men and boys as were in a fit state to do any work were sent out to gather stones into heaps, and a wall along the road above mentioned, a necessary work, was commenced. The work was to be paid for at contractor's lowest rates by the State. The amount of food given was just enough to support life. No fires were allowed, for considerations of safety forbade it. The first night I discovered an old man rolled up in a bundle with his clothes smoking. He was too benumbed with the cold to notice it. He had been sitting near a fire; and in one corner of the shed, which had been strewn with dry grass for warmth, I found a number of women squatting round a fire, which in a few minutes might have caused a conflagration. A few razais received from the Raj and private sources, and a lot of discarded tent materials were distributed as covering to the most needy. Inayetullah Khan, the Naib-Bukshi, a smart man, who hails from a Bengal cavalry regiment, was placed in command, and he has done his work, one which has required much patience and self-sacrifice, right well. As time went on, it was found that there were some inmates of the camp who were, from their fitness for work, hard by: these it had been contemplated to provide for; and others would apply for admittance, who, while admitting they could work, complained there was none to be had. For such as these small but useful relief works were started in and about the city. I do not

think their numbers have ever reached more than about 200 or 300 They were provided for by the State

From the 11th January to the 2nd March the number of people in the camp steadily increased, and on the latter date had reached 3,200, then it commenced to decrease, and to day the inmates number only 1,607.

I should mention that the great majority of those receiving relief have been of the Koli and Chamar class, the village menials Zemindars we have had scarcely one, if any This was also the case at Kamalpoor and Sitana

To the Agency Surgeon, Dr Ffrench Mullen, is due the credit of having started this camp, and kept it going A great debt of gratitude is due to him by this State, and the poor starving creatures he has so kindly and carefully tended, for his patient, unwearying exertions on their behalf He has attended the camp every day, and at all times of the day, for hours together, superintending and directing all the various details connected with the care of the sick, the distribution of the food, the telling off to work, admission and discharge, &c The recent large percentage of deaths, notwithstanding all his care, has been very painful to him Dr Ffrench Mullen has been most cordially and zealously assisted by the Rev H E De St Dulma, a Baptist Missionary resident here, who, from the first, has laboured regularly and assiduously

On the 10th March the subscriptions having run out, the Maharaja [illegible] maintaining this institution as [illegible] letter than conclude this [illegible] a recent demi official report on the subject of the camp drawn up for your information by Dr Ffrench-Mullen —

" Within a very short time, the numbers seeking relief so increased that we had to build a second and similar enclosure, and in the two we have had at once over 3,300 people to shelter and feed I give an Appendix* showing the numbers present daily since the camp was opened, the number of deaths, the amount raised by subscription, &c

*Marked C & D and enclosed

" From the day the camp was opened every effort has been made to find employment of some kind for every man, woman, and child fit to do any work Large numbers of the weakly and the young were set to clear the stones off the 'run,' the stronger were put to the building of the second enclosure of walls on either side of the road which bisects the 'run' and to the digging of kunkur, &c, while the women were set to grinding the 'bejur' for the food of the camp (some 55 at this), and to spinning cotton thread for use in the jail manufactories (some 62 are employed at this) Still with all our care in seeing that those able to work got work to do, not more than 20 to 25 per cent of those in camp have we ever been able to set at work

"I give a return* showing the amount of earth-work done by the camp people, but cannot tabulate the work done, heavy as it was and beneficial, by the gangs clearing the land of stones, grinding corn, spinning thread, carrying stone for masonry of well, &c. I must content myself with offering the assurance that no one fit to do any work was allowed to remain idle. If there were no other proof of the necessity for opening the Relief Camp than that offered by the death roll, I think I should be held justified. From the opening of the camp on the 14th January to end of that month 59 died; during February, 222 died; and during the 27 days of March reported on 510 died. Sex, &c., of those who died is shown in Appendix C.

* Marked D in Appendix.

"No trouble and no expense was spared in the efforts to lessen the death-rate. Every individual in the camp was always once, often twice, seen by me, and a Native doctor with two dressers was constantly employed in distributing medicines, soup, milk parridge, &c.

* * * * * * * *

"The amount realized by the subscriptions was Rupees 4,694."

If it be necessary in the coming hot season to afford relief on a more extensive scale, which is probable, the Chief will happily do so.

Major Cadell, months ago prepared a list of such works as he thought would be most suitable for the employment of relief labourers.

GENERAL REMARKS—THE PAST YEAR.

11. *Finance.*—In Appendix E will be found in detail the accounts showing the actual income and expenditure for the two past financial years, and the Budget Estimate for the current year, which in Ulwur closes on the 31st August next. In the margin is an abstract of that statement.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Income	23,86,699	23,62,916	16,04,100
Expenditure, ordinary	20,59,313	20,60,128	19,36,839
Surplus	3,27,256	3,02,518	...
Expenditure, extraordinary ...	1,72,028	2,85,106	...
Net surplus	1,55,228	17,412	...
Cash balance	8,81,210	8,98,622	4,66,183

It shows that the surplus at the close of the year under review amounted to Rupees 3,02,518 as against Rupees 3,27,256 in the preceding year. The extraordinary expenditure connected with the marriage of the *young Chief amounting to Rupees 2,83,211, together with the small* item of Rupees 1,895 for miscellaneous debts, being deducted from this, leaves a net surplus of Rupees 17,412, and a cash balance of Rupees 8,98,622.

Income —Below is given a table showing the items in which the more noteworthy increases and decreases have taken place under the head of income during the year under review —

Income

	1875 76	1876 77	Increase	Decrease
	Rupees	*Rupees*	*Rupees*	*Rupees*
1 Land revenue	19 93 624	19 59 588		34 036
2 Gardens	12 545	14 821	2 276	
3 Canals	15 017	10 561		4 456
5 Tribute from Jaghiredars	16 083	18 723	2 640	
6 Grass lands	13 111	19 912	6 801	
9 Customs	1 31 500	1 29 573		1 927
12 Judicial	50 282	47 024		3 258
13 Salt	846			846
15 Discount interest	7 678	15 639	7 961	
16 Savings of pay &c	12,436	10 218		2 418
18 Advances recovered	34 857	30 437		4,420
19 Miscellaneous	16 007	21,819	5 812	

The decrease in the "land revenue" is chiefly due to temporary remissions granted on account of damage to crops or other causes to the results in certain cases of the action of the new settlement lately completed, and to the pardon of sundry recalcitrant Jaghiredars on their presenting their nuzzurs, and the consequent return to them of their estates formerly confiscated The comparatively large increase under the head of "grass lands" is owing to the greater number of fees taken this year by the State from farmers for permission to graze their cattle in the State "rundhs," which they were driven to seek from the failure of the rains

The increase in the item "miscellaneous" is mainly owing to the sums realized on the sale of shops in "Cadell Gunj," the new bazaar, and market place

Expenditure —I also enter below a table giving the chief items under the head of expenditure, which vary more or less considerably from

is accounted for by the fact that a good deal of stock was invested in last year, which lessened requirements this year, and the cost of "te "

purchased this year was included under the head of Maharao Raja's marriage expenses, which would account for the decrease under that head. The chief cause of increase under the head of "Public Works" I understand to be considerable sums laid out on the Maharao Raja's station and the new bazaar and market-place.

Expenditure.

	1875-76	1876-77	Increase	Decrease
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
1 [illegible]	1,41,4[illegible]	1,5[illegible]	1[illegible]76	...
2 [illegible]	1,03,518	75,[illegible]	...	28,215
3 [illegible]	52,[illegible]	37,[illegible]	...	15,[illegible]
5 [illegible]	15,[illegible]	17,823	2,[illegible]	..
6 [illegible]	6,[illegible]	7,412	1,262	..
7 [illegible]	21,170	22,570	1,400	..
8 [illegible]	1,88,273	2,0[illegible]	15,811	..
9 Judicial ...	70,[illegible]	81,244	10,311	..
10 Army ...	[illegible]	6,75,744	..	4,063
11 [illegible]	31,1[illegible]	27,0[illegible]	...	4,102
12 [illegible]	73,[illegible]	52,2[illegible]		21,652
13 Public Works	2,[illegible]	2,98,315	51,251	..
14 [illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	3,5[illegible]	...
15 Jail ...	21,057	22,[illegible]	1,413	...
2[illegible] [illegible]	81,[illegible]	28,[illegible]		53,081
21 Alms ...	[illegible]	37,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	..
23 Miscellaneous ...	61,147	7[illegible]	18,[illegible]	.
Dispensary ...	22,210	21,012	1,[illegible]	...

Estimate for current year.—The income for the year was estimated at Rupees 15,04,100, and the expenditure at Rupees 19,36,839. The budget was made out in October last when the kharif or autumn crop had failed, and when there was little hope of the rabi or spring crops being grown on other than irrigated land. Notwithstanding the cash balance of nearly nine lakhs that remained in the Treasury on the 31st August 1877, two of which, however, invested in Government Promissory Notes, were not touched, it became necessary in November last to contract a loan of one lakh in order to tide over the temporary financial difficulty. Calculating, as the State had recently done, that not more than about 75 per cent. of the revenue due on the spring crop will be collected, and that there will be a considerable falling off in the customs, it has been reckoned that in all a further loan of four or five lakhs must be negotiated to meet expenditure up to November next, when the kharif revenue will be coming in, and it is to be hoped the need to borrow will be at an end.

12. *Trade and Customs.*—For last year and the current year the customs have been farmed out for Rupees 1,12,000 per annum. In 1876-77 the contractor, according to Appendix F, is shown to have collected Rupees 1,65,629, but during the first six months of the current year the dues taken have only amounted to Rupees 11,913 and the farmer will be a heavy loser.

somewhat less and the exports greater n the preceding year, but comparing the six months, commencing with the 1st September 1876 and ending with the 1st March 1877, with that for the corresponding period in the following year, we have the following figures—a comment on the last kharif —

	Imports		Exports	
	1876 77	1877 78	1876 77	1877 78
	Mds.	*Mds*	*Mds*	*Mds*
Grain	30 501	392 992	218 418	42 989

13 *Currency* —Over two lakhs of rupees, coined in the Calcutta Mint for this State, were received here in November last Unhappily on their arrival it was discovered that the mistake had been made of stamping them with the year 1788 instead of 1877, and they had to be sent back The blunder was, however, rectified with all dispatch The device of the new coin is, on the obverse a Queen's head with the inscription "Victoria Empress," and on the reverse the name and title of the ruler, and the date in the Persian character in the centre, with the words "one rupee" above and "Alwar State" below, both in English, on the circular border

Judicial

14 *Civil* —The total number of cases disposed of during the year 1877 was 2,641 involving Rupees 1,43,564 as against 4,066 involving Rupees 1,96,283 in the preceding year, of these 1,409 were decided by Tehsildars, and 1,232 by the Civil Judge There were 24 appeals from the decisions of the former, and 91 from those of the latter, giving a percentage of 1 94 and 7 38 respectively The great decrease in the number of cases is due no doubt to hard times

Criminal, Police, &c —The criminal statement and statement of punishments will be found in Appendices I and J

There were 7,052 cases reported and investigated during the year, 7,053 persons were brought to trial, of whom 4,153 were convicted and punished as follows —

To give security	756
Death	1
Imprisonment	1 005
Fines	1 805
Whipping	882
Dismissal from service	4

There was a reduction in cattle thefts as compared with the number of crimes of this nature last year, which is attributed to the system introduced in this State two years ago of registering the cattle.

Six dacoits on the general register of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department were captured during the year by the Ulwur Police.

The Mina village, the inhabitants of which consist of 45 men, 34 women, and 47 children, continues to prosper.

During the year 111 offenders were given up by Ulwur to foreign jurisdictions claiming them, and 61 were delivered over to this State on requisition.

Railway Jurisdiction.

15. The Civil and Criminal Courts are presided over by the Political Agent.

There were no civil suits. In the Criminal Court there were only four cases, in which five persons were accused, all of whom were convicted.

The offences committed were—

Bailable ...	Assault	1
Non-bailable ...	Theft	2
	Act likely to endanger lives of passengers	1

A fine of Rupees 5 was inflicted and recovered in the case of assault, and corporal punishment was awarded in the other three cases.

The act likely to endanger the lives of passengers was the work of some little boys who had placed a stone on the Railway to see what would happen. The punishment inflicted was light, but the inhabitants of villages in the vicinity have been warned to look after their children, and notified that similar offenders will not escape so easily in future.

There are two cases of placing obstructions on the line, which, though they have not yet come into Court, are being steadily investigated by the Railway Police, and may be mentioned. The one occurred on the 6th October about one and a half miles from Bewai Station. A log of wood about fifteen feet long was placed across the rails, and a Hindi paper was found attached to a telegraph post close by, in which was written the complaint of three Meenas that their brother had been murdered, that the Raj had taken no notice of their case, and that that was the reason of the "damage"; that if their petition was not attended to, they would do further mischief.

The second case occurred in December almost on the same spot. Here too a log was placed across the line. In this case also, as in most similar cases, a chit was found giving the story of the petitioner's wrong. The writer complained that some Thanadar had unlawfully seized and detained property.

In neither case was any damage done to trains or passengers.

I may add that, though the spots selected for these outrages were situated within Ulwur limits, the individuals complaining and the persons complained against belonged not to Ulwur but to the Jeypoor State

Public Works

16 The table in the margin shows that the expenditure incurred in this department during the year amounted to Rupees 3,17,049 The several works on which this sum was expended are entered in detail in Appendix K

		Rupees
1	Buildings	1 89 115
2	Irrigation	2 518
3	Roads	93 591
4	Workshops	21 913
5	Establishments	9 652
	Total	3 17 049

The chief works of the year under review are detailed below —

The new serai, erected in the vicinity of the new bazaar and market-place, a structure of elegant design and so arranged as to be admirably adapted to the requirements of travellers of various degree, has been finished at a total outlay of Rupees 29,000 This work reflects great credit on the Engineer, Pundit Shimbhunath, who was the architect and builder It is to be named Raj Serai

The High School building was some time ago completed Rupees 31,899 was the sum spent on it

The Maharao Raja's station was approaching completion when the building, being only an ornamental one, was stopped some three or four months ago owing to the depressed state of the finances arising from the failure of the kharif During the year Rupees 25,435 were expended on this account

The new Revenue Office is still under construction, and will, it is hoped, be completed in a few months

New tehsils and thannas have been finished at Bansur and Luchmangurh and are still in progress at the head-quarters of five other districts

A menagerie has been constructed in the public garden at Ulwur at a cost of Rupees 3,871.

The foundations of a boarding house in connection with the High School had been laid, but the work has been held in abeyance for financial reasons

A new coach house and stables for the Maharao Raja's private use have been built just outside the garden wall of the Moti-Dungri Palace

Irrigation [illegible] in the Ramgurh Roo[illegible] is in progress The[illegible]

Roads —[illegible] been completed, an[illegible] road constructed at a cost of Rupees 4,912

States, and conferred with him on interstatal matters, and a third *viâ* Bansur to Kot Putli, where I had been ordered to proceed to inspect the men of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Suppression Department there quartered.

23. *Office.*—Mr. Passanah, the head clerk, and Mir Munshi Sham Lall have given me much satisfaction in the conduct of their duties.

24. *Conclusion.*—I have written so far on the eve of my departure on privilege leave to England, which urgent private affairs have compelled me to ask for. There are one or two subjects still to be touched on, and I have asked Dr. Ffrench-Mullen, to whom I am handing over charge, to add them in a postscript.

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25. Major Law has left it for me to treat the few subjects requiring notice in this report, which his departure on leave rendered him unable to deal with himself.

26. *Meteorology and General Health.*—The table given in Appendix M shows clearly the leading meteorological features of the year, so but a few general remarks are here needed.

There were, it may be said, no "rains." The total rainfall was but 14·82 inches, much less than half the normal amount. Even this fell at such inopportune times as to be of but little use to the cultivators.

We had in October, September, and August the temperatures we should have had in April, May, and June, and this added to the absence of rain led to the almost total failure of the kharif and to the grass famine which have caused so much suffering.

The general health was good beyond the average up to near the close of 1877, when the effects of "the scarcity" began to be evident in the weakly emaciated appearance of the poorer classes. In the opening months of 1878 fever became very prevalent, and caused many deaths amongst those whom prolonged want had rendered unable to bear up against its attacks.

27. *The Dispensaries.*—The dispensaries remain the same number as in previous reports, *viz.*, three, one each, at Ulwur, Rajgurh, and Tijarah. The total attendance at these institutions in the year 1877 was 12,217 as against 13,080 in the preceding year. The decrease is almost altogether due to the fewer admissions for fever in the year under report.

28. *The Leper Hospital.*—The Leper Hospital was only opened to patients on the 1st January 1878, since which date it has had an average of fifteen in-patients under treatment.

29. *The Lunatic Ward.*—In the Lunatic Ward 27 cases were treated during the year; of these sixteen were cured or sufficiently benefited to admit of their being restored to their friends, two died, and nine remained under treatment.

30. *Vaccination.*—The remarks under this head refer to the vaccinating season 1877-78.

The tab lar statement [illegible] follows [illegible] information
e work done,

Season	Total number of vaccinations performed	Percentage of success	Average cost per successful case	Percentage of children under one year total number vaccinated	Percentage vaccinated of children born in the year Birth rate taken at 40 per mille
			Rs a p		
1871 72	10 156	88 90	0 4 $4\frac{1}{2}$		•
1872 73	15 207	88 9[illegible]	0 2 $8\frac{2}{3}$	35 73	17 44
1873 74	21 89[illegible]	91 60	0 2 0	50·60	33
1874-75	24 629	89 30	0 1 $11\frac{3}{4}$	51 70	41 12
1875 76	27 569	92 70	0 1 $11\frac{1}{6}$	62 72	55 52
1876 77	31 516	94 60	0 1 $6\frac{3}{10}$	66 71	67 47
1877 78	27,737	96 21	0 1 $10\frac{9}{20}$	64 53	57 44

This year for the first time since vaccination was started in Ulwur a falling off in the number of vaccinations performed has to be recorded There can be no doubt that this is attributable to the great exodus from

of the population of the State had left it in search of employment for themselves or (and this principally) of food for their starving cattle Under the circumstances it is scarcely to be wondered at that the vaccinator's figures for this show a decrease on those for last season

All active opposition to vaccination has ceased, but in some places, notably in the city of Ulwur, parents of the better classes still show a
to the operation To overcome this
of the Maharaja, who at once said
n I have had myself done, it is most
likely the people will not offer the same objections to having their children done" I did vaccinate His Highness, and have no doubt his example will have the effect he desired

31 *The Jail* —The daily average number of prisoners in the Jail during 1877 was 505 The year was, as far as the Jail is concerned, a very healthy one, the daily average number in hospital having been but 1 52, and the deaths but 1 18 per cent of the average strength as against 3 8 and 2 43 in the preceding year

The tabular statement here given shows the financial results of the working of the Jail.

It will be seen the prisoners earned 35½ per cent. of the total charges incurred on their account. This satisfactory result is due to the diligence and care of Mr. G. Heatherly, who year after year has been favorably noticed in these reports.

Charges.	Average per prisoner per mensem.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dieting	1 1 5	6,610 10 6
Clothing...	0 4 0	1,533 15 3
Jail Guard	1 7 2	8,816 5 0
Establishment	0 12 9	4,821 8 0
Miscellaneous	0 8 9	3,317 9 7
Total ...	4 2 1	25,100 0 4
Earnings ...	1 9 3	9,950 14 0
Net cost of Jail to the State ...	2 8 10	15,149 2 4

There were three escapes, none of them from within the Jail, during the year, but all three prisoners were promptly re-arrested.

32. *The Stables and Livestock.*—In Appendix N I give details of the livestock possessed by the Raj. In the table will also be found record of the heavy mortality this year amongst the Raj cattle of all kinds. When the State stock, with all possible care bestowed upon them, suffered so heavily, it is not difficult to imagine how terrible the death-rate must have been amongst the cattle of the people.

33. *Local Postal Service.*—The Raj post carried within the year

Official (unpaid)	... ...	65,105
Private letters, paid	... ...	12,881
Do. registered	... ...	4,434
Do. bearing	... ...	33,415
Total	...	112,835
Parcels	...	132

The work done for the public, though forming but 42½ per cent. of the total for the year, almost repaid the Durbar the entire cost of the department.

The receipts amounted to Rupees 1,998-13-6 (no credit being taken for official covers carried), and the expenditure to Rupees 2,362-8-0. The net cost to the State is thus but Rupees 363-10-6, a very small price to pay for the great advantages both the Durbar and the public derive from the service.

Up to the year under report the gross annual expenditure of the department exceeded Rupees 5,300. It is now but Rupees 2,300. This great reduction in cost is due to arrangements made by Major Cadell, V.C., when Political Agent here, by which, where possible, the railway is utilized, and elsewhere the jaghiredar sowars are employed for transmission of the mails.

(Sd.) T. Ffrench-Mullen, M.D.,

The 20th May 1878. *In charge of Ulwur Political Agency.*

Appendix A.

Comparative Statement of prices current of the principal food grains in the town of Ulwur during the years 1875 76, 1876-77, *and* 1877-78

Month	1875 76				1876 77				1877 78			
	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Gram	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Gram	Wheat.	Barley	Jowar	Gram
	S ch	S ch	S ch	S ch	S ch	S ch	S ch	S ch	S ch	S ch	S ch	S ch
April	25 0	35 8	38 0	32 0	23 8	34 0	35 0	37 0	22 8	31 8	34 0	31 8
May	22 8	31 0	32 0	26 0	24 8	33 0	35 0	36 8	21 12	29 8	25 0	29 0
June	21 0	29 0	30 8	26 0	24 8	30 0	34 0	35 0	21 8	28 12	28 8	28 12
July	20 0	27 8	29 8	25 8	23 8	31 0	29 0	35 0	19 8	25 8	27 0	26 0
August	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	32 0	29 0	34 0	16 8	19 0	20 0	19 0
September	21 0	31 8	29 0	28 0	25 8	34 0	32 0	39 0	10 0	11 8	11 12	11 8
October	21 8	32 0	30 0	29 0	26 8	36 0	34 0	41 8	10 12	12 8	12 0	13 0
November	21 0	31 8	34 0	31 0	27 0	37 0	39 8	39 0	12 2	14 0	14 0	13 12
December	21 0	31 8	35 0	32 0	26 0	36 0	40 0	39 0	11 12	13 8	15 12	14 0
January	21 0	33 0	35 0	30 8	25 8	34 0	39 0	39 8	10 12	13 4	13 0	13 0
February	21 8	33 0	34 0	33 0	26 8	36 0	37 0	40 0	11 8	14 0	12 12	14 4
March	22 8	33 0	35 0	36 0	26 8	38 8	37 0	38 8	12 8	16 12	15 8	15 8
Average	21 8	31 6	34 8	29 9¼	25 6	34 4¼	35 0¾	37 13¼	15 0¾	19 1	19 0¼	19 0¼

(Sd) V. E Law, *Major,*
Political Agent

Appendix B.

Return of persons who left their homes from 1st *July* 1877 *to* 30*th March* 1878.

Tehsils.	Number of villages from which people left.	Number of families.			Number of people.			Number returned to their homes.		
		Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Total.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Total.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Total.
Ulwur	143	...	...	1,401	4,776	1,504	6,280	1,176	100	1,276
Luchmungurh ...	118	...	...	1,051	7,319	2,309	9,658	1,159	390	1,549
Govindgurh	55	...	...	1,022	913	3,014	4,827	183	612	825
Ramgurh	123	...	...	1,308	783	586	1,369	112	94	206
Katheiwar	69	...	...	443	1,351	400	1,751	1,525	76	1,601
Tijara	92	...	...	448	1,352	401	1,753	114	38	152
Kishengurh	60	...	...	412	381	222	603	...	...	...
Mundawar	64	...	...	199	162	88	250	...	9	9
Behror	83	...	...	400	741	462	1,203	99	54	153
Bansoor	20	...	...	46	111	33	144	...	...	...
Thanaghazi	105	...	...	312	953	207	1,160	10	...	10
Rajgurh	154	...	...	1,203	5,706	874	6,580	734	58	792
Total ...	1,085	...	...	8,275	24,578	11,000	35,578	5,112	1,461	6,573

(Sd.) V. E. LAW, *Major,*
Poltl. Agent, Ulwur.

Appendices C. & D.

ULWUR RELIEF CAMP.

Opened on 14*th January* 1878.

APPENDIX C.

	Adults.	Children.
Daily average number fed in the Camp in January ...	611 ...	478—1,089
" " in February ...	1,282 ...	962—2,244
" " in 27 days March ...	1,541 ...	1,079—2,640

Total number of days diets issued from 14th January to 27th March inclusive 153,688

DEATHS IN RELIEF CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
From 14th to 31st January	30	10	19— 59
In February	94	54	74—222
In 27 days of March	163	131	216—510
Grand total	287	195	309—791

APPENDIX D

WORK DONE BY RESIDENTS IN RELIEF CAMP

		Rs	a	p
On new enclosure and sheds 16 382 c. ft at 14 ans per 100 c ft	= Rs	143	8	0
Cost to us—food, cooking and all charges included		89	8	3
Our profit		53	15	9
On road side clay walls 89 147 c ft at 14 annas per 100 c ft	=	783	10	0
Cost to us—food cooking and all charges included	,,	423	1	6
Our profit	,,	360	8	6

From 5 [illegible]
each woman [illegible]
110 to 140 [illegible]
made to grind each seven seers

A number of the small boys and girls are kept busy in carrying kunkur from the quarries to the sides of the road, upon which it is to be laid

Several men are daily engaged in keeping the camp, the latrines, &c, clean, and others in burying in deep trenches all camp refuse

These last classes of work it would be difficult to represent in money value, as the "work done" cannot well be gauged or appraised

Amount raised by subscription for support of Camp	Rs	3 834
Recovered from fund known as Colonel Impey's Nuzzerana Fund	,	460
Grand total	,	4 695

(Sd) T FRENCH MULLEN, *M D*,
Agency Surgeon

Appen

Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1932

(A.D.

RECEIPTS.	1875-76.		1876-77.				1877-78.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
I.—Land Revenue.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1. Arrears	12,164	...	10,000	...	9,707	...	500	...
2. Current revenue	10,51,460	...	10,62,070	...	10,50,882	...	12,00,000	...
		10,03,624		10,72,070		10,60,589		12,00,500
2. Gardens	...	12,545	...	14,500	...	14,821	...	12,782
3. Canals	...	15,047	...	10,600	...	10,561	...	5,251
4. Forest dues—								
Camel grazing	1,662	...	1,625	...	1,822	...	1,300	...
Bamboos	3,424	...	3,500	...	2,368	...	1,200	...
Gurhkuptani	9,261	...	7,550	...	10,646	...	2,000	...
		14,347		12,675		14,836		4,500
5. Tribute from Jaghiredars ...	...	16,053	...	16,000	...	18,723	...	10,000
6. Grass lands—								
Farohi	12,802	...	10,000	...	10,605	...	5,000	...
Bagarbach	309	...	300	...	307	...	312	...
		13,111		10,300		10,912		5,312
7. Stone quarries	...	3,300	...	4,000	...	3,152	...	2,000
8. Miscellaneous—								
Tulbana	2,061	...	1,900	...	1,614	...	1,300	...
Miscellaneous	829	...	671	...	1,491	...	900	...
		2,890		2,571		3,105		2,200
Total ...	...	20,70,053	...	20,43,605	...	20,44,698	...	12,42,475
II.—Sewai jumma.								
9. Customs	...	1,31,500	...	1,41,000	...	1,29,573	...	1,50,000
10. Abkari	...	7,161	...	7,625	...	7,167	...	7,625
11. Mint	...	531	...	431	...	456	...	300
12. Judicial—								
Fines	23,164	...	22,000	...	22,940	...	15,000	...
Fees Civil Court ...	16,872	...	15,000	...	16,220	...	10,000	...
Stamps	10,216	...	10,000	...	7,864	...	5,000	...
		50,252		47,000		47,024		30,000
13. Salt	...	816	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
14. Iron furnaces	...	8,190	...	7,000	...	7,500	...	4,000
15. Discount, interest, &c., ...	...	7,678	...	6,000	...	15,639	...	4,000
16. Savings of pay (refunds, &c.) ...	...	12,430	...	10,000	...	10,218	...	9,000
17. Nazul	...	7,820	...	7,000	...	7,124	...	6,000
18. Advances recovered—								
Tuccavi	18,509	...	10,000	...	17,700	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	16,018	...	15,000	...	12,737	...	15,000	...
		34,557		25,000		30,437		15,000
19. Miscellaneous—								
Post Office	1,844	...	1,500	...	2,011	...	2,000	...
Jail	4,839	...	6,000	...	5,203	...	4,000	...
Cattle farms	3,501	...	3,200	...	3,226	...	1,000	...
Sale of shops in new bazaar or market-place ...	...	...	...	...	7,071	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	5,823	...	5,460	...	4,308	...	5,000	...
		16,007		15,160		21,819		12,000
Total ...	...	2,77,929	...	2,67,216	...	2,77,677	...	2,37,925
School Fund	18,451	...	19,500	...	20,286	...	12,000	...
Dispensary...	19,266	...	19,500	...	20,285	...	12,000	...
		37,717		39,000		40,571		24,000
Total Income ...	...	23,86,599	...	23,49,821	...	23,62,946	...	15,04,400
Cash balance at commencement of year...	...	7,25,982	...	8,81,210	...	8,81,210	...	8,98,622
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	31,12,581	...	32,31,031	...	32,44,156	...	24,03,022

dix E.

and 1933 ([illegible]) 1877-78).)32

Departments	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
	Amount		[illegible]		Amount		[illegible]	
1. Palace Expenditure—	Rs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1. Khawas Chauki	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
2. Kitchen	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
3. Mati [illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
4. Shikarkhana	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
5. Toshakhana	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
6. [illegible]khana	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
7. [illegible]khana	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
8. Mash[illegible]khana	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
9. [illegible]khana	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
10. Wrestlers	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
11. [illegible]khana	13	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
12. Ice-pits	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
13. Miscellaneous	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
2. Stables riding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carriage	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	
Breeding stud	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	
3. Elephant establishment		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Bullock	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Bailkhana	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]			
Gadikhana	17	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]		—	
5. Camel Establishment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. Cattle farms	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]		
7. [illegible] establishment	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]					
8. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
1.–13. [illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]			
9. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
1.–6. [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]					
10. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
1.–12. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						

Rs

0 36 839
4,00 193

*4,03 0*2

nl.

Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1932 *and* 1933 (*A.D.* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77), *and the Budget Estimate for Sumbut* 1934 (*A.D.* 1877-78.)—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.	1875-76.		1876-77.				1877-78.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
11. Miscellaneous establishment—								
1. Imtiazis and pensioners.	15,857	...	12,190	...	14,198	...	18,107	...
2. Kabeshwars Charans ...	1,171	...	1,338	...	1,290	...	1,338	...
3. Khush Nawis ...	1,910	...	1,720	...	1,252	...	1,140	...
4. Hurkara Deorhi ...	5,206	...	5,160	...	5,160	...	5,160	...
5. Postal Establishment...	5,272	...	3,300	...	2,836	...	2,463	...
6. Miscellaneous employés.	11,773	...	11,806	...	12,291	...	12,600	...
		41,189		35,820		37,027		40,808
12. Tent Clothing Department—	58,193	...	35,024	...	39,540	...	25,000	...
Farashkhana ...	15,712	73,935	10,856	45,880	12,743	52,283	10,000	35,000
13. Public Works—								
1. Buildings	1,56,600	...	1,63,000	...	2,08,097	...	...	...
2. Roads	57,017	...	64,000	...	59,404	...	...	...
3. Bunds	3,990	...	3,100	...	598	...	...	...
4. Workshops	20,196	...	16,000	...	20,061	...	...	...
5. Establishments ...	6,577	...	10,000	...	7,378	...	...	...
6. Relief works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Miscellaneous ...	384	...	2,000	...	2,777	...	...	...
		2,45,064		2,61,000		2,98,315		2,00,000
14. Workshops—								
1. Mistrikhana ...	1,408	...	1,890	...	2,053	...	1,801	...
2. Chapperbandi ...	14,323	...	14,454	...	15,869	...	3,010	...
3. Garhkaptani ...	4,001	...	3,388	...	3,989	...	4,162	...
4. Baghar	6,526	...	7,000	...	7,857	...	9,619	...
		26,258		26,732		29,768		18,742
15. Jail	20,864	...	21,458	...	21,794	...	23,280	...
„ Printing Press ...	123	...	1,032	...	606	...	600	...
		20,987		22,490		22,400		23,880
16. Gardens	20,789	...	20,400	...	21,993	...	22,318	...
Canals	1,235	...	1,260	...	1,284	...	1,332	...
		22,024		21,660		23,277		23,650
17. Political Agency ...	...	31,087	...	31,000	...	30,542	...	31,000
18. Settlement Department ...	...	40,159	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Vakeels	...	7,196	...	8,360	...	6,892	...	7,000
20. Maharaja's Guardian ...	...	6,077	...	10,000	...	10,721	...	2,500
21. Charitable, religious, and other endowments	88,218	...	87,275	...	89,382	...	90,863	...
Festivals	733	...	725	...	705	...	772	...
		88,951		88,000		90,087		91,635
22. Gifts, rewards, &c.—								
1. On marriages ...	9,036	...	12,000	...	7,598	...	5,000	...
2. On deaths ...	8,347	...	10,000	...	19,004	...	10,000	...
3. Miscellaneous ...	60,762	...	5,000	...	3,613	...	3,000	...
4. Guests	3,181	...	2,500	...	8,110	...	2,500	...
		81,326		29,500		38,345		20,500
23. Stationery	...	3,295	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Advances, tuccavee ...	1,900	...	10,000	...	13,395	...	1,00,000	...
„ miscellaneous ...	28,805	...	20,000	...	23,946	...	15,000	...
		30,705		30,000		37,341		1,15,000
Miscellaneous—								
Carriage and cart-hire ...	777	...	4,000	...	2,124	...	500	...
Batta	3,150	...	2,500	...	2,393	...	2,500	...
Newspapers, books, &c. ...	1,469	...	2,000	...	3,161	...	1,000	...
Delhi expenses ...	23,119	...	50,000	...	37,027	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	32,632	...	41,500	...	35,897	...	46,000	...
		61,147		1,00,000		79,602		50,000
Total ...	...	19,96,006	...	18,84,989	...	19,96,071	...	18,73,162
School Fund	41,127	...	44,481	...	40,345	...	41,677	...
Dispensary	22,210	...	22,887	...	24,012	...	22,000	...
		63,337		67,368		64,357		63,677
Total ordinary expenditure.	...	20,59,343	...	19,52,357	...	20,60,428	...	19,36,839

Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1932 *and* 1933 (*A D* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77), *&c* —Concluded

Disbursements	1875-66		1876-77				1877 78	
	Actuals		Estimates		Actuals		Estimates	
Extraordinary	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*
1 Repayment of Government Loan		1 6? 0?9						
2 Maharaja s marriage		10 000		3 00 000		2 83 ?11		
3 Miscellaneous debts						1 895		
Total expenditure		2? 31,371		2? 5?,3o7		23 45 534		19 36 939
Cash balance		8 81,210		9 78 6 4		8 9?,6.?		4,06 183
Grand total		31 1? 581		3? 31 031		3? 44,156		24,03 0?2

(Sd) T Cadell, *Major,*
Political Agent.

Appendix F.

Statement of traffic and of customs dues for the year Sumbut 1933 (A.D. 1876-77).

	Duty per maund.	Imports.		Exports.		[illegible]		[illegible]		Total.	
		Quantity	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Grain	1 pie per maund.	[illegible]	629	[illegible]	[illegible]	....		5	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Cotton, uncleaned ...	1 anna "	[illegible]	74	[illegible]	[illegible]	....		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. " cleaned... ...	4 " " ...	119	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	...	[illegible]	82	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Sugar, 1st sort	9 " " ...	[illegible]	9,427	[illegible]	[illegible]	....		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. " 2nd "	5 " " ...	[illegible]	7,973	92	24	....		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. Goor ...	5 " " ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. Rice	6 " " ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	22	....		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. Salt	8 " " ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	....		[illegible]	91	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. Ghee	8 " " ...	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....		....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. Piece Goods	6 pies per rupee.	312,611	[illegible]	27	1	....		[illegible]	111	[illegible]	[illegible]
11. Miscellaneous	....	....	11,291	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....	1,172	....	[illegible]
Total ...	.....	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
									Miscellaneous ...		[illegible]
									Grand total ...		[illegible]

(Sd.) V. E. LAW, *Major*,

Political Agent, Ulwar.

Appendix G.

Statement of traffic and of customs dues for the first half of the year Sumbut 1934 (A D 1877-78).

	Duty per maund.	Imports		Exports		Internal.		Transit.		Total.	
		Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues.
			Rs		*Rs*		*Rs*		*Rs*		*Rs*
1. Grain	1 pie per maund.	3 92 992	2 133	4? 989	221					4,35 981	2 354
2. Cotton, uncleaned	8 annas „	72	16	1 114½	2?4			13?¾	33	1,3?¼	3?5
3 „ cleaned	8 „ „	184¼	91	1 529	764			12¼	7	1 724¾	862
4. Sugar 1st sort	8 „ „	3 057¾	1 519	9	4			29	1¼	3 095¾	1 537
5 „ 2nd „	5 „ „	1 727¾	534	?½	1			18½	6	1 ?48¾	541
6 Goor	5 „ „	17 ?89¾	5 381	3?8½	122			322¼	101	17 999¾	5 594
7 Rice	6 „ „	4 906½	1 814	19¾	7			186¼	70	5 111¼	1 891
8 Salt	8 „ „	32,9?5¾	13,145	6¼	2			120¾	40	33 10?¾	13,187
9 Ghee	8 „ „			42?¾	214			..		4?7¾	214
10 Piece Goods	6 pies per rupee	?9,696	2 4?6	34	1			1 406	43	91 136	2 500
11 Miscellaneous			3 896		10 044		40		471		14,441
Total			30 9?7		11 6?4		40		783		43 436
									Miscellaneous		1 507
									Grand total		44 943

(Sd) V E Law, *Major,*
Political Agent, Ulwur.

Appendix H.

No. 1.

Statement of civil cases instituted and disposed of during the year 18

	Pending at the close of last year.		Instituted during 1877.		Total.		Disposed of during 1877.		Pending the close year.	
	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Civil Court	518	60,120	1,212	1,18,647	1,730	1,79,067	1,232	1,14,799	498	64,269
'ehsildars' Courts ...	196	4,443	1,294	26,370	1,490	30,810	1,409	28,766	81	1,774
Total ...	714	64,563	2,506	1,45,044	3,220	2,09,607	2,641	1,43,564	579	66,043

No. 2.

Statement of cases appealed from Tehsildars' and other Courts to the Court immediately superior.

	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during 1877.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Returned for review.	Compromised.	Dismissed.	Pending at the close of 1877.
Civil Court	11	23	34	3	11	...	...	...	...	20
Court of Appeal	36	55	91	65	18	8	...	...	...	10
Council	11	11	22	12	1	...	...	...	...	9
Total ...	58	89	147	70	30	8	...	...	...	39

(Sd.) V. E. Law, *Major,*

Political Agent, Ulwur.

Statement A.

General Statement of crime showing the result of operations in the detention and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen from 1st January to 31st December 1877.

Serial number	Section of the Indian Penal Code	Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.																				Property.			
							Number arrested						Acquitted or discharged after trial							Number pending at end of year							Cases		Value	
																				Before being on trial										
			Reported to have been committed during the year	Reported in previous year and brought under enquiry during the year	Investigated	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year	Received by transfer.	Within the year	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial	Released by Foujdar without trial	Number actually put on trial.	By Tehsildars.	By Foujdars	By Court of Appeal	By Council of Management	By Political Agent	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct)	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, &c., after commencement of trial	In custody of Police	On bail	Under trial before Tehsildars	Under trial before Foujdar	Under trial before Court of Appeal	Under trial before Council	Under trial before Political Agent	Number in which property was stolen	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Class I—Offences against State public tranquillity, safety and justice																											Rs	Rs
1	2"1	Offences relating to coin	1		1	1			1			1						1												
2	212	Ditto against public justice	1		1	1			7			7		1				6												
3	225	Resistance to the lawful apprehension of another person.		1	1		5					6						5												
4	147	Rioting	2		2	2			219			248		109	19			121												
5	170 171	Personating a public servant.	1		1	1			1			1						1												
6	465	Forgery	1		1				3			3									3		3							

Gen Statement of crime showing the result of operations, &c.—(Concluded.)

Serial number.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Description of crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year.	CASES. Reported in previous year and brought under enquiry during the year.	CASES. Investigated.	CASES. Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	PERSONS. Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	PERSONS. Number arrested. Received by transfer.	PERSONS. Number arrested. Within the year.	PERSONS. Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	PERSONS. Released by Political Agent without trial.	PERSONS. Number actually put on trial.	PERSONS. Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Tehsildars.	PERSONS. Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Faujdars.	PERSONS. Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Court of Appeal.	PERSONS. Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Council of Mahakma.	PERSONS. Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Political Agent.	PERSONS. Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	PERSONS. Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, &c., after trial.	PERSONS. Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	PERSONS. Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. On bail.	PERSONS. Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Tehsildars.	PERSONS. Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Faujdar.	PERSONS. Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Court of Appeal.	PERSONS. Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Council.	PERSONS. Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Political Agent.	PROPERTY. Cases. Number in which property was stolen.	PROPERTY. Cases. Number in which property was recovered.	PROPERTY. Value. Amount of property stolen.	PROPERTY. Value. Amount of property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.																											Rs.	Rs.
7	302	Murder ..	2		2	2			11			11	...		5			6												
8	307	Attempt to murder	1		1	1			1			1						1												
9	390	Dacoity with murder	1		1				1			1			1															
10	304, 308	Culpable homicide and attempt at ditto.	6		5	3			24			21			5		9	10												
11	376	Rape	7	1	8	1	1		7			8		3	1			1												
12	377	Unnatural offences	1		1	1			9			9		4	4			1												
13	312	Causing miscarriage	1		1	1			5			5		1				1												
14	324	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1		1	1			9			9			4			5												
15	325	Grievous hurt	1		1	1			2			2			1			1												
16	309	Attempt to commit suicide.	18	1	19	15	1		20			21		2				19												
17	363	Kidnapping ..	1	1	2	1	3		8	...		11			8			3												
		Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property, only.																												
18	392	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	4		4	2			28			28		1	5			22										2	1	107	8

19	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	33	64	97	70	67		75			142	22	10				110												
20	341, 342	Wrongful restraint or confinement	6		6	4			17			17		4				13												
21	352	Assault or criminal force	1175	1	1,176	603	1		2345			2346	802	34				1464			48	31	15							
22	435	Mischief by fire with intent to cause damage	8		8	3			9			9		5	1			3												
23	428, 429	Mischief by killing or maiming animal	298	35	3[illegible]4	178	43		719			768	208	49	20		4	308		2	32	10	22	2						
		Class V.—Minor offences against property																												
24	457	Lurking house trespass by night in order to the commission of offence	6		6	4			19			19			14			5									6	3	254	335
25	383, 385	Extortion	120		120	61			412			412		79	7		4	305			17		17				81	32	161	570
26	453, 456	Lurking house trespass or house breaking	89		89	11			59			68			22			86									80	10	1 7 2	47
27	379 392	Theft { of cattle	1499	3	1407	268	5		635	4		640	192	70	6			471	2		13	8	5				1398	152	15409	2,794
		Theft { ordinary	3053	10	3,063	665	20	11	1 2 3	1		1304	386	70	2			801	3	3	33	9	32				2,895	215	28623	1827
28	411 414	Receiving stolen property	3		3	2			7			7		5				2												
29	417, 419	Cheating	4		4	4			12			12						12												
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above																												
30	Chap. XXXVIII, Sec 504, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood	292	11	303	297	9	9	372	16		410	13	66				309	7	4	6	1	5			4				
31	295, I. P. C.	Injuring or defiling a place of worship with intent to insult the religion of any class	2		2	2			3			3						3												
32	224	Escape from custody	4	2	6	5	2		6			8						8												
33	Sec 13, Act III of 1867	Gambling	13		13	11			41			44		4				40												
34	177 193 202, 211	Furnishing false information giving false evidence intentional omission to give information and making false charge with intent to injure	78	5	83	55	26		93			171	4	2	23			90			2		2							
35	180, 186, 188	Refusing to sign statement obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions and disobedience of order	99	2	101	86	5		204			209	19	8				179			3	1	2							
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bribery	6	1	7	3	1		12			13		1	3			7	1		1		1							
[illegible]	[illegible]	Adultery	25		25	20			41			41		4	4			31			2			2						
[illegible]	[illegible]	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman	46		46	23			58	1		68		26				30			1		1							
[illegible]	[illegible]	Breach of contract	19		19	3			17			17	3					9			6	5								
		Total	6914	138	7052	2,156	195	10	6818	72		7053	1067	540	157		1/	4453	13	9	109	65	103	4		4	4,431	413	50001	5,532

(Sd.) \ L. Law Major
Political Agent, Ulwur

Appendix J.

Statement of punishment.

Serial No., *vide* Column 1, Statement A.	Total No. of cases investigated during the year (Col. 6, Statement A).	No. of cases in which conviction was obtained (Col. 7, Statement A).	Total No. of persons actually put on trial (Col. 3, Statement A).	Acquitted, transferred, died, &c. (Cols. 11, 14 to 17, Statement A).	Persons ordered to give security (muchalkas).	Persons sentenced to imprisonment.										Persons sentenced to payment of fine under					Whipped.	Expelled from the State.	Death executed.	Dismissed from service.	Total convicted.	Whipped or fined in addition to other punishments.	Pending.
						Three months.	Six months.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Five years.	Ten years.	Fourteen years.	For life.	Total.	Rupees 50.	Rupees 100.	Rupees 200.	Rupees 300.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	1	1	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
2	1	1	7	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	6	...	...
3	1	......	5	......	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
4	2	2	248	127	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	112	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	121	...	...
5	1	1	1	......	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6	1	......	3	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
7	2	2	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	6	...	...
8	1	1	1	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9	1	......	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	5	3	24	14	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
11	8	4	8	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
12	4	1	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
13	4	3	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
14	1	1	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
15	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
16	19	15	21	2	6	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
17	2	1	11	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
18	4	2	23	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	22	...	...

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
19	97	70	142	32																							
20	6	4	17	4		[illegible]									5	6				8	2						
21	1 176	603	2,346	836	473	72									72	810				840	70				1 164	2	46
22	8	3	9	6					1	1					2	1				1					3		
23	324	129	769	369	39	46	21	9	7	24	1				109	154				151	45				308		34
24	6	4	19	14					3	2					5										5		
25	190	51	412	90	1	11	16	18	1						46	42			5	47	211				305		17
26	80	11	59	22	1	2		4	3	1	11	1			22	3	1		1	5	8				30		
27	1 112	209	640	206	54	127	59	92	2						2 9	61				61	07				121	16	13
	3 003	105	1 305	102	85	107	18	20	6		1				212	184				181	210				801	38	11
28	7	3	7	5		1	1								9										2		
29	4	4	18			3	1		1						8	8	2			7					12		
30	803	217	411	19	27	14	13	10	2						81	11				03	00				308	4	10
31	9	3	3		1	1	1								2										3		
32	0	5	8			8	1								7	4				4	1				8		
33	19	11	44	4	2	1									1	11				30	7				10		
34	84	83	151	20	8	10	4		3						15	51				53	4				00		2
35	101	56	201	27	15	0	4								12	174				131	16				170		3
36	7	3	19	5		1									1	6				6					7		1
37	11	20	41	8	8	7	2	14	2	4	1				19	4				4					31		2
38	40	24	84	27	4	4	0	7	2	1					20	1				1					30		1
39	10	8	17	4	0																				9		5
	[illegible]	8181	7 [illegible]	2,1 [illegible]	[illegible]	600	100	108	44	95	21	8		1	1 005	1 700	8		10	1 805	892		1	4	4 453	60	178

(Sd) V E LAW, *Major*,
Political Agent, Ulwur.

Appendix K.

Statement showing the actual expenditure on public works for 1876-77 and Estimate for 1877-78.

No.	Buildings.		Expenditure. Previous expenditure.	Expenditure. Actuals for 1876-77.	Expenditure. Total.	Estimate for 1877-78.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	High School, Ulwur		29,868	2,031	31,899	
2	Jail Workshops and Hospital .. .		8,196	2,126	10,322	
3	Additions, improvements, &c.	City Palace ..	.. .	14,117		
4		Motidungri Garden and Palace ..	.. ...	2,016		
5		Sinking well in Infantry Lines ..	. ..	1,110		
6		Do. Rasala Kawaidi ..	......	510	23,523	
7		Boarding-House, Mayo College ..	......	1,050		12,515
8		Bagar Office	......	1,613		
9		Kutcha buildings	......	2,777		
10	Repairs ...	In Ulwur	......	3,017		
11		In the district	......	19,608	22,625	
12	New bazaar and market-place		47,195	13,138	60,933	1,000
13	Maharaja's Railway Station		23,000	25,135	48,135	4,000
14	Revenue Office		12,124	15,023	27,447	11,500
15	Stables		......	1,598		
16	Thana and Tehsil Bansur		8,924	529	9,153	500
17	Ditto Ulwur		3,330	8,583	11,913	4,000
18	Ditto Ramgurh		30	5,239	5,269	6,000
19	Ditto Luchmungurh		1,116	11,729	12,845	1,000
20	Ditto Katheewar		1,508	7,102	8,910	3,750

21	Ditto Govindgurh		8 755		4 250
22	Ditto Kishengurh		4 115		7,885
23	Ditto Mundawar		2 289		1,000
24	Ditto Behrar				
25	Ditto Tijara				
26	Agency Establishment s quarters		127		
27	New Serai	4 028	19 250	21 178	5 000
28	Menagerie in the public gardens		3 871		
29	Boarding house, Ulwur High School		2 623		
30	Coach House		3 650		
	Contingencies		3 154		3 090
	Total		1 89 415		65 490
	IRRIGATION				
31	Earthen bund across Ruparel River		589		408
32	Ditto Nu_la Bangir		458		
33	Ditto Kamalpoor				7 000
34	Ditto Dhafoli				5 000
35	Ditto Sattana				2 047
36	Tank at Sareta				1 500
37	Earthen bund at Bejwa				2 017
38	Two tanks in Govindgurh				400
39	One tank in Rund Methwa				2 000
40	One tank in Joanakhera				500
41	Earthen bund at Koria Itoli				3 111
42	Ditto at Rampura				4,193
43	Ditto at Motiswara		376		2 305
44	Ditto at Palpur				3 162
45	Ditto at Dhirora and Galakahas				7 890
46	Ditto at Khundrot				1 617
47	Ditto at Husseypur increasing height and repairing slopes				578
48	Ditto at Udra				1 076
49	Ditto at Bagthala increasing height and repairing slopes				1 162
50	Ditto at Bi_bery reservoir and canal				2 125

DHOLEPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 56, dated Dholepoor, 8th August 1878.

From—Political Agent, Dholepoor,

To—Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to forward my Annual Report on the Administration of the Dholepoor State for the year 1877-78, Sumbut 1934.

2. The reasons which have caused the delay in forwarding this Report have been submitted in a separate letter.

3. The most marked feature during the year under report has been the great drought and consequent scarcity and dearness of food from which the State has suffered during the year under report. All sources of revenue have been injuriously affected, and the loss to the State by emigration and casualties among plough cattle has been considerable.

4. No time was lost by the Durbar in providing for the emergency, and the measures adopted by them were as judicious and complete as the means at their disposal permitted.

5. The operation of the new land settlement will, by placing the revenue administration on a stable and satisfactory basis, soon doubtless enable the agricultural population to recover from the losses which they have now sustained.

6. The settlement operations have been brought to a most satisfactory close. As compared to the settlement of an ordinary district in the North-Western Provinces, costing say Rupees 5,00,000 and lasting over about five years, the work is fully equal in quality (the records are not so minute and voluminous although ample for the requirements of the State). The cost has been about one-tenth and the time occupied about one-half.

7. The administration of justice has been good, and the repression of crimes of violence remarkably successful during the worst period of the scarcity.

8. The education of the young Chief has progressed satisfactorily.

9. His Highness was present at Agra in November 1877 during the stay of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. He received marked kindness at the hands of His Excellency.

The Rana had subsequently the honor of entertaining at Dholepoor the Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. Haines, on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Gwalior in December 1877.

10. I now proceed to report in detail on the different branches of the administration.

11 *Land Revenue demand for* 1877 78 —The State demand on account of land revenue for 1877-78 amounted to Rupees 7,04,330 The small increase on the last year's demand is caused by the fact of the "jaghire" village of "Patheria" having this year lapsed to the State

12 *Land Revenue receipt for* 1877-78 —The receipts for land revenue have necessarily been much affected by the total loss of the kharif crops caused by the unusual drought and the absence of the annual rains

The amount of Rupees 3,13,148 only has been realized during the year It will be seen in paragraph 10 of my last year's Annual Report that the revenue demand was then being met by zemindars so freely and cheerfully that they had in many instances forestalled the revenue due for 1877 78 by paying in upon the 29th and 30th March (the very first days of the incidence of the revenue instalment) Rupees 79,244 which should have properly belonged to 1877 78 It is anticipated that a balance of probably Rupees 40,000 on the amount still due for 1877 78, will be realized during 1878 79

The revenue collected for 1877-78 will therefore amount altogether to Rupees 4,32,392, of which Rupees 79,244 were collected in, and shown in the Returns of, 1876 77

Rupees 3,13,148 were colle[illegible] the present Returns, and Rupee[illegible] in 1878-79 and will find place in[illegible]

The State will lose absolutely on the land revenue of 1877-78 Rupees 2,71,938 The causes which have led to this loss are as follows —

13 *Reasons for loss and remission Scarcity and drought* —In the latter half of the month of July 1877 anxiety began to be generally felt on account of the protracted holding off of the rains

The price of grain began to rise, and from 24 British seers at the commencement of the month, wheat had by the end of July risen to 19 seers per rupee

14 During August the pressure caused by the continuance of the drought assumed considerable proportions

The "moong," "til," and all the cheap rain crop unirrigated sowings, which are the principal hope and sustenance of the poor, perished without exception, and even the hardier "bajra," "jowar," and cotton plants commenced to wither and dry up

Wheat rose in price from 19 to 13 seers per rupee, and finally the reserve supplies of fodder for the village cattle, calculated for the most part to last only up to the end of July, began everywhere to fail

[illegible] Individuals of the [illegible] time able to save [illegible]ng, these savings would doubtless enable them to meet for some time the increased price of grain for their own food, but food for their cattle was not procurable at any price

The dread of a fodder famine soon became so great that members of the rural population decided to emigrate towards "Malwa," where the season was reported to have been unusually favorable.

16. *Action taken by the Durbar.*—The Durbar had at a comparatively early period realized the gravity of the situation, and had not delayed in taking measures to meet the disastrous scarcity with which the country was threatened.

17. The action taken may be summarised as follows :—

I. All customs duties and State dues on food grains were abolished.

II. State "roonds" and waste lands were thrown open for grazing to the cattle of the poor, and over 30,000 head were thus provided for, and tided over the worst period of drought.

III. Proclamation was issued that the amount of the State revenue demand for the kharif would be made entirely dependent on the amount of rainfall; if no rain fell in time for the kharif cultivation, no demand would be made for that season, and in any case the demand would be regulated by the circumstances of each village.

IV. Cultivators were encouraged to utilise their wells to the utmost in raising food crops for themselves and their cattle, without fear that any portion of the produce would be claimed by the State.

V. Committees of the most influential and intelligent landholders and traders were appointed in each pergunnah to examine and report, in connection with Tehsildars and under the personal supervision of a Member of the Council of Managment, into the circumstances of each village, its capabilities, the amount of irrigated crops which were being raised for food, and how far each individual might be able, either from his own resources or with the assistance of Zemindars and of the ordinary money-lender to tide over the anticipated period of scarcity without the intervention of State relief.

Arrangements were made for small advances, in either money or grain, according to circumstances, to assist the most needy.

The quantity of food grains stored in each village was ascertained, and was reported to suffice for the consumption of the entire population of the State for a period of from five and a half to six months.

VI. The grain sellers of Dholepoor were invited to elect from among their own body a Committee by whom alone the daily grain tariff was regulated and fixed, and to whom all matters connected with the grain trade generally were referred for advice and suggestion.

This Committee was in frequent communication with the Members of the Council of Management and the Political Agent. Their recommendations were invariably most fairly and fully considered.

In no single instance was a grain store plundered anywhere in the State. At the outset of the scarcity the first impulse of many of the village Bunnias was to leave their villages in the interior and to transfer their shops and stores of grain to Dholepoor itself or to Agra.

The traditions connected with the last famine in Dholepoor in 1868-69 were not of a nature calculated to reassure a timid trader. And they feared that a renewal of the scenes then enacted might perhaps be

now anticipated, already indeed by the end of July 1877 some grain stores had been plundered in Gwalior territory on the south bank of the "Chambal" near the Dholepoor border

In presence, however, of the great and growing anxiety of the people, with rising prices of food grains, a threatened failure of the village fodder reserves, and a daily increasing emigration, it was felt by the Durbar that anything like a general withdrawal from villages of the ordinary food supplies would be attended with the most disastrous results It became necessary at once to check this movement, and measures were everywhere taken to convince the village trader that the Durbar was entirely able and willing to protect him from plunder and violence of

to sell grain in his own

emindars were especially

security of the stores of

grain in their own villages

The result was most satisfactory, the village Bunnias remained at their usual places of trade, and, as before stated, no single instance of plunder of a grain store occurred in the State throughout the period of scarcity

Local attempts to demand extortionate prices were easily met by the Durbar making arrangements in the open market at Dholepoor to send out to localities so threatened grain, which was there sold at equitable rates

the Durbar

to meet the

No coercive measures or authoritative regulation of prices by State officials were anywhere permitted

srs Glover and Com-

hich runs through the

then in construction

would permit) for persons requiring it

The Durbar was prepared, had it later on been found necessary to do so, to commence on account of the State in the different pergunnahs works of future utility, roads, irrigation works, &c, in order to provide employment and relief for the destitute

VIII Vigorous measures were taken for the maintenance of peace and order, and the repression of a possible outbreak of agrarian crime

The ordinary Police Force was strengthened by the location of bodies of troops in convenient situations

The most influential men among the turbulent classes of Thakoors, Gujars, &c, were sent for to Dholepoor They were informed of the measures taken by the Durbar to alleviate the existing pressure of scarcity and drought, as well as of the Durbar's firm determination to put down and punish crime with a strong hand They were warned of the consequences to themselves which any infraction of the law would undoubtedly entail, and finally they were required to enter severally into engagements to assist in maintaining the peace in the neighbourhood and over which the local influence of each was known to extend

18. These proceedings of the Durbar formed the subject of a report which I had the honor to submit for the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General on the 24th August 1877.

19. The effect of the action taken was all that could be desired. It did not entirely put a stop to emigration: with the prospect of a continued drought, an entire failure of fodder, and rapidly rising prices of food grains, it was not possible to do this.

Measures were, however, taken on every side to warn the people of the difficulties and dangers to which emigrants were exposed on the road, and emigration was everywhere actively discouraged.

20. In the beginning of September about two inches of rain fell in some 60 villages, principally in the Pergunnahs of Dholepoor and Mania. This rain, although quickly dried up by the hot winds which immediately succeeded it, greatly assisted the irrigated food crops. Grass too began to spring upon every patch of low ground where the water had collected and had time to percolate into the soil. The supplies of herbage thus afforded, although scanty, no doubt saved the cattle which were by this time everywhere starving.

The Durbar was further enabled to provide labor in every pergunnah for hundreds of people on the State waste lands and "roonds," where they were employed in cutting and collecting the new grass for fodder. A portion of this grass was purchased and paid for daily for the use of the State horses and cattle, and the remainder the people were permitted to sell on their own account in villages and bazaars.

The price of wheat rose in September from fourteen to ten seers for the rupee.

21. During the first week in October heavy rain lasting for 38 hours at last fell and thoroughly saturated the earth. It was too late to save any of the kharif crop, but it prepared the soil for the cold weather sowings, and it afforded the hope of obtaining at least one good harvest during the year.

The price of wheat fell at once from ten to twelve seers for the rupee.

22. During the months of scarcity 61,300 inhabitants of the State left their home, the greater portion going towards Malwa; of these 12,470 were non-agriculturists, Chamars, Koris, &c., who were the first to emigrate; 48,830 belonged to the cultivating classes; 16,330 emigrants returned in time to take a share in the rabi cultivation; 20,000 more have probably since come to their homes, but we cannot estimate our loss in population at less than 25,000 souls; 15,700 head of plough cattle were either carried away by emigrant owners, or died in the State; 2,800 head only came back or were replaced by others in time for the cold weather ploughing, and we are doubtless even now 10,000 head short of the numbers registered last year.

23. Most of these plough cattle and many of the cultivators themselves were for a long time weak and unable to do a full day's work.

Whereas in ordinary seasons one pair of bullocks can thoroughly plough 3½ acres of irrigated, and 4½ acres of dry, land (or a total of 8 acres), they would have been during the last rabi unable to do more

than half this, or 4 acres per pair of bullocks, had not successive showers of rain during October and November enabled cultivators to prolong the ploughings to far beyond the usual period

Our poor people exerted themselves to the utmost, but they were still unable to prepare during the rabi season of 1877-78 the same amount of land as in ordinary years

Further, although during the first weeks after sowing the crops appeared to be in splendid condition, they gradually deteriorated from want of water, and the outturn, more particularly of wheat and grain, was far below the average

24 *Reasons for remitting and not suspending a portion of the demand* —The cultivating classes in Dholepoor have little or nothing left to fall back upon, and they would have been entirely unable to have paid more than the sum at which they have been now assessed by the Durbar This amount has however been paid in most instances with cheerfulness and alacrity

The Durbar were bound by their assurance made when the drought and scarcity were beginning to assume formidable proportions, that the State claim for land revenue on the kharif crop would be made entirely dependent on the amount and seasonableness of the rainfall They promised that if no rain fell in time for kharif cultivation, the demand would be regulated entirely by the circumstances of each village

As a matter of fact no rain did fall in time for kharif cultivation, and it was therefore determined to abandon the demand for the kharif, and to lower the State claim for 1877-78 to (10) ten annas in the rupee on the total land revenue demand

In the opinion of the Durbar in which I entirely concur, it would be useless and harmful to merely suspend a portion of the jumma of villages

Nothing short of absolute remissions amounting in the aggregate to 6 annas in the rupee of the land revenue of the State would adequately meet the case

To overburden an already poor and struggling agricultural population with a heavy debt in the shape of suspended kharif demand would be uselessly to paralyse their best energies There was no hope that they could by any possibility discharge the debt in any reasonable time, and the only effect would have been utterly to destroy in every man all hope of being able to cultivate his holding with profit or advantage

I unhesitatingly state my belief that the policy of the Durbar in this matter will be found to be as wise as it certainly was generous and humane

This view has the strong approval of Mr Smith, the experienced Settlement Officer of Agra, whose connection with this State enabled me to solicit and receive the benefit of his advice on the action which we have taken in dealing with the crisis through which we have passed

The manner in which the promise made by the Durbar to the people in August has been adhered to has confirmed the village communities in their trust and confidence in the administration, and the approaching

year from Messrs. Glover and Company and their Agents, as well as from Mr. LaTouche, Executive Engineer, and the officers of the Sindia State Railway; besides the private charities before alluded to, in which each of these gentleman took a liberal part, from 2,000 to 2,500 poor people from Dholepoor were employed daily by Messrs. Glover and Company.

No one sent to their works by the Durbar officials was in any single instance refused employment, the weak and the strong were all alike accepted.

Those who were not capable of doing a full day's work were, as far as possible, employed directly under Messrs. Glover's Agents on day labourer on "cowrie" work in such a manner as to enable them to earn at the rate of 2 annas a day for a man, one anna and six pies for a woman and one anna for a child. They were, if they preferred to receive their wages in kind, supplied with food from the grain stores of the Company.

I have every reason to conclude that this liberality on the part of Messrs. Glover and Company must have entailed on them considerable extra expense, as in many instances they were not certainly able to obtain a full day's work for a full day's pay from individuals sent to them from Dholepoor for employment.

30. *Drainage, Irrigation, and Public Works.*—The year for which the services of Mr. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, had been placed by the Government of India at the disposal of the State having expired, Mr. Gahan rejoined his appointment under Government in August 1877.

Imperative financial reasons rendering retrenchment absolutely necessary in every department of the State, the Durbar were unable to solicit, as they would otherwise have been most anxious to do, a continuance of this officer's services for another year.

I am requested by the Durbar to record their grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Gahan for the excellent service which he rendered the State during the year in which he was employed at Dholepoor.

His relations with all the officials were of the most cordial nature, and he left carrying with him the good-will and the regret of all.

31. During the year under review the drainage system in the large tract lying north of Dholepoor, formerly reported on, was still further extended.

Eleven irrigation tanks were completed in Pergunnahs "Gird," "Mania," and "Bari."

Eighty-seven wells, capable of working 258 laos, or an average of nearly three laos each, were completed, principally in Pergunnahs "Rajakhera," "Gird," "Mania," and "Bari."

The pucca road from the Grand Trunk Road to the Dholepoor Railway Station was completed.

The feeder roads to "Purani Chaoni" towards Bari to the west, and that towards Rajakhera to the east, were pushed forward.

A new dâk bungalow containing three sets of rooms for the reception of travellers was built close to the Railway Station

Two new sets of pucca lines urgently needed for Nos 7 and 8 Companies of the Telinga Regiment were put in hand and finished

The necessary annual repairs to roads, encamping grounds, and State buildings were carried out

32 *Conclusion of the land settlement operations*—The entire of the operations connected with the land settlement of the State were brought to a close in March 1878

I do myself the honor to forward separately Mr W H Smith's complete and interesting settlement report so it will be unnecessary for me to recapitulate here the remarks which it would appear to demand at my hands

I will merely record briefly the most prominent facts in connection with this important work

There has been no measurement of the land of the villages comprised in the Dholepoor State since the reign of the Emperor Akbar in A D 1586

The land survey operations preparatory to a revenue settlement were under the orders of the Government of India, commenced on the 20th October 1875

The measurements were completed in eight months and twenty days, or by the 9th July 1876

The State comprises 530 villages with an area of 763,462 acres or 1,193 square miles

The work was done at the rate of 4½ square miles a day, or 136 square miles per mensem, and per plane table employed 29½ acres daily

The village pergunnah and general maps, and all the other records necessary for a revenue settlement were prepared, tested, and faired as rapidly as possible, and by March 1878, or two years and four months after the commencement of the survey, the village jummas were fixed and the entire settlement operations were brought to a close

settlement and the announcement of the new jummas until the cold weather of 1878-79

The total cost to the State, including every item of expenditure, is Rupees 49,758 3 7

That the unexampled rapidity and cheapness with which this settlement has been carried out has not been achieved by any sacrifice of excellence or completeness I can most unhesitatingly assert My opinion is, moreover, amply borne out by the statements of Mr H W Smith, whose high character as a Settlement Officer and great experience in the North-Western Provinces entitle him to speak with exceptional authority when recording the results of a minute examination of our work

We have now got good maps of every village, with a complete knowledge and record of its resources, capabilities and necessities the rights of members of the agricultural community have been clearly defined, and we have been able (while leaving the gross revenue of the State practically as it was without any considerable increase or diminu

tion) to afford substantial relief to all the heavily assessed villages of the State, while we brought up to some extent towards a fair and equitable standard the revenue of those communities which on account of caste or favouritism or other influences were enjoying an undue and unjust immunity from the legitimate State demand. In no village should there be any difficulty in paying the jummas now fixed, and zemindars will be absolutely protected from any enhancement for twelve years, the term of settlement recommended by Mr. Smith and by the Members of the Council of Regency.

The Durbar will always remember with deep gratitude the great obligation which they owe Mr. Smith for the boon which has now with his assistance been conferred upon the State.

Of the local officers engaged in this work I have already recorded a well merited tribute of high commendation to the late Deputy Collector, Pandit Kanhya Lal, whose death has been a matter of great and universal regret.

Munshi Durga Pershad, who succeeded him, has assisted in carrying out with marked success the operations to their close. He is an honest, upright, hardworking officer of great experience.

Thakoor Bechu Sing, Member of the Council of Regency of Dholepoor, was throughout in special charge of the settlement. To this gentleman's indefatigable care, tact, and resource is entirely due the success which has attended the local supervision of the work.

33. *Instalment of the Government Loan.*—Owing to the exceptional losses of revenue sustained by the State during the year under review, it has been found impossible to meet the instalment of Rupees 1,00,000 principal, together with Rupees 18,500 interest, due to the Government of India for the balance of the loan due by the State.

A separate report on the subject will be submitted to you, with the request that the Government may be moved to forego the payment of this instalment for the current year and allow payments to be resumed in 1878-79.

34. *Budget Estimate for* 1877-78 *compared with Actuals.*—Both receipts and expenditure are considerably less than the amount estimated for in the year under report.

The injury and loss to all sources of State revenue caused by the pressure of drought and scarcity rendered the strictest economy imperatively necessary in every department, and the Durbar have fortunately been able to effect savings under every head of expenditure, with the exception of "Khassghi Establishments" and "Public Works," which were more particularly affected by the great dearness of fodder and grain and by the necessity of providing work and food for the starving poor.

Our receipts under all heads, including the opening balance of Rupees 88,929, amounted only to Rupees 5,63,938, and it was only by the assistance of advances from the State Treasurer, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 3,01,000, that we were able to meet the expenditure which it was found to be absolutely necessary to maintain.

35. *Regular Estimate, Receipts,* 1877-78. *Land Revenue.*—The receipts on account of land revenue amounted to Rupees 3,13,147-15-3.

Explanation of the loss of revenue thus incurred has already been submitted (see paragraphs 12 to 25)

36 *Tankadars and Nimrole* —Under this head Rupees 2,465 only instead of Rupees 30,000 were received

The resources of the Rao of "Sir Mattra" broke down completely under the strain of the drought and as he usually gives but little trouble with regard to the payment of his revenue, it was not considered advisable by the Durbar to press him for the amount, which he has agreed to clear off by instalments

37 *Customs* —The Durbar in August took off and remitted all duties on food grains

Further, in consequence of the scarcity there has been during the year but little import export, or sales of other articles, the loss under this head has been Rupees 2,534 for the year

38 *Other items of account, viz, "Sewai Jumma" and Miscellaneous* —In every other item, except *Civil Fines, Kusrat Deposits, Refunds* and *Sales* of *charcoal,* all of which would be naturally unaffected by the scarcity, the receipts have fallen short of the estimate

The large increase in the amount under deposits is only a nominal and not a real receipt, it is caused by the temporary deposit in the Treasury of Rupees 26 000 belonging to the "Sri Deorih" The whole sum has already been paid away to the proper recipients, Rupees 6 000 in entry in the present year's accounts and Rupees 20,000 subsequent to the 31st March 1878, which have been entered in the disbursements for 1878 79

The large amount of *Refunds* have been recovered by pressing the adjustment of all outstanding advances

39 *Total Receipts,* 1877 78 —Our total receipts amounted to Rupees 5,63 938, or Rupees 3,58,298 less than had been estimated for, or including the temporary advances of Rupees 3,01,000, received from the Treasurer, the receipts amounted to Rupees 8,64,938, or Rupees 57,298 less than the estimate

40 *Expenditure,* 1877-78, "*Zeb Kharrach*"—The amount budgeted for last year for "Zeb Karrach," viz, Rupees 1,35,000, was, notwith- [illegible] te expenditure [illegible] His Highness [illegible] h," leaving a small surplus

41 *Khasghi Establishments* —The expenditure of the Khasghi State Establishments exceeded the estimate by Rupees 43,331 The excess of extraordinary expenditure is accounted for as follows —

A balance of Rupees 9,809, belonging to bills due for the Delhi Durbar for tents, &c , &c , was paid during this year

During the entire period of scarcity, in order to furnish to the poor a means of subsistence and remunerative labour near their homes, the State "roonds" were thrown open (see above paragraph 16 II and paragraph 20), the people were allowed to graze their cattle in the "roonds" as well as to cut grass for their own use [illegible] sale

grass was daily purchased by the State and paid for on the spot at the average rate of from 2½ maunds to 2 maunds for the rupee, for the use of the State elephants, horses, bullocks, &c., &c.

The amount thus expended in what was in fact famine labor, was Rupees 12,616.

The above two items together amounted to Rupees 22,425 of the extra expenditure.

Further, the rates of cost of gram, bhoosa, &c., &c., have been more than double that of ordinary years. Gram fell steadily from 29 seers for the rupee in April to 12 seers in October 1877, and 11 seers in February 1878; ata from 19 seers for the rupee in April to 9 seers in February; and bhoosa from 4 maunds for the rupee in April to 30 seers for the rupee in February. Every device was resorted to to bring down the expense. The numbers of elephants, horses, bullocks, &c., were largely reduced, and the amount given to each animal diminished, but notwithstanding every effort the cost largely exceeded the tale of ordinary years, and together with extra water carriers, "piaos" and other minor items (traceble to the drought), it is answerable for the balance of Rupees 20,906 extra expenditure under this head of Khassghi Establishments.

42. *Military, Civil, Muafi.*—Under "Military, Civil, and Muafi" savings have been effected, and the expenditure has been considerably less than the amount estimated for.

43. *Deposits.*—This item has been unduly swelled by the disbursement of the deposit, mentioned in paragraph 38.

44. *Government Loan.*—The instalment of the Government loan was not paid in by the State as explained in paragraph 33.

45. *Public Works.*—The large number of starving poor who were taken up by the Railway works at and near Dholepoor considerably lightened the State burden in the item of public works. The Durbar was only obliged to employ the people who were either too weak or too old to be sent to Messrs. Glover and Company; the extra expense thus entailed on the Durbar for roads, earthwork, levelling, &c., &c., amounted to Rupees 12,538-13-6. The total expenditure in excess of that estimated for under this head was Rupees 11,077-9.

46. *Other headings. Settlement, Miscellaneous, &c., &c.*—In all the other items the expenditure was less than the estimate.

47. *Total Expenditure for* 1877-78.—The total expenditure for 1877-78 was Rupees 93,702 less than the estimate. But the instalment of the Government Loan was not paid up, so that really the expenditure was Rupees 24,798 in excess of the estimate. This could not be helped; every exertion was, I am aware, made to reduce expenditure on all sides, but the dearness of provisions and fodder, and the necessity for providing food and labour for the necessitous poor, weighed very heavily upon the State resources.

48. *Closing Balance,* 1877-78.—The balance in hand at the close of the year was Rupees 89,039-12-9.

49. *Budget Estimate,* 1878-79; *Receipts.*—The opening balance is Rupees 89,039-12-9.

50 *Land Revenue*—We have estimated our probable land revenue receipts for 1878-79 at Rupees 6,75,000

The collections of the last four years since the Agency has been established here have averaged more than this sum

Zemindars and cultivators have been treated during the past year with great consideration and leniency, and if the harvests of the year yield anything like an average outcome, which it certainly now appears probable that they will, the Durbar should receive at least this amount

51 *Tankadars*—There should be no difficulty in realising Rupees 30 000 from the Tankadars of "Sir Mattra" and "Rejhauni," and the village of "Nimrole" in "Gohud"

52 *Customs*—The probable receipts in customs have been estimated at the same amount as last year, which most certainly would have been realised had not the scarcity intervened

53 *Fines, Kusrat, and Stamps*—These items do not appear to require special notice

54 *Garden produce*—Garden produce has been estimated at Rupees 1,600, as the mangoe season does not appear likely to be productive

55 *Hides Contract*—The sum estimated is the amount contracted for this year, we should recover besides this the arrears due on last year's contract.

56 *Toll Collections*—The amount of Rupees 10,000 is now due to the State by the Executive Engineer, Gwalior Road, for toll collections on the Chambal Bridge, of this Rupees 9,000 at least should be received

57. *Miscellaneous*—The only items under this head which appear to require notice are "Nuzzer" an amount of Rupees 7,000 is due on this account by the Rao of Sir Mattra, Rupees 5,500 should certainly be collected by the State

"*Deposits*" of not more than Rupees 2,000 are anticipated

"*Refunds*" on account of the reduced expenditure for 1877-78 and the small amount of outstanding advances, not more than Rupees 16,000 will probably be recovered under this head

"*Sale of broken brass*"—Sales amounting to Rupees 3,900 have been made and will be realised during the year

58 *Total estimated Receipts for 1878-79.*—The total amount of the estimate is Rupees 9,01,[illegible] under ordinary circumstances, this sum at least should be realised

59 *Expenditure, 1878-79, Zid Khurrach*—Some savings in establishment which we have been able to effect this year will enable, it is hoped, to bring down the cost of "Zid Khurach" to Rupees 12,[illegible]

60 *Khurgh*—The expenditure in this department [illegible] possible, be reduced to Rupees 1,70,[illegible], but as the price of grain [illegible] high, we have thought it safer to [illegible] for [illegible] is, Rupees 19,[illegible] more than was [illegible] for last year

61 *Military, Civil*—The [illegible] traffic enable us to make savings in [illegible]

former are paid under the head of Military and the latter under the head of Civil. We shall be, during 1878-79, able to meet our requirements in both these departments with the sums of Rupees 1,84,000 and Rupees 1,05,000 respectively.

62. *Deposits.*—Disbursements under Deposits are largely increased by the payment of the sum of Rupees 20,000 to the "Deorih" (see paragraph 38).

63. *Repayment of the Government Loan.*—Rupees 1,20,000 is estimated for the repayment of the annual instalment of the Government Loan due by the state.

64. *Public Works.*—Rupees 20,000 is the usual annual allotment for public works.

65. *Settlement.*—The small establishment kept up in the Settlement Department continuing the investigation of claims into mafi land, copying maps, and completing the binding and arrangement of the settlement "missils" will be amply defrayed by the sum of Rupees 5,000.

66. *Miscellaneous.*—Rupees 5,000 should suffice for miscellaneous. Rupees 4,700 only were spent last year under this head.

67. *Inefficient Balance.*—The small amount of advances which will be made during the year will enable us to cut down the outstanding inefficient balance to Rupees 12,000.

68. *Total estimate of Expenditure for* 1878-79.—The total amount of expenditure estimated for amounts to Rupees 8,06,000, and this should leave us with a balance in hand at the beginning of 1879-80 of about Rupees 95,040.

69. *Advances made by State Treasurer.*—The arrangements proposed by the Durbar for submission to Government, with a view to settling the advances made by the State Treasurer during 1877-78, form the subject of separate report.

70. *Criminal Justice and Police.*—During 1877-78, 2,382 cases came before the Criminal Courts; of these 2,295 have been disposed of; 37 petty and 5 heinous cases (total 42 cases) are pending trial; 45 heinous cases have further been retained on the files as having been traced; and proved against offenders at large in foreign territory: this gives a total of 87 cases pending. There has been during the year an increase of heinous crime of 20 cases, principally in cattle thefts and house-breaking with theft; also in petty crime an increase of 455 cases, mostly petty thefts.

This might well be expected as a consequence of the year of scarcity through which we have passed.

The excellent arrangements made for the suppression of violent crime, dacoity, and agrarian outrage during the worst period of the crisis are most creditable to the Durbar officials. Not a single case of grain robbery occurred, and both on the Trunk Road and in the interior of the State life and property were as safe as in any British district in India.

The Return of heinous crime, which I herewith forward, shows that the State officials were also fairly successful in dealing with the

crime which did occur. Out of 229 heinous offences reported, 160, or 69 8 per cent., were detected Convictions occurred in 115 cases, and in 45 cases satisfactory proof was obtained against criminals at large in foreign territory, twenty cases were dismissed as false, and there was an entire failure of justice in 44 cases of these last 17 were cases of cattle theft, five of theft above Rupees 100, and 22 of house-breaking with theft

Of the three cases of murder shown in the Return, two are more properly culpable homicide, they were committed in the heat of the moment during quarrels regarding the cutting of grass and of trees

The remaining case was a murder from jealousy A man named "Sripal," who was suspected of an intrigue with a Thakoorani, was murdered by the husband's relations

All three cases were detected In two convictions were obtained, and in one the criminal escaped and is at large in Gwalior territory

In the case of attempt at theft with murder a thief was discovered by the owner of a house while in the act of stealing some property at night A struggle ensued, in which the thief killed his assailant and escaped, he was recognised and traced into Gwalior with his accomplices, but they could not be arrested

The four cases of culpable homicide all arose out of quarrels regarding the grazing of cattle In two cases convictions ensued, and in two others, the criminals against whom the offence was established absconded and took refuge in foreign territory

In the four cases of robbery the criminals were convicted and punished with imprisonment and whipping.

The Courts have throughout the year, wherever the nature of the crime made it possible to do so, substituted flogging for imprisonment This was done in 129 cases, the punishment has had a considerable deterrent effect

Considering the difficulty of dealing with cattle thefts (as in most [illegible] "Chambal" [illegible] out of 119 [illegible] were recovered

Many of these cases were well and creditably worked out

Eighty-two persons of notorious bad character were called upon to furnish security for good behaviour.

Of 670 persons concerned in serious crime, 404, or 60·3 per cent., were arrested This proportion is not good, but it is accounted for by the facility with which criminals are able to escape into foreign territory, where it is most difficult to trace them, and still more difficult to compass their arrest.

Of 404 persons arrested, 313 were convicted, or 77 4 per cent., and nine persons were awaiting trial This is very good indeed but I do not believe that all arrests made by police are entered in the Return [illegible] those prisoners who are actually sent up for trial are recorded

Of the criminal cases before the Courts, 2,276 were [illegible] police, in 1,912 cases their action was approved

Three accidents occurred on the Scindia State [illegible] Tramway line during the year under review In [illegible]

lost their lives, entirely through their own fault and imprudence; in one case *a train laden with stones was run off the line and two men killed* through the culpable neglect of the pointsman and his brother, both were convicted and sentenced to five and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

Thirteen cases of theft occurred on the Railway line, in which seventeen persons were concerned, eleven of whom were arrested and convicted. All were petty cases.

Two cases of receiving stolen property occurred, both were convicted. There were further nine petty miscellaneous cases. The police have worked well and successfully throughout the year.

71. *Civil Courts.*—Three hundred and nineteen cases were instituted in the Civil Courts of the State during the year; of these 247 were decided and 72 were pending at the close of the year.

The amount of property in litigation was Rupees 22,088.

72. *Revenue Courts.*—The great mass of revenue disputes which had been pending for years are gradually getting adjusted, and the number of cases which came before the Revenue Courts during 1877-78 was only 584 as compared to 1,404 cases in 1876-77.

One hundred and twelve cases were pending at the close of the year.

73. *Jail.*—On the 31st March 1877, 129 prisoners were confined in the Jail, 72 were admitted and 116 released during 1877-78; and on the 31st March 1878, 85 prisoners only were undergoing sentence; of these 27 were employed on extramural and 38 on intramural labour, 20 prisoners were from various causes exempted from labour.

The health of the prisoners has been good throughout the year, and the sanitation of the Jail is still farther being improved under instructions from the Superintendent-General of Jails and Dispensaries, Rajpootana, and of the Agency Surgeon, Dr. Spencer.

74. *Dispensaries and Vaccination.*—The dispensaries of Dholepoor and Rajakhera have worked well throughout the year.

The Bari Dispensary is not so popular, nor is the Native Doctor there liked by the people.

Ten thousand nine hundred and sixty-six patients were treated in all these dispensaries during 1877-78, a decrease of 959 patients.

The number of vaccine operations performed by the Vaccination Establishment was 7,229, or an increase of 861 on last year.

The cost of both establishments for the year amounted to Rupees 3,959.

75. *Schools.*—The Return for 1877-78 shows the same number of schools (eight) as last year. The total number of scholars has diminished by thirteen, or from 536 to 523. Every school has progressed except the Dholepoor City School, in which the numbers have diminished by 35.

This school has been carefully inspected by Mr. Deighton, Principal of the Agra College, and it has been found necessary to make some changes in the staff of Masters.

The Head Master is getting too old, and the falling off of the school is distinctly traceble to his want of grasp and of energy. He is

an old servant, and he began the education of His Highness the Rana, so that he will probably be pensioned off by the State

With the changes about to be instituted there is every reason to hope that the City School will get on next year as well as the others

76 *Education of the young Chief* —Mr Gahan, whose services were made over by the Government of India to the State during 1876 77, and who had taken charge of the Rana's studies, was obliged, to my great regret, to resume in June 1877 his position under the Government of India

Baboo "Umachurn Mukarji," a Master of Arts of the Calcutta University, was ther [illegible] or on probation by Mr Deig [illegible] who continues to supervise the [illegible]

The res[illegible]lts of the appo[illegible]ntment [illegible]

Mr Deighton's last report, written after he had tested by examination the results of the Rana's studies, says —"The Rana has made considerable progress since I last examined him, and in every subject gave proof of industry Should he continue as well, I shall have no hesitation in recommending that the Baboo be confirmed in his appointment"

The social education of the young Chief has also progressed most favourably, he is an entirely honest, truthful and gentlemanly lad, his manner and address are good, he speaks English perfectly well and idiomatically

He is developing a considerable taste for music, he has a correct ear and a fair voice, and is learning to accompany himself on the piano

He is a great proficient in all out-door sports, he plays polo exceedingly well, and rides well and boldly to hounds

His physical health has improved, he is growing rapidly, and is not losing strength with his growth

77 *Sindia State Railway* —The portion of the Sindia State Railway from Agra to Dholepoor was opened for public traffic in January 1878

The relations between the Railway officers and subordinates and the State employes continue to be most cordial

78 *Council of Management, Koonwar Hardeo Sing, Thakoor Bechu Sing, and Munshi Sunder Lal* —The Council of Management consisted throughout the year of the same three Members as in 1876-77. Three thousand eight hundred and forty seven cases came before the Court of the Administrator and Council of Management during 1877-78, of these 3,733 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance pending at the close of the year of 114

It is again my pleasing duty to record my acknowledgments of [illegible] of the Council [illegible] my grateful sense

A.

Budget Estimate of the [illegible] State for the year [illegible] 1873.

Receipts and Payments	[illegible]
Cash opening balance	[illegible]
I—Land Revenue	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Other	[illegible]
II—[illegible]	
1. [illegible]	[illegible]
2. [illegible]	
(a) [illegible]	[illegible]
(b) Civil	[illegible]
(c) [illegible]	[illegible]
3. [illegible]	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]
5. [illegible]	[illegible]
6. [illegible]	[illegible]
7. [illegible]	[illegible]
III—Miscellaneous	
Sale of [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Nazar	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Property	[illegible]
Police	[illegible]
Sale of [illegible]	[illegible]
Sale of [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Sale of grass	[illegible]
Sale of [illegible]	[illegible]
Receipts from [illegible]	[illegible]
Receipts from [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]

B.

Return of heinous offences tried in the Court of the Nazim of Dholepoor during the year 1877-78.

No.	Nature of offences	Cases.											Persons						Property			
		Balance of last year	Occurred during 1877-78	Total of columns 1 and 2	Convicted.	Proof obtained against criminals at large belonging to foreign territory	Proof obtained against criminals at large belonging to the Dholepoor State	Detected (total of columns 4, 5 and 6)	False cases	Acquitted.	Not detected	Pending actually under trial.	Supposed to be concerned	Arrested	Convicted	Acquitted	Not arrested	Pending actually under trial	Number of cattle stolen.	Number of cattle recovered.	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered
		1	2	3	4.	5.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12.	13	14.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
																					Rs	Rs
1	*Murder*		3	3	2		1	3					7	6	4	2	1					
2	Attempt at theft, with murder		1	1		1		1					4				4		..			
3	Culpable homicide		4	4	2		2	4					5	3	3		2					
4	*Affray* with hurt		1	1		1		1					50				50					
5	Affray		3	3	2			2	1				54	29	4	24	26					
6	Cattle theft		119	119	60	19	9	88	11	6	11	9	266	148	127	19	114	6	1587	1439	7,230	6,185
7	Theft with hurt.		3	3		2	1	3					14				14					
8	Grievous hurt ..		4	4	4			4					12	12	11	1						
9	Robbery		4	4	4			4					51	45	32	13	6				672	250
10	Theft above Rupees 100	2	26	28	9	9		18	5		5		41	26	17	19	15				2 859	1 853
11	House-breaking with theft	4	48	53	25			25	9	6	18	2	149	121	99	23	25	3			1 957	1 209
12	Dishonestly receiving stolen property...		2	2	2			2					2	2	1	1			2	2	60	60
13	Criminal breach of trust	1		1	1			1					1	1	1							
14	Forgery for the purpose of cheating		1	1	1			1					7	7	7							
15	Cheating ..		1	1	1			1					1	1	1							
16	Obstructing a public servant *from* the *performance* of his duty		1	1	1			1					4	4	4							
17	Harbouring an offender	1		1	1			1					2	2	2							
	Total	8	221	129	115	32	13	160	20	12	3	5	670	404	313	91	257	9	1589	1440	12,747	9,556

128 (men) *notorious* bad characters were called upon to furnish *security* for good behaviour

In 82 cases criminals were punished with canes

DHOLEPOOR,
The 8th August 1878.

(Sd) T DENNEHY, *Lieut -Col ,*
Political Agent

C.

Return of Dholepoor Jail from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878, Sumbut 1934.

	Number of prisoners in Jail on the 1st April 1877	Admitted during 1877-78.	Total.	Released during 1877-78.	Number remaining in Jail on 31st March 1878.	Remarks.
Imprisonment for life	7	2	9	...	9	27 prisoners are employed on extramural labour.
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment from 5 to 14 years ...	36	3	39	10	29	38 ditto ditto intramural ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 1 to 5 years ...	56	17	73	35	38	65 total employed on labour.
Ditto ditto ditto for a year ...	24	9	33	24	9	20 prisoners are from various causes exempted from labour.
Ditto ditto ditto under a year ...	6	41	47	47	...	
Total ...	129	73	201	116	85	

D.

Return of Dholepoor Schools for 1877-78 from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.

Number.	Heads.	Number of Scholars. In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.	Total.	Number of teachers.	Monthly expenditure. Rs. a. p.	Expenditure incurred during the year. Rs. a. p.	Remarks.
1	Dholepoor City School	53	57	37	147	8	165 4 0	1,083 0 0	
2	Old Chaoni Branch School	...	24	40	64	2	30 0 0	360 0 0	
3	Mania Tehsili School	...	20	23	43	2	18 8 0	222 0 0	
4	Rajakhera do.	...	26	66	92	2	20 8 0	246 0 0	
5	Bari do.	...	29	59	88	2	22 8 0	270 0 0	
6	Baseri do.	...	...	37	37	1	8 8 0	102 0 0	
7	Kolari do.	...	...	27	27	1	6 8 0	78 0 0	
8	Angayi do.	...	...	25	25	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	
	Total ...	53	156	314	523	17	274 12 0	3,297 0 0	

Dholepoor,
The 8th August 1878.

(Sd.) T. Dennehy, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

No 57, dated 8th August 1878

From—Lieutenant Colonel T Dennehy, Political Agent, Dholepoor,
To—Agent to the Governor General, Rajpootana.

In forwarding my Annual Report on the administration of the Dholepoor State for the year 1877-78, I have the honor to express my regret that I have been unable to forward the report at the time ordered by you, it was indeed in a great measure completed by the end of May when I fell ill ... as latterly entirely ... y first day that I ... a severe accident by which I was helplessly crippled and laid up again

I certainly never intended or contemplated that my report should have been so long detained, and I beg to express my great regret for the delay which has taken place

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KOTAH AGENCY REPORT.

No. 126, dated Kotah, 9th May 1878.

From—MAJOR PERCY W. POWLETT, Political Agent, Kotah,

To—MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report for 1877-78.

The Maharao.—His Highness the Maharao has been generally well in health throughout the year. My relations with him are very friendly. In the month of June a Durbar was held at Kotah for the purpose of presenting to His Highness the banner bestowed by Her Majesty the Empress.

Council.—The Council appointed last year has worked fairly well, and there has been no change in its *personnél*. The names of the members are—

Apjee Amar Sing, of Palaita.	Pundit Moti Lal, of Sarola.
Apjee Kishen Sing, of Rajgurh.	Pundit Ramdhiyal.

The first three are jaghiredars of rank. Pundit Ramdhiyal is an old British official.

Finance.—The Kotah financial year ends on 31st July. The actual revenue and expenditure for the past two years was—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Revenue	22,03,275	22,24,146,
Expenditure...	15,35,833	15,32,530,

excluding liquidation of debts.

On 15th September last I submitted a Budget Estimate of revenue and expenditure for the current year, the following shows that and the present estimate :—

	First estimate.	Revised estimate.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Revenue	21,26,893	21,60,106
Expenditure...	15,76,368	15,44,717

I propose to submit a statement of actual revenue and expenditure and a Budget Estimate for next year, with explanatory observations, as soon as the financial year is finished; but I will now notice such financial measures of importance as are complete or capable of review.

(1.) *Purchase of grain.*—The Council, alarmed at the prospects of the season, was, in August, anxious to lay in a larger stock of grain than after the spring harvest of 1877 had been secured for seed advances

and in anticipation of dearth, accordingly Rupees 81,000 was spent for that purpose This added to the previous purchases gave us a store of about 102,200 maunds, which altogether had cost Rupees 1,51,000 Of this store there was advanced—

	Maunds
To cultivators	24,300
Sold after the advent of the rain	63 200
Expended on relief works and commissariat	9 400
Remaining in hand	5 300
	102 200

[illegible] 14,077, and if the price current be [illegible]etained, the whole transaction shows a [illegible]

(2) *Loans*—In order to buy this grain at the time it was wanted a temporary loan of one lakh had to be negotiated in September last The money was obtained at 5½ per cent, and the whole principal and interest paid off in about seven months

In November last a second loan, which amounted to 2½ lakhs, was negotiated with a view to clearing off advantageously by cash payment a number of the smaller State debts This loan is also at 5½ per cent, and is to be paid in two years

(3) *The debts*—Setting aside fifteen small creditors, who have not come forward and whose aggregate awards amount to less than Rupees 9,000, the State creditors have, during the present financial year, been reduced from forty to six, and the debts from Rupees 28,22,610 to Rupees 24,29,518

By the end of the financial year the debts will be further reduced and will not exceed 20½ lakhs About Rupees 7,75,000 will have been spent on liquidation during the current year, or Rupees 1,75,000 in excess of the minimum prescribed by Government

The total awards originally amounted to Rupees 42,28,310, so that within the last three years the debts will, on 31st July, have been reduced by more than one half

Land Settlement—Last year I reported that two pergunnahs out of the fifteen which the State comprises had been surveyed Since then two more have been completed, and it is hoped that another two will be finished before next rains

The first two pergunnahs, Barod and Digod, have been assessed, and the revenue raised 8 and 6 per cent respectively

The inspection of a third pergunnah is finished, and a fourth has been visited by the Superintendent, but the work there will need further examination

The records of two pergunnahs have been completed, and a third is in progress

The total cost of the settlement up to the end of March is Rupees 50,965, of this Rupees 17,872 has been spent on the survey.

During the current year, that is, from July last, Rupees 17,661 has been spent on the settlement, of which Rupees 6,632 is due to survey.

Hitherto the settlement has proceeded slowly and tentatively; but it has lately been determined to push it on rapidly. Extended operations will begin after next rains.

Courts.—The Appellate Court has been presided over by Pundit Ramdhiyal; who in addition has his duties as a Member of Council to attend to. As this arrangement is found disadvantageous it is intended as soon as possible to make over the appellate work to another official.

The work of the Civil Courts is light. The return shows the number of cases instituted in the City Court as 50 per cent. higher than last year, but this is partly due to the abolition of the Nazim's Civil Court at Kotah. In the City Court but 414 cases were instituted during the whole year; and in the fourteen Subdivisional Courts only 147 cases, that is, less than one a month in each Subdivision.

The execution of decrees, generally so difficult in a Native State, is, I think, now more satisfactory at Kotah than it was a year ago.

Homicide	...	10
Robbery	Dacoity	50
	Other	11
Theft	Cattle	201
	Other	317
Counterfeiting coin	...	1
Poisoning by thug	...	1
Suicide	...	51
Other crimes	...	295
Total	...	937

The Criminal Court decided 957 cases as per margin. There is a strong indisposition in the Kotah State to inflict capital punishment, and only one execution took place during the year. The condemned convict had committed a double murder. In the case entered as thuggee poisoning it could not be proved that the offender was a professional poisoner.

Suicide is committed chiefly by women, in most cases a squabble with, or an angry word from, a husband or a neighbour is the cause, and an overdose of opium is the means usually resorted to.

The dacoities last year were 56 against 42 the year before. The figures in the present statement have, as regards this offence, been compiled with particular care, and I have not the same confidence in those of the last. Moreover the average loss from each dacoity is 31 per cent. less than it is resorted to have been the previous year.

Witchcraft is popularly believed to be more prevalent in Harowtee than in other parts of Rajpootana, and the faith in it is the cause of much maltreatment of old women.

Police.—There is not, except in the city, any body of police separate from the army. The sepoys are employed for general police purposes throughout the State, while Sebundees and Nagas occupy the numerous "chowkees" along roads and rivers.

But during the past year new efforts have been made to repress violent crime. Villages, which here show an extraordinary timidity when visited by dacoits, have been encouraged to oppose them, rewards have been given liberally to persons showing energy in the resistance or

pursuit of robbers, and two special bands under active leaders were equipped some months ago to pursue dacoits in the east and west of the State respectively Latterly a third band has been sent to protect the north The result has been that several instances of courage and activity in the arrest of offenders have occurred, and 35 robbers were brought to justice, some of whom were captured after hand-to-hand fights This number is seven times as great as that of dacoits convicted last year if the returns for that year are correct None of the captured men were known to the Dacoity Suppression Department, and, though many come from Boondee and Meywar, they do not belong to the class which wander far from their homes and plunder on a large scale The average loss occasioned by each Kotah dacoity is less than Rupees 220 against Rupees 335 the previous year, but the sense of insecurity occasioned by gangs of armed robbers roaming the country is considerable

Public Works—A sum of Rupees 80,000 was entered in the budget for public works, of this Rupees 29,235 was spent up to the end of March, excluding 5,024 maunds of grain, of which there was a stock in hand

The works have been supervised by myself for a year unassisted by a European Engineer, and during that period I have not been able to obtain the thoroughly efficient Native assistance which I had hoped for

[illegible] I trust the [illegible] However, [illegible]

The Deolee and Jhalrapatan road has been pushed on North of the Chumbal one layer of metal has been consolidated, and the material for the second collected Two layers of metal have been consolidated for eight miles south of Kotah, and much has been done towards putting down the first layer on the next six miles Beyond that point the earthwork as far as Mokundarrah is on the point of completion, much of the above has been done since the last Annual Report.

[illegible] mile, will be unmetalled, [illegible] tate, and forty five miles [illegible] k of this road has been completed

A third road under construction lies between Kotah and the ferry on the Chumbal in front of the important Boondee town of Patan It will be only ten miles in length The earthwork is complete, and, as the Maharao will drive on it, it will be metalled

The great tank of the city needed cleaning out, and, as it was a work well adapted for the employment of the numerous refugees from the east driven by dearth into Kotah, it has been taken in hand, and is employing 1,600 people

At a comparatively trifling expense Sir Faiz Ali's scheme of forming one broad airy street in the city has been carried out A row of houses was removed and a line of trees planted in their place Road metalling in and about the city, also begun by Sir Faiz Ali, is going on

COMMISSARIAT.

Clothing and Toshakhana.—Large quantities of grain, cloth for camp, equipage, howdahs, carriages, &c., and various articles required for gifts have to be annually purchased and distributed. Hitherto these have been obtained without system, and much loss to the State has resulted. An effort is now being made to organize under a single individual a department which would supply all the stores and articles needed and which could be easily and effectually supervised.

Gardens and Forests.—There are 66 Raj gardens which at present bring an income of only Rupees 3,292, and cost Rupees 4,968. They have lately been placed under a Superintendent, and it is hoped that the effect will be a rapid increase of revenue. The forests have, for the protection of the young trees from the wood contractor, been placed under the same person.

Waste lands.—In the time of the great Minister, Zalim Sing, it is said there was scarcely any culturable waste in Kotah territory, but there are now at least 150,000 acres of excellent land lying unutilized. Last year the Council drew up rules to govern the grant of leases to cultivators willing to break up this land. The terms allow occupation on a nominal or very low rental for three or four years and exemption afterwards from four land cesses imposed recently by oppressive Ministers.

One of these cesses, amounting to nearly three rupees an acre, was charged on irrigated alone, and that will be remitted on unirrigated fields converted into irrigated. In consequence of these concessions 15,000 acres of waste were taken up last year, and the construction by cultivators of many new wells is in progress.

The Season.—The kharif harvest varied a good deal in different parts of the State, but taken altogether it was not more than a twelve-anna crop, while the rabi has been greatly injured by blight. However Harowtee as usual suffered less than the States adjoining it, and a large export of grain took place, and is continuing to the great benefit of the customs revenue. Many cattle have died from the scarcity of grass, but the mass of the plough bullocks has been saved. A large immigration into Kotah of famine-stricken people from Ulwur, Bhurtpoor, Gwalior, &c., took place in September, and in spite of the October rain a number still remain. The earthwork of the roads and the tank above mentioned has supplied employment for many hundreds, and the large grain-store which had been secured furnished the State with the means of relief without drawing on the treasury.

About 160 persons incapable of work are receiving gratuitous daily relief. The expense of this last is borne partly by the State, partly by the public.

At the time when it seemed probable that the rain necessary for the rabi sowings would fail exertions were made to repair all the unsued wells in the State and to construct new ones where water was near the surface. Happily the wells were not needed, and labor was relaxed when

the rain fell, but the work done nevertheless was valuable, for at a cost of Rupees 5 319 25 new wells and 214 unused ones are now available for irrigation

Stables —Last year the elephants, horses, camels, carriages of sorts, camp equipage, and grass rields were placed under one active Superintendent with, I think, considerable advantage

The stables and carriage houses are very tumble down, leaky, and ill situated

Jail —The buildings lately constructed or adapted to the purposes of a Jail are an immense improvement on what preceded them, but they are ill situated, and not sufficiently substantial to last many years It is proposed to convert them into stables and carriage houses, and to erect outside the city a good but inexpensive Jail which will last The jail at present contains 247 convicted prisoners and 64 under trial

Kotris —Nawab Sir Faiz Ali did something towards facilitating business between the Durbar and the seven Kotris or Boondee Hara families which hold estates in the north of Kotah territory, and which from their position, historical and topographical, have always been a difficulty to the Durbar Relations with them are conducted by a superior official, and during the past year many boundary disputes of very old standing between the Kotris have been settled by him

I myself devoted some weeks of the cold weather to visiting them, and in conjunction with the Political Agent of Harowtee to settling border cases between them and adjoining States Some of the Kotris are in a very unsatisfactory state, and to protect them from ruin and to secure their contributions to the British tribute paid by Kotah, some interposition is likely to be necessary

[illegible]

whom as yet come to school It is intended too to bestow some State offices annually on deserving students of the lower class

Own movements —During the past year I have made several tours in the hot as well as the cold weather, and I have visited, with the exception of one, all the fifteen subdivisions of the State, some more than once

Financia[illegible] nt of the Kotah State for the years 1876-77 & 1877-78. *The year begins on 1st August.*

No.	Particulars of Income.	Actual amount of 1876-77.	Revised Total estimate for 1877-78.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
I.	Land Revenue ... { Arrears / Current	16,56,429	16,50,000
II.	Custom ...	3,18,633	2,60,000
III.	Abkaree ...	9,314	12,000
IV.	Judicial ... { Fines / Fees / Stamps	19,104	55,000
V.	Mint ...	9,510	9,510
VI.	Tribute from Jaghiredars	10,000	10,000
VII.	Gardens ...	3,292	2,000
VIII.	Forests and grass lands ..	12,670	12,670
IX.	Savings of pay and refunds	17,181	12,000
X.	Exchange and Interest ...	21,457	21,457
XI.	Miscellaneous ...	33,087	10,000
	Extraordinary.		
I.	Tribute from Harowtee Fief ...	45,531	45,833
	Total ...	22,24,146	21,60,108
	Balance of 31st July 1876 ...	2,52,316	......
	Balance of 31st July 1877 ...	......	2,13,249
	Grand Total ...	24,76,462	23,73,355

No.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Actual amount of 1876-77.	Revised total estimate for 1877-78.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
I.	Tribute to British Government ...	3,84,720	3,84,720
II.	His Highness Maharao's personal allowance ..	1,51,112	1,45,000
III.	{ Political Agent and Establishment	23,101	23,404
	{ Council	..	11,670
IV.	Administrative ... { Appellate Court	13,183	15,784
	Revenue Court	1,44,957	1,29,311
	Civil Court ..	1,311	3,971
	Police	29,305	31,978
V.	Land Settlement	10,812	37,000
VI.	Army ... { Artillery	18,153	31,070
	Fort Garrisons	24,784	26,801
	Cavalry	95,008	1,05,004
	Infantry ...	1,31,122	1,45,131
	Camel Guns	2,521	4,284
	Sebundi ...	35,183	29,700
VII.	Vakeels ...	9,170	8,643
VIII.	Mint ...	583	817
IX.	Religious and Charitable Endowment	1,21,004	1,24,162
X.	Establishment ... { Stables	11,048	16,038
	Elephant Establishment	11,779	13,011
	Bullocks ditto	8,133	7,081
	Farrashkhana ...	2,685	3,129
	Wood and grass ...	601	179
	Other ...	13,343	13,167
XI.	Gardens ...	5,214	4,943
XII.	Public Works Department ...	79,317	80,000
XIII.	Dispensary ...	2,410	4,511
XIV.	School ...	3,572	3,019
XV.	Exchange and Interest ...	544 }	80,000
XVI.	Miscellaneous ...	1,25,891 }	
XVII.	Festival expenses ...	6,410	5,225
XVIII.	Tribute to Jeypoor ...	20,128	14,379
	Ordinary Total ...	15,32,530	......
	Extraordinary.		
I.	Debts ...	7,30,683	......
	Total ...	22,63,213	......
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1877 ...	2,13,249	......
	Grand Total ...	24,76,462	15,44,717

(Sd.) P. W. Powlett, *Major.*

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.

Description of Cases	Pending on 1st April 1878	Instituted.	Total	Disposed of: Confirmed	Reversed	Modified.	Total	Pending on 31st March 1878
Criminal cases sent up for confirmation by Criminal Court	2	144	146	69	7	71	146	
Criminal appeals	12	37	49	20	15	12	47	2
Total	14	181	195	89	22	83	193	2
Civil cases appeals								
Cases exceeding Rs 5 000	1	6	7	5	1	1	7	
Cases exceeding Rs 1 000 but not exceeding Rs 5 000	2	11	13	4	6	3	13	
Cases exceeding Rs 300, but not exceeding Rs 1,000		22	22	12	6	4	22	
Cases not exceeding Rs 300	1	49	50	25	15	10	50	
Total	4	88	92	46	28	18	93	

Statement showing the working of the Civil and Nazim's Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.

Description of Cases	Pending on 1st April 1877	Instituted.	Total	Disposed of: Decreed.	Dismissed	Struck off	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1878.
Civil Court								
Suits exceeding Rs 5 000	10	5	15	8	1	6	15	..
Suits exceeding Rs 1 000 but not exceeding Rs 5,000 ..	6	24	30	19	1	1	21	9
Suits exceeding Rs. 300, but not exceeding Rs 1 000	5	64	69	50	5	3	58	11
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300 ...	20	331	351	249	55	34	338	13
Total	41	424	465	326	62	44	432	33
Nizam's Courts								
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300 ..	85	147	232	131	28	28	187	45
Grand Total	126	571	697	457	90	72	619	78

Kotah, The 9th May 1878 } (Sd) P. W. Powlett, *Major*, *Political Agent.*

Statement showing the execution of Decrees in the Civil Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1878.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of. Wholly executed. No. of cases.	Wholly executed. Amount.	Partially executed. No. of cases.	Partially executed. Amount.	Struck off. No. of cases.	Struck off. Amount.	Total. No. of cases.	Total. Amount.	Pending on 31st March 1878. No. of cases.	Pending on 31st March 1878. Amount.
					Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Suits exceeding Rs. 5,000	5	10	15	...	......	3	1,573 15 0	10	91,015 15 3	13	92,619 14 3	2	12,912 14 0
Suits exceeding Rs. 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000	7	19	26	4	9,096 6 3	5	2,133 2 6	15	30,101 3 0	24	41,090 11 9	2	5,178 4 6
Suits exceeding Rs. 300, but not exceeding Rs. 1,000	21	45	66	15	7,185 0 9	16	2,719 0 3	26	17,382 10 0	57	27,616 11 0	9	6,115 10 3
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300	39	198	237	75	6,255 10 9	42	1,821 13 3	90	9,510 15 3	207	17,618 7 3	30	3,142 3 0
Total	72	272	344	94	22,837 1 9	66	8,577 15 0	141	1,18,130 11 6	301	1,70,545 12 3	43	27,318 15 9

KOTAH,
The 9th May 1878.

(Sd.) P. W. POWLETT, *Major*,
Political Agent.

Statement showing the Works executed in the Public Works Department of the Kotah State during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

	Names of works	Amount of estimate	Total cost up to end of July 1877	Expended from 1st August 1877 to end of March 1878	Total
		Rs a. p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
1	Durrah Road		42 391 2 9½	13 399 12 8	55 789 15 5
2	Soorujpol and Chutturpora Road	1 816 0 0	2,302 9 2	370 3 5	2,679 12 7
3	Bara or Bore Khundee Road			3 478 13 5	3 478 13 5
4	Patun Rangpoor Road			52 5 6	52 5 6
5	Brijbilas Road			91 2 5	91 2 5
6	Rampora Bazar Road including cost of buildings dismantled and materials removed	1 533 13 3	7,379 2 2	1 167 10 6	8,546 12 8
7	Kankar stock accounts			3,519 9 5	3,519 9 5
8	Saraie or (tiling)			2,202 5 2	2,202 5 2
9	Durrah Bungalow	1 800 0 0	1 912 13 3	78 10 9	1,991 7 3
10	Jail Barracks	2 713 3 7	1 699 10 8	1 129 5 3	2,879 15 11
11	Deolee Irregular Force Line	1 661 6 2	1 157 11 9	481 10 6	1 639 9 3
12	Do Cavalry Line	3 703 12 2	1 223 15 0	716 0 7	1,939 15 7
13	Majee Sahba s house in palace			2,258 11 4	2,258 11 4
14	Platform for inspection of army			315 10 5	315 10 5
15	Ghun Gore Boat	758 0 0		73 2 6	73 2 6
16	New Katcharee	1 849 0 0	931 6 8	173 0 0	1 104 6 8
17	Gird Kote			329 0 0	329 0 0
18	Grand Talao at Kotah			402 3 8	402 3 8
19	Agency Kitchen house			304 0 3	304 0 3
20	Do. Bungalow		370 15 3	657 15 3	1,028 14 6
21	Nawda Hoe Raj Mahul			275 4 9	275 4 9
22	New buggee for Members of Council			97 0 4	97 0 4
23	*Repairs of Raj old buggees*		210 0 0	201 4 9	411 4 9
24	Petty construction and repairs of works			7,370 0 0	7,370 0 0
	Total	[illegible]	59 609 9 8	39,231 11 11	98,841 5 7

KOTAH,
The 9th May 1878

(Sd) P. W. POWLETT, *Major*,
Political Agent.

Statement showing the number of prisoners admitted into, and relea

PERIOD OF SENTENCE.	REMAINING ON 1ST APRIL 1877.				ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.				TOTAL.		
		Criminal.				Criminal.				Criminal.	
	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.
Under six months	2	77	8	87	17	368	27	412	19	415	35
Above six months and under one year ...	...	37	1	38	...	30	10	40	...	67	11
Above one month and under three years.	...	22	7	29	...	17	5	22	...	39	12
Above three and under five years ...	...	25	3	28	...	9	2	11	...	34	5
Above five and under seven years ...	...	9	2	11	...	23	...	23	...	32	2
Above seven and under ten years ...	...	4	3	7	...	5	1	6	...	9	4
Above ten and under fourteen years ...	...	4	2	6	...	1	...	1	...	5	2
For life	...	11	1	12	...	3	...	3	...	14	1
TOTAL ...	2	189	27	218	17	456	45	518	19	645	72

KOTAH,
The 9th May 1878.

the Kotah State Jail from 1*st April* 1877 *to* 31*st March* 1878

	ED AND RELEASED DURING THE YEAR						REMAINING ON 31ST MARCH 1878.				Under trial on 31st March 18 8	REMARKS
	t.	*Released*						Crim nal				
			Crim nal.									
	Female	Civil	Male	Female	Escaped	Total.	Civil	Male	Female	Total		
		13	355	27	1	40°	1	88	8 •	97		*Note*—Hundred and n ne released on ac count *occasions of fest vals Average da ly* number sentenced 214 5 Under trial 67
			43	11		55		23		23		
	1		5	4		13		31	7	38		
			3	3		6		31	2	33		
2			1	2		5		29		29		
1		...	1	2		4		7	2	9		
1			1			2		3	2	5		
1	...		1			2		1°	1	13		
10	1	13	410	49	1	489	1	2.4	2°	247	64	

(Sd) P W POWLETT, *Major,*
Political Agent

Return showing the number of boys in the Kotah State School during the year 1877-78.

PARTICULARS.	English Department.	Persian Department.	Sanscrit Department.	Hindee Department.	Total.	REMARKS.
Total number of boys in the Register ...	52	68	28	83	231	Daily average number of attendance during the year 153.
Number of Teachers	2	3	1	1	7	

KOTAH,
The 9th May 1878.

(Sd.) P. W. POWLETT, *Major*,
Political Agent.

JHALLAWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No 223, dated Jhalrapatan 1st July 1878

From—CAPT H B ABBOTT *Political Superintendent of Jhallawar*

To—First Assistant Agent, Govr -Genl, for the States of Rajpootana, Mount Aboo

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the Agent to the Governor-General's information, the Annual Report on the administration of this State

2 *General remarks* —The State on the whole has passed pretty comfortably out of the strange seasons of the past year, though it is expected that realizations from all revenue connected with land will show comparatively large balances, and that high prices and scarcity of grass will tell on the year's expenditure The comparative table of rainfall at the Chaoni and the city of Jhalrapatan for 1876 77 and 1877-78, noted in the margin, will show that hereabouts the fall was indeed scanty, fortunately however the greater portion of the territory was blessed with a better though still short fall

Year	Chaoni	Patan
1876 77	45 41	48 19
1877 78	13 63	17 35

3 In the head-quarters pergunnah and the pergunnah adjoining it on the west and north west and in the detached district of Shahabad the people have suffered, as both the kharif and rabi crops failed, the former almost entirely

... of drinking water even in some parts of the Shaha- ... of stolen property ... obtaining a good ... in the rest of the State has been pretty fair, though ... comparatively little opium

5 The general health has been average There was a short outbreak of cholera among the immigrant poor near Jhalrapatan city, and for a little time both the city of Patan and the Chaoni were troubled with small pox Lately the State has been again visited by cholera, which has flitted from place to place causing a few deaths in each, as I ... have nearly disappeared

... fell ...

of his residence on a ... balance and coming down on his side with the young ... under him causing a simple fracture of the thigh bone His Highness' progress throughout has been very satisfactory, and in two or three weeks'

time I hope to be able to report his complete recovery. Besides being distressing in itself the occurrence is also unfortunate in delaying the return of the Maharaj Rana to his studies at the Mayo College.

7. The Maharaj Rana arrived from Ajmere in very good health and spirits, and up to the time of his accident appeared to be enjoying his holidays to the full. He has not yet gained a character for studious habits at the Mayo College, but people here note with pleasant surprise his growth in general intelligence, at the same time his activity of body is great, somewhat more so than some of his attendants appreciate.

8. Mr. Laing, His Highness' Guardian, has been with him during his stay at the Mayo College, and accompanied him in the cold weather holidays on a tour to Muttra, Deeg, Agra, and Bhurtpoor, and is now staying with the young Chief here. Mr. Laing's attention to his charge is thorough, and has been productive of the best feeling between them; he is cheerfully and well assisted in his duties by Dhabbai Har Lall, the Native Guardian.

WORKING OF THE VARIOUS COURTS, OFFICES, DEPARTMENTS, &c.

9. *The Punchayet.*—The members remain the same as last year. I am happy to say there has been some improvement in attention to business, and that in consequence the Sirdars have been of more assistance than last year.

10. *The Appellate Court.*—The members of this Court are careful and earnest in their duties, and thus command the confidence of people in general. The table below shows that its original judicial work has lessened compared with the previous year, this is owing to the lower Court's having received increased powers, the appellate judicial work remains about the same, but the miscellaneous work connected chiefly with the Court's duties of supervision over the lower Courts has considerably increased, this however does not imply any unnecessary interference or meddling :—

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court during the year 1877 78 compared with 1876 77

Description of cases	Pending at the close of 18 5 6.	1876-77										Pending	1877 78.										Pending
		Instituted					Disposed of						Instituted					Disposed of					
		Original.	Appellate	Execution of decrees	Miscellaneous	Total	Original	Appellate.	Execution of decrees	Miscellaneous	Total		Original	Appellate	Execution of decrees	Miscellaneous	Total	Original	Appellate	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous	Total.	
Criminal		112	[illegible]		125	264	74	22		100	196	68	41	[illegible]		436	565	64	[illegible]		394	490	85
Civil	1	32	46	7	12	98	20	40	1	10	71	27	21	45	10	[illegible]	175	32	39	3	70	144	31
Total ..	1	144	73	7	137	362	94	62	1	110	[illegible]	95	62	65	10	509	740	96	61	3	464	[illegible]	116

11. *The Civil Court.*—The comparative table below will show that the Court's work has increased. Fifty-one of its decisions have been appealed against, of which seventeen were reversed, eight modified, fourteen upheld, and twelve were undisposed of:—

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Civil Court during the years 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Pending at the close of 1875-76.		1876-77.										Pending.		1877-78.										Pending.	
		Instituted.		Total.		Decreed.		Rejected.		Transferred to other Courts.				Instituted.		Total.		Decreed.		Rejected.		Transferred to other Courts.			
Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.
	Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*				*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
5	193 0 0	871	1,22,165 7 3	870	1,22,357 7 3	533	71,675 11 0	183	37,813 1 9	......	......	100	12,610 7 3	1,054	1,14,103 1 3	1,214	1,26,719 11 0	692	90,331 3 3	181	11,051 3 0	151	3,022 0 0	190	21,715 5 3

12 The returns of civil cases from the tehsils have not been received, but when on tour I found only a few cases instituted at the larger tehsils, the people evidently not yet understanding that it is unnecessary for them to come to head-quarters to have their disputes heard The Court is disposed to cause uncalled for annoyance to villagers by vexatious summons, but its attention and that of the appellate Court have been drawn to the fact

13 *The Criminal Court* —The comparative table shows an increase [illegible]

the judgments have been upheld, five have been reversed, five modified, and three are pending

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Criminal Court during 1876-77 and 1877-78

Pending at the close of 1875-76	1876 77				1877 78.			
	Instituted	Total	Disposed of	Pending	Instituted	Total	Disposed of	Pending
46	2 879	2 925	2 861	64	3 010	3 074	2 852	222

14 The returns from the tehsils have not been received, but from what I saw on tour I have reason to believe that the Tehsildars are exercising the judicial powers lately granted them with care.

15 The same two officials remain at the head of this Court, but lately their jurisdiction has been divided, one receiving the eastern, and the other the western, half of the State

The former Foujdar, who was under suspension when last year's report was written, has since been sentenced to two years' *simple imprisonment* and Rupees 700 fine, in default of payment simple imprisonment for a further term of one year, for bribery and the abetment of the unlawful release of prisoners from the Jail

16 *The Jail*—The former Superintendent having been found guilty of unlawfully releasing prisoners and abetting the late Foujdar in briberys has been sentenced to three years' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rupees 400, in default of payment a further term of simple imprisonment for one year

He was succeeded first by one and then another old State official, but neither doing satisfactorily for several months past a new official has been tried and up to the present has done well

17. The daily average of prisoners for the year is 191·32 as compared with 153·52 for the year before. The prisoners at present in the Jail are—

		Men.	Women.
For life	... ...	17	4
For fourteen years	... ...	2	2
For seven and over	... ...	9	2
For three and over	... ...	32	2
For under three years	... ...	94	6
Total	...	154	16

18. A lithographic printing press and the making of blankets have been added to the in-door labor. A well has been excavated and a female barrack built. The plan and estimate for a hospital were prepared sometime ago; owing to the scarcity of water in that part of the Chaoni the work could not be commenced, but it will now be shortly begun.

19. *The Police and Crime.*—Their reorganization will soon be complete. The principal inspector of the District Police is an able man, and under his energetic supervision highway robbers find their undertakings difficult. The Town Police are not so well looked after, but have improved.

20. The number of persons accused are put down as 1,109, of whom 610 only have been apprehended. This does not look creditable, but it must be remembered that the numbers of the accused are reckoned by the general and exaggerated statements of the complainants. Of the persons apprehended 410 have been found guilty, 168 acquitted, and 32 are under trial.

21. There have been six cases of murder, two for the purpose of robbery. The increase of this crime has made it necessary that the next case should be visited with the full penalty of the law, as the State custom of imprisonment for life has evidently not a sufficiently deterring effect.

22. The other serious crimes have been—

(1.)	Culpable homicide	... ...	3
(2.)	Rape	... ...	3
(3.)	Causing grievous hurt	... ...	6
(4.)	Kidnapping	... ...	1
(5.)	Dacoity	... ...	3
(6.)	Highway robbery	... ...	5

The loss of property in the dacoity and highway robbery cases was small.

23 *The Revenue Court and Department*—The Table shows that the number of cases instituted has almost doubled —

1876 77			1877 78			
Instituted.	Disposed of	Pending	Instituted	Total	Disposed of	Pending
2 550	1 775	775	4 881	5 656	4,381	1 275

Pundit Ram Charan has continued steady and careful in the management of the department The old official, Jemadar Bakhshu Ram, his Assistant, died a few months ago, it not being necessary to replace him, the allowances drawn by him from this department will be utilized in strengthening the Office establishment

24 The Jhallawar financial year having yet another month to run, it cannot be said what the result of the revenue collection will be, but it is thought, considering the unfavorable past seasons, this branch of the department's work will be found satisfactory

25 The summary settlement of the land revenue demand for a term of five years, inclusive of the present year, has just been reported on, and all details connected with it, it is hoped, will be disposed of soon after the close of the present financial year The result is a small increase on the present receipts, but at the same time it frees the villagers from the payment of a considerable sum which did not find its way into the State Treasury This relief, together with the advantageous offers accepted by the patel and other contractors, leads us to hope that at the end of the five years' term the revenue derivable from the land will be found to be much greater than the present.

26 The tehsil dâk arrangement has evidently supplied a want, as the number of private letters transmitted by it have almost doubled

27 *Customs*—The present contract has still some months to run The tables below show first the imports, exports, and transit trade of the State for the year commencing from 1st November 1876 and ending on 31st October 1877, the first complete year's record we have been able to obtain and second, the imports and exports of Jhalrapatan City for the year just ended —

Statement showing the Imports, Exports, and Transit trade of

	Opium.	Kirana.	Grain.	Salt.	Ghee.	Sugar.	Rice.
	M. s. c.	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c.*	*M.*
Imports	6,072 7 14	24,137 13 1	106,072 25 4	31,797 12	7,107 1 14	9,094 0 12	3,319 3[illegible]
Exports	7,510 10 6	35,755 17 0	67,454 29 2	13,110 31 10	2,585 3 0	5,757 30 10	2,904 [illegible]
Transit	1,277 7 0	31,012 8 3	311,127 21 0	151,018 39 0	16,682 10 0	2,703 21 8	8,509 2[illegible]

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Jha

	Opium.	Kirana	Grain.	Salt.	Ghee.	Sugar.	Rice.	Engl[illegible] clot[illegible]
	M. s. c.	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c.*	*M. s. c.*	*M.*
Imports	1,576 6 4	14,865 29 0	99,037 32 0	14,163 0 0	8,734 29 8	6,595 2 8	1,160 30 0	5,821
Exports	1,624 25 0	7,916 30 0	10,518 25 0	3,781 7 8	1,186 10 4	3,027 29 12	891 6 3	2,515 [illegible]

Jhallawar State from 1*st November* 1876 *to* 31*st October* 1877.

English cloth	Country cloth	Metal	Zarda and tobacco	Gur (molasses)	Ganja and bhang	Poppy seeds	TOTAL.
M s c	*M s c*	*M s c*	*M s c*	*M s c*	*M s c*	*M s c*	*M s c*
5 115 29 2	2,957 8 0	931 8 1	4,748 1 3	10,031 8 2	113 30 0	18,370 19 0	529 290 21 11
4,196 21 6	643 31 10	324 34 9	3,403 29 3	4,730 5 9	142 22 6	11 [illegible]52 26 4	150,171 19 11
4 113 23 0	63 26 4	157 31 7	712 3 0	6,265 0 0	29 37 6	9,275 29 0	850,156 7 12

palan City from 1*st June* 1877 *to* 31*st May* 1878.

Country cloth	Metal.	Zarda and tobacco	Gur	Poppy seeds	Iron.	Ganja and bhang	TOTAL.
M s c	*M s c*	*M s c*	*M s c*	*M s c*	*M s c*	*M s c*	*M s c*
753 10 12	570 25 4	4,590 1 4	3,608 23 0	4,177 33 8	3,991 12 0	94 10 0	169,714 11 0
238 8 0	229 32 0	2 797 33 4	93 21 0		1,523 21 4	7 22 8	37,739 36 0

28. *Raj Farms and Gardens.*—The result of the working of these institutions cannot be ascertained until the expiry of the present year, but it is expected the produce will be less owing to the short rainfall of the past year, the gardens in fact have been maintained only with care.

29. *Forest and Grass Department.*—I regret to be unable to repeat the praise bestowed on the head of this department last year. No doubt there has been scarcity of grass, but had he displayed the energy of the previous year, the State would not be in the straits it is now regarding its grass supply. The management of the forests has also been disappointing, it has therefore been necessary to relieve him of his duties.

30. *Dufter Sadar or Audit Office.*—This Office has brought into account nearly eleven lakhs of old items unadjusted, and considerable progress has been made in the arrangement of old records. In the recovery of outstanding balances department 938 cases representing a value of Rupees 39,844 have been disposed of. In addition to its ordinary work this Office has assisted the Settlement Department by preparing returns, showing the land revenue demands and receipts for the past ten years: this was no easy matter as the records were not found arranged.

31. *Treasury.*—The working of the Sadar and District Treasuries has been satisfactory.

32. *The Commissariat.*—The expenditure in this department promises to show considerable increase owing to the high prices prevailing during the past year, but still not so much as might have been had the management shown less foresight in purchasing supplies.

33. *The Dispensaries.*—From what I am told I am led to believe the Native Doctors at Jhalrapatan and the Chaoni are gaining the confidence of the people, the Patan Doctor has earned a local reputation as an operator, having performed more than one difficult operation with success.

34. *Municipal Committees.*—The Patan City Committee have supervised all the public works mentioned under the head of Patan City improvements, some of which were the means of affording labor to the immigrant poor in the hot weather, they also undertook the management of a poor-house. The city is cleaner, and it is pleasing to see the Seths beginning to interest themselves in their municipal work.

Here it may be mentioned that the stone tablet on which is engraved the charter of self-government granted to the Patan Seths, and which was years ago flung into the Patan Talao by an irate Kamdar, has lately been dug up out of the mud of the bed of the talao on its drying up.

35. The non-official members of the Chaoni Committee do not as yet show as much interest in their work, but the Committee as a whole has done well, particularly in supervising the construction of the new Chaoni bund and roads within the Chaoni.

36. Committees have been lately started in two tehsil towns.

37. *Public Works.*—Mr. Hughes, the late Executive Engineer, was permitted to resign his appointment at his own request on obtaining employment elsewhere in November last. I regret to be unable to

say anything in favor of his services to the State, for the report on his work made by the Superintending Engineer shows it to have been quite unworthy of an officer of his experience and training

38 Intimation has just been received of Mr J N Miles, Executive Engineer at Jeypoor, having been appointed to succeed him, and it is hoped he will enter upon his duties about the middle of this month

39 The principal works have progressed as follows —

40 *The Kotah Road* —The earthwork on the first and second sections of eight miles has been all but completed Metal has been
been made for a
d has also been
to the Au River
have been cut to the requisite slope

41 With the exception of the consolidation on the first four and a half miles and some of the masonry work, the works on this road have been very unfavorably reported on On his advice the works have been stopped since the Superintending Engineer's visit in January until the arrival of Mr Miles

42 Mr Crommelin further suggested the substitution of causeways for bridges and culverts not yet built, this with a reduction in the width of the metalling of the road in the third section will cause considerable saving on the original specification, which it is believed, will more than cover the extra expense the State has incurred owing to the bad quality of the work so far

43 *Pachpahar Road* —As mentioned in last year's report this road is intended as a contribution towards a feeder road to Neemuch for the State Railway The portion taken up this year is the first two miles from the Chaoni, and
reaches the open If
not interfered wi d be
complete in two or three weeks

44 Using
strengthen them
assisted each ot
believed the bunds, which were formerly much out of repair, are now rendered thoroughly serviceable

45 Kunkar has been consolidated on the first half mile, and the masonry work is in fair progress

46 *Chaoni Water Supply*—The great want of the Chaoni, a proper drinking water supply, has now I believe been satisfied After last season's short rainfall all began seriously to consider how the year's supply, usually scanty, was to be obtained, fortunately a very favorable spot for the construction of a bund was found close to the Chaoni The inhabitants gladly subscribed towards the expense of its erection, and the State furnished what further funds were required

47 The work was commenced in September and is now nearly complete, it has without doubt saved the Chaoni this season from a water famine when half finished it filled to overflowing from rain we had in

January, which supply lasted till the middle of April. The rain we had last month put 13 feet of water into it, and a large well a little distance below it had between 30 and 40 feet of water in it, and being almost the only well with a water supply is used by the greater portion of the inhabitants who draw from it night and day.

48. *Shahabad District Water Supply.*—The question of water supply had also to be considered in the detached district of Shahabad. The eastern portion of this district rises abruptly on its western side and from these slopes rapidly eastwards, there being shallow soil resting on rock the rain falling on this area quickly runs off in broad shallow streams. To retain some of the water several masonry dams had been constructed across these streams, but these had all been allowed to fall quite out of repair.

49. This year two of these and two old bunds have been taken in hand, and have already proved of use in storing the rainfall of last month.

50. One or two years more similar attention to this district will make it of average prosperity, which is not the case now owing greatly to the want of water both for drinking and irrigation.

51. *Bunds.*—Funds rendered available by the stoppage of works on the Kotah road are being employed in restoring three old bunds in other parts of the State, these are expected to be of partial use during the coming rains.

52. *Jhalrapatan City Improvements.*—The Patan Sahukars having expressed the wish to see improvements made to the city, it was arranged with them that whatever sum they subscribed in the year for the purpose it would be supplemented by a similar grant from the State, the funds thus raised being utilized under the supervision of the Municipal Committee.

53. During the year the funds thus collected have been used by the Committee in strengthening and finishing off the Patan Talao embankment, and in constructing open drains and a good road way along the principal bazaar. The first work will be shortly completed, the second is about a third done. An epidemic hospital outside the town has also been built from these funds.

54. The remaining works consist of miscellaneous repairs or additions to Raj buildings in or near the Chaoni.

55. *Education.*—We have not been fortunate enough yet to obtain the services of an efficient Inspector of Schools, the matter has not however been lost sight of, and pending more permanent arrangements temporary measures for the supervision of education will almost immediately be made. Meanwhile the Chaoni and Jhalrapatan Schools have perhaps improved a little both in attendance and teaching. Two small schools have been established in the tehsils during the year.

56. *Estimated and actual receipts and expenditure of the State for the Sumbut year* 1933 (1876-77) *compared.*—The statement attached to this report compares the estimates with the actuals, the differences therein noted are accounted for as follows.

57 The increased receipts under Head II (outstanding balances realized) are due to the Accounts Department having taken for their guidance the receipts obtained up to the date they framed their estimate and leaving out of account the probable receipts from that date up to the end of the financial year

58 In the current revenue the customs receipts are less than the estimate, because the latter was founded on the contract granted about the time the estimate was framed, but in Sumbut 1933 there were only eight months of the contract, during the remaining four months, the rainy season, the department was managed by the State, and there were few receipts owing to the time of year

59 Under Head V (miscellaneous) the revenue shows an increase principally owing to the receipts from Refunds, the Appellate, Civil and Criminal Courts, the Forest Department, and the grain trade having been under estimated

60 *Expenditure* —The apparent increase in the Palace (II) is owing to transfers from other heads to this one as being more appropriate

61 The decrease in Court (III) disbursements is mainly due to the same cause and this also accounts for the decrease under the next head of Offices, Courts, and Departments

62 The greater portion of the increase under the head of Establishments (V) is also owing to transfers, Rupees 15 000 is for expenses incident to the Dehli Durbar, and some Rupees 6 500 were forgotten by the framers of the estimate, which was partly rectified by their over estimating Rupees 2,341 in another direction

63 Putting aside what is due to change of head the extra disbursements for the army and sebundee were caused by the Accounts Department estimating for only ten months' pay for the sebundee, and [illegible] uniform for sowars and [illegible]

[illegible] religious, charitable, and festivals (VII) is chiefly caused by oversight in the preparation of the estimate

65 Under head VIII, District Establishments and other expenses, a decrease of [illegible]

66 The [illegible] entirely owing to a [illegible] head "Raj [illegible]arms"

67 Of the Rupees 6,920 7 9 more expended on Vakeels, Rupees 4,144 7-6 are attributable to oversight in estimating, the balance was spent on buildings

68 The expenditure on public works has been as follows —

	Rs	a	p
Establishment	8 513	5	6
Original works			
Buildings	10 673	6	0
Roads	17 516	0	0
Total	31,1[illegible]0	6	0

Additions and repairs.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Buildings	...	...	...	39,814	2	9
Roads	...	...	...	990	3	0
Bunds	...	...	...	5,019	9	3
		Total		45,823	15	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,708	5	9

69. The principal among the new buildings are the boarding-house at the Mayo College, a revenue office, a waiting house for the Panch Sirdars, and police posts.

70. On roads the chief expenditure has been on the Kotah road, new roads have also been made around the Chaoni, and a contribution towards the Deolee Section of the Boondee, Kotah, Jhallawar road is also included.

71. As reported last year the expenditure on additions and repairs to buildings consist of alterations and additions to the house, out-houses and offices of the Superintendent, palace repairs, and additions and repairs to several buildings used for State offices and establishments.

72. The road mending done was principally on the Patan road, and the bund repairs were to bunds near the Chaoni used both for irrigation and drinking water supply.

73. The excess expenditure under head XIV, Dehli Durbar and travelling expenses, is accounted for by Rupees 7,469 being under-estimated on the cost of the Chief's stay at Ajmere, and the rest is due to transfer.

74. The decrease of expenditure under the miscellaneous head is entirely caused by the transfer from this to other appropriate heads, this is also the case with advances and discount on Chomehla coin (XIX and XX).

75. The financial result of the year then has been as follows: The current revenue has exceeded the estimate by Rupees 44,832-12, and the extraordinary revenue has exceeded it by Rupees 1,25,413-15, making a total of Rupees 1,70,246-11; on the other hand, chiefly owing to oversight (which considering that it was the first attempt to frame anything approaching an estimate the State officials had even made is not to be wondered at) the current expenditure has exceeded the estimate by Rupees 51,002-8-11.

76. The difference being in favor of the State, it has been able to devote Rupees 30,521-15-6 more towards the payment of its liabilities which have been disposed of up to the sum of Rupees 6,87,598-5-9, of which Rupees 4,57,783-8-6 were payments to registered creditors, and Rupees 2,29,814-13-3 were arrears of several descriptions disposed of.

The Estimate for the coming year, Sumbut 1935.

77. *Revenue Pergunnahs.*—These receipts are show as Rupees 44,305-6-3 less than those estimated for the present year, Sumbut 1934; this however should not be taken to indicate a falling off of the revenue,

which in reality has rather increase, the apparent decrease being caused by (a) the withdrawal of a sum of Rupees 27,993, dues paid to patells and others, and remissions to assamees, which it has been the custom to include in the receipts and then charge to pergunnah disbursements, (b) by the deduction of Rupees 16 227-1, villages given in jaghire to the Ranees and others during the present year, and (c) by not including a sum of Rupees 16,138 15 realized only every other year from the Chomehla District, and therefore not due during the coming year If these sums be included in the estimate, it will show an increase of Rupees 16,053 9 9

78 *Customs*—Show a very slight increase

79 *Miscellaneous* —The estimate under this head is Rupees 1,447 9 6 more than that for the present year, this increase would have been greater had not a sum of Rupees 12,204 8 6 been deducted This item represents the unpopular impost on Jaghiredars which I had the honor a short time ago to recommend the remission of

80 *Expenditure* —It will be seen that although item "A" withdrawn from the pergunnah revenue has also been withdrawn from the expenditure, yet the balance available for extraordinary disbursements is less by about Rupees 64,000 than that estimated for the present year, this is due, firstly, to oversight in the former estimate as already mentioned in the remarks on the estimated and actual expenditure for Sumbut 1933, secondly, to an increased estimate of nearly Rupees 32,000 for [illegible] owing to the present high prices and [illegible])0 from the Chomehla

81 Of the sum set apart for extraordinary disbursements, it is estimated that some Rupees 40,000 will be required for the marriage festivities of a member of the ruling family, the balance is intended for the liquidation of debts

82 The grant proposed for public works during the coming year is to be disposed of as below —

	Rs	a	p
Establishment, including Executive Engineer's pay	11 490	0	0
Kotah road	35 000	0	0
Bilwari Pachpahar road	10 000	0	0
Jhalrapatun works	4 000	0	0
Chaoni works	1,000	0	0
Shahabad District works	5 000	0	0
Ajmere Boarding house	6 000	0	0
Civil Jail	2 000	0	0
Jail Hospital and Lunatic cells	5 107	0	0
New Stables	2 000	0	0
Bund repairs	7 000	0	0
Miscellaneous repairs	16 403	0	0
Total	1 08 000	0	0

cc

Budget Estimate for Sumbut 1935 *or* 1878-79.

No.	Particulars.	Amount.	No.	Particulars.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			*Rs. a. p.*
I	Balance of Sumbut 1934	2,00,000 0 0	I	Tribute to Imperial Government	80,000 0 0
II	Pergunnah receipts	12,75,729 0 0	II	Palace and Zenana	16,519 6 0
III	Customs...	1,30,317 0 0	III	Court	38,723 3 8
IV	Miscellaneous	1,17,858 0 0	IV	Court's offices and departments	2,12,151 2 0
			V	Establishments	99,927 2 0
			VI	Army and Sebundi	3,16,029 4 3
			VII	Religious and charitable	23,358 13 6
			VIII	Festivals	11,997 8 6
			IX	Pergunnahs	1,50,515 9 6
			X	Gardens	9,914 0 0
			XI	Farms	5,164 8 0
			XII	Vakeels	10,603 0 6
			XIII	Public works	1,09,000 0 0
			XIV	Guests	5,000 0 0
			XV	Rewards and gifts	25,000 0 0
			XVI	Mint	813 7 0
			XVII	Travelling expenses including His Highness the Maharaj Rana's Ajmere expenses.	27,426 0 0
			XVIII	Miscellaneous	10,310 0 0
				Balance available for extraordinary disbursements	2,91,060 15 3
				The year's balance	2,00,000 0 0
	Total	17,23,904 0 0		Total	17,23,904 0 0

(Sd.) H. B. Abbott, *Capt.*,
Political Superintendent.

SEROHI AGENCY REPORT

No 147 3P dated Aboo 25th May 1878

From—Col C R Blair Political Superintendent Serohi

To—First Assistant Agent, Governor General Rajpootana

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of the Serohi State for the year 1877 78

1 *State of country and crops*—The rains of 1877 set in early, and by

But fr

rule th

during

August, and only 25 cents in September

2 The failure of the latter rains was followed by almost the total destruction of the kharif crops, only such being saved as were in the immediate vicinity of the wells, and a few fields which had been early sown may also have escaped

The slight rain which fell in the months of October, November, and December, though it proved of some little benefit, was not sufficient to supply grass or save the kharif

3 Fortunately for the country it had been blessed with copious showers in the two preceding years, which had filled the wells and the tanks, and though the latter quickly dried up, the wells remained full The rabi crops, which otherwise would have shared the same fate as

The prices of food grains prevailing at present are—

Wheat	8½ Seers
Barley	12 "
Bajree	9 "

The stock of grain stored in the country was calculated to be in sufficient quantity to last for eighteen months there was therefore no apprehension of a total failure of food supply, but there was threatened

combination on the part of the grain-holders to run up the prices; they were however quickly forced by the appearance of weevils and other destructive insects to throw open their hoards and sell at fair prices. Owing in a measure to this circumstance, and to the Maharaja of Jodhpoor having arbitrarily fixed the lowest selling price of cereals in his State, the price of grain has remained at its present rate for the past nine months.

5. The rainfall on Aboo and the surrounding hills was unprecedentedly scanty; in place of the usual average of 65 inches, there fell this year 16·65 only, and grass, which hitherto in the worst years of famine was to be found in considerable quantity on those hills, was this year exceedingly scarce. As the main wealth of the people consists in their flocks and herds, this partial dearth of fodder was the cause of much anxiety to the State.

The hilly country which in times of distress is resorted to as the common grazing ground for the cattle of Serohi and the adjacent districts, could this year with difficulty supply pasturage for the few heads that were driven to it; herdsmen had therefore to drive their flocks into remoter districts.

6. It is too early yet to ascertain whether there has been any great mortality amongst the cattle, this cannot be known until their return from the distant grazing lands. I do not anticipate any very great loss up to the present, but I fear within the next two months, or until the rains have well set in and the grass commenced to sprout, numbers will die.

7. In the hilly tracts known as the Bhakur and inhabited by the wild Grassia, who is dependant for his subsistence on the produce of the early rain crops, which he stores for consumption for the year, some distress was looked for.

But during my tour through that district in February I was glad to find that there was no need for apprehension for at all events for some time, for although the rain crops, save in very few exceptional cases, had been ruined, there was ample employment to be found in collecting grass from the hill tops and selling it in the adjacent villages. Grass was selling in the district round for 5 annas a bundle a man's load; and, although it had to be brought in from long distances, and the Grassias and others had to work hard for their living, they were able to earn very fair wages, enough to provide for their daily wants.

8. In the neighbourhood of Erinpoora in the large tracts set apart as grass lands, not a blade of grass was to be had in September last, and it became a matter for serious consideration how to feed the cavalry of the Erinpoora Force.

Through the kindness of the Maharaja of Jodhpoor this difficulty was tided over. His Highness readily gave permission to the location of half the squadron at Sadri, a town close under the hills. By this arrangement grass in sufficient quantities was procured, and employment in cutting and selling it to the squadron given to hundreds, who otherwise might perhaps have found themselves hard pressed.

9 Th

November 1

I have bad

to govern, and I have formed an extremely favorable impression of both He is intelligent and prudent, has received a fair education, and is entirely free from all bigotry and narrow mindedness In his manner he is exceedingly courteous to all around him, and there exists between him and the Thakoors a feeling of friendliness and a freedom of intercourse which augurs well The late Chief, his father, studiously avoided all intercourse with them and surrounded himself with priests, Bhats, and religious mendicants, in this respect Kesri Sing's conduct presents a marked contrast No money is now lavished on Brahmins and other hangers on usually found at a Native court, and the advice of the priestly class has no weight in the Councils of the court

10 From the first, when a scarcity and consequent distress was anticipated, the Rao was ready to organise measures to meet any contingency that might arise, his wish was to spare the lives of his subjects, the additional burden any extraordinary expenditure would thus involve on the needy resources of the State was to be considered of secondary importance, orders were issued to all the Tehsildars to be ready to collect grain, and to find employment for such as would need it Happily, as recorded above, these measures were not called for, and I only allude to them now as evidencing a desire on the part of the Rao to fulfil his duties as a ruler, and to accept in their integrity the responsibilities attaching thereto

so many disadvantageous combined with a wild and ruler to undertake, and of His Highness He has he will continue to govern the country properly and for the welfare of his subjects

12 *Administration* —There has been no change this year in the *personnel* of the administration The Dewan, Nyamut Ali, is an official of acknowledged ability, well acquainted with the State and people He is the ablest official in the State, and discharges his duties with zeal and intelligence

13 *Finance* —The a tion for the year ending Ju diture Rupees 1,38,569, Sumbut year 1933 of Rup furnish me with State up to the end of what the actual finan ather, that, owing to the exceptional nature of the year, the failure of the early crops, and the enhanced prices of grass and food, the State liabilities as compared with last year have somewhat increased, and that the hope expressed in my last year's report of the State being this year entirely clear of financial embarrassment has not been realized

Nevertheless, the financial condition of the State is not altogether unsatisfactory; and I do not think that its liabilities up to the present date amount up to more than Rupees 50,000.

14. *Revenue.*—The revenue of the country is derived mainly from land supplemented by the customs, and is partly paid in kind, there are no ready means at hand of enchancing it. This year little or no waste land has been taken under cultivation, and but a few wells have been sunk. The country is well adapted for the formation of tanks for storing water; during my recent tour through the district I observed the remains of many fine old tanks in the hills, which for years past have remained out of repair, the Durbar never having at any one time been in a position to undertake the cost of putting them into order. Poverty, combined with a thin population, and the facility with which offenders against this State have found refuge in the neighbouring States, from whom they received a ready sympathy and assistance in organizing bands of marauders, and committing depredations in Serohi, have been the main obstacles to improvement. This last evil may now be said to have been put down to a very great extent, and there remain now the others to be coped with.

Capital is now the main want of this small State. Money is required for investment in land improvements, and to convert the country now lying waste into a granary for the surrounding States. An agricultural population would thus be drawn together, and land and jungle, which now afford shelter to marauders, would be cleared, and greater protection to life and property would be the result. The opening of the Railway too would enhance the price of produce and raise the rents.

15. The importance of these points I have not ceased to press on the Rao, and but for the present unfavorable season a commencement would have been made towards adopting some measures for the development of the resources of the State and for adding to its revenue.

16. *Forests.*—The hills, especially those in the vicinity of Mount Aboo, abound with valuable timber of various kinds. For years past no check or control has been maintained upon the wholesale cutting of wood. Trees of much value have been ruthlessly cut and consumed by the Bheels and Grassias.

The subject has within the last year or so attracted the attention of the Durbar, and as a first step towards conserving the forests, the indiscriminate cutting of trees has been strictly prohibited. Before long I hope to see the matter placed on a sounder footing and arrangements made for marking off the better-wooded tracts from the surrounding jungle and made State reserves. Now that the Railway may shortly be expected to run through the State, creating a demand for timber of all kinds, too much importance cannot be attached to the subject, and I am glad to find the Rao fairly interested in it and inclined to adopt active steps.

17. *Highway robbery and crime.*—Notwithstanding the hard and trying times under which the State is labouring, there has been no great increase of crime this year. Altogether there have been sixteen cases of

highway robbery, seven of which took place on the main road This comparative immunity from crime is to be attributed to the measures adopted by the Durbar in enforcing increased vigilance and of adding to the strength of their police force, but for these timely precautions the whole country would have been dangerously unsafe for travellers, and life and property most precarious

18 As reported in my No 303 of the 20th September last, there occurred, at a small village near the town of Serohi, a murder under circumstances of the most atrocious and treacherous nature

For years past there had existed between the Thakoors of Belingri and Dhanta a blood feud, the last occasion on which it broke out was in 1865, when the latter harried the cattle of the former, and being pursued and overtaken, a running fight ensued when several on both sides were killed

[illegible]

right of possession of some buildings in a village held jointly by them The Durbar apprehending a serious breach of the peace referred the matter to me I sent for the parties, and after some trouble it was arranged that their quarrel should be decided by a jury of their own brethren, and that the proceedings should be wound up by a formal and final ceremony of opium-drinking

The punchayet, consisting of some of the first Thakoors of the [illegible] bly disposed of certain [illegible] ccordingly two of their [illegible] the Dhanta estate, and a near relative of the Thakoor, set out, on reaching a well near the village the two members halted, " Kanji " going on to procure for them some refreshments, on his return he came across four of Belangri's retainers who were standing by some dung heaps, they addressed him a question on which he had barely time to reply to before he was shot down, and as he fell one of the murderers commenced hacking off his head An alarm was instantly raised, but the murderers had meanwhile made off over the hills, and I regret to say, though rewards have been offered for their capture, they are still at large When the occurrence took place the Belangri Thakoor was at Serohi, he was instantly seized and placed in confinement

19 The opinion of the whole country is, that the foul deed was committed at the instigation of the Thakoor, who finding the proceed [illegible] the time for the ceremony of opium- [illegible] upon destroying his enemy rather [illegible] reported to have said when he was seized and conveyed to the jail, " what a fuss to make about the death of " Kanji ,' he is only one killed on that side, I have lost four or five " Every exertion is being made to effect the capture of the murderers, meanwhile the Thakoor remains in confinement

20. The Government mails have been carried with safety throughout the year.

21. *Grassia tracts.*—These tracts, only a few years ago the terror of the surrounding districts and the most troublesome portion of Serohi, have this year again remained tranquil and peaceable.

I have not heard of a single case of highway robbery there.

22. *Jhallore border.*—The peace of the Jhallore and Serohi border has remained undisturbed.

23. *Kidnapping.*—There have been no cases of kidnapping female children for immoral purpose brought to notice this year.

24. *Schools.*—I am unable to report any marked improvement under this head this year.

The school at Serohi continues to be well attended, English, Urdoo, and Hindee are taught there, and the one lately started at Erinpoora has an average attendance of thirty-one boys. The Muddar School this year was closed for some short time owing to the dismissal of the schoolmaster; at that place as well as Pindwarra and Rohira, Hindee only is taught.

25. *Border Court.*—The annual Border Punchayet between Serohi and Mahikanta assembled this year at "Brihma Khair" in the Mahikanta, but had to be dissolved, as many on the part of Serohi had wandered from their homes to a distance in search of fodder for their cattle and could not be summoned, and others were too poor to leave their villages. Advantage, however, was taken of the presence of the Political Assistant from Kotra, and seven cases between Meywar and Serohi were cleared off the files, *viz.*, five cases Serohi *versus* Meywar, amount decreed against the latter Rupees 750, and two claims of Meywar against Serohi were dismissed.

SOOJANGURH AGENCY REPORT

No 1A, dated Bickaneer 25th June 1878

From—CAPT C W BURTON Asstt Agent, Governor General Soojangurh

To—MAJOR E R C BRADFORD, C S I, Offg Agent, Governor General Rajpootana Mount Aboo

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report on the affairs of the Bickaneer State for the official year ending 31st March 1878

2 *Rainfall*—A few light showers of rain fell during April, in the following month there were two showers, on one occasion one inch and 50 cents, and on the other 42 cents fell The total quantity of rain registered at the capital from April to end of September was under three inches

3 *Sand storms*—Several sand storms occurred during May and June, the heaviest known here for the last twenty years passed over Bickaneer on the 3rd of the latter month, causing serious damage to roofs of houses

4 *Crops*—In the northern pergunnahs of Hanoomangurh, Soorut-

had sprung up, and a general apprehension of famine or at least of great scarcity began to be felt, and the price of grain rapidly rose At the beginning of the year bajra and moat were procurable in these pergunnahs at the rate of 15 and 56 British seers per rupee respectively, in

rabi crops, which are produced chiefly in some villages in the northern pergunnahs, also failed in consequence of no water having flown into Bickaneer from the River Ghuggur on which they entirely depend.

5 In the north-eastern pergunnahs of Nohur and Bahadran a moderate quantity of rain fell in May and June, but the want of rain in the two following months destroyed the crops and grass The wells became dry, and the rain water collected in the village reservoirs were completely exhausted Half the cattle of Bahadran or about two thirds of those of Nohur are reported to have been lost

6 The eastern pergunnahs of Rajgurh, Reni, Chooroo, Sirdarsher, Ruttungurh, and Soojungurh enjoyed a fair amount of rain in April, May, and June, but like most of the other pergunnahs they lost their

crops and grass for want of rain in July and August. At the beginning of the year bajra and moat were obtainable in this part of the country at the rate of 45 and 60 British seers per rupee, but afterwards not more than seventeen and nineteen seers respectively could be purchased for the same sum of money. In Rajgurh about one-third of the cattle died, the other pergunnahs lost two-thirds of their cattle.

7. The southern cheeros (or subdivisions) of Gooshainsur and Jusrasur (one consists of about 100 and the other of 55 villages) had very little rain, excepting some ten or fifteen villages which were more fortunate. Most of the cattle in these parts are said to have perished.

8. In the western cheeros of Mugra and Kharee Puttee the want of rain was greater than in other parts of the country. No crops were produced and most of the cattle have died. The same remarks are applicable to the north-eastern cheeros of Shaikhsur, Siahkotee, and Mahajun. On the whole it is calculated that in about 80 villages only the crops yielded one-sixteenth of the average quantity, in other parts of Bickaneer they have almost totally failed, and the people have lost about two-thirds of their cattle. Although a general scarcity prevailed throughout the country, the suffering was not near so great as might have been expected, as there was much grain stored by all classes of people, in almost every town and villages owing to the plentiful harvests of previous years. No case of death from starvation was reported. I made particular enquiries on this point. In August many complaints were made to the effect that the grain and fodder brought into the city for sale was arbitrarily taken of by the Durbar and its most influential officials, which entirely prevented the poor people purchasing such articles. The matter was brought to the notice of the Maharaja who at once made arrangements, by which the poor had an equal chance with the rich in buying grain and fodder while they were comparatively cheap.

9. The building of new palaces and making additions to old ones, repairing the Bickaneer Fort and city walls, the building of the new temple at Sheobaree and Daibee Koond, and making a large well at Gujnere have, during the whole year, given daily employment to some 650 people. In addition to this some relief works were opened in September for the employment of the poor people who flocked into Bickaneer from Marwar and Shekhawuttee. These works consisted in the excavation or deepening of two large tanks called Soorsagur and Daibee Koond, the former is close to the fort, the latter is about four miles from it. They gave employment to about 600 people daily, and were closed only last month when the tanks were filled by the rain which fell at the end of the month. The works on palaces, fort, and city walls, &c., &c., are still in progress.

10. *Locusts.*—On the 8th June a large flight of locusts passed over Bickaneer from north-west to south-west.

11. *Health of the country.*—At the commencement of the year fever and pneumonia prevailed, and proved fatal to many people residing in the city. Small-pox has widely spread since February and still continues to a great extent, "hundreds of children" are reported to have died from this fearful disease.

12 *Administration* —The administration of the country is still conducted through the Bickaneer State Council, of which Lal Sing Maharaja is President The Maharaja transacts much business himself, but I believe he invariably consults the members of his Council, and is very amenable to their advice The intrigues however of the members of Council against each other are a serious obstacle to good government, and is the chief cause of the general mismanagement which prevails

influence the whole country, the adherents of one are hated and intrigued against by the others, if one gives the Maharaja good advice, the others immediately set to work to counteract it, simply because it emanated from their opponents Besides this, the practice of farming the pergunnahs to different contractors (who are liable to be ousted directly

individual) is most detri
welfare of the people
at Court, where they
always remain, sending one or more inferior and underpaid persons to manage the pergunnah on their behalf When complaints of oppression happen to reach the ears of the Maharaja, the contractor, or havaldar, as he is generally called, is ready to make the Chief believe that they are unfounded or frivolous, the unfortunate people therefore prefer to bear their burdens silently rather than incur the anger and certain vengeance of their powerful oppressors

of the Council, died
on He has been suc-
ce whom the Maharaja
appears to have much confidence

14 *Sirdars* —No serious cases of dispute have occurred during the year between the Maharaja and the principal Sirdars, their intercourse have been, as far as I can ascertain, of a friendly nature There is no doubt the Sirdars have prospered under the ten years' settlement made in 1868 69 In most of the large puttas new buildings have

conspicuous for the good clothes and
sign the appearance of a man in clean
make him as one who must be wealthy,
and should therefore be s
occasions Maharaja Sirdar Sing is said to have remarked that if a person could afford to entertain a washerman, he ought certainly to contribute more than others towards the support of the Raj The settlement referred to will expire next April, it will then be necessary for the Durbar to decide what it is to be done in the future, both parties, I am told, are preparing for a struggle The Thakoors will endeavour to secure a more lenient or at the least a similar settlement, the Durbar, on the other hand, are determined to raise their demands One of the most difficult points to be arranged will be the disposal of certain villages unjustly included in the settlement made with some of the Sirdars the legitimate owners of which have complained ever since The Thakoors

will refuse to give up such villages, but the Durbar has promised the former holders of the villages in question that their claims shall be duly adjusted on the expiration of the settlement.

14. *Conduct of the Sirdars towards their ryots.*—The ryots of five puttas, namely, Rawulsur, Bhukurke, Ajeetpura, Koombana, and Mahajun have complained of oppression and extortion on the part of their respective puttedar, the three first cases have been adjusted by the Durbar, the others were unsettled at the close of the year.

15. *Committee.*—The Committee appointed by the Maharaja in June 1874 for the settlement of claims to villages, &c., of certain Thakoors against the Durbar has done no work during the year, although it was frequently pointed out to the Durbar that the case of Thakoor Easree Sing of Loa and other cases had long been pending. The excuse for not convening the Committee is to the effect that it was not considered desirable to summon the Sirdars from their puttas during the time general scarcity prevailed throughout the country.

16. *Bidasur Sahookars.*—The case of the Bidasur Sahookars, referred to in paragraph 19 of my last Annual Report, was settled last January. The removal of these Sahookars to Ladnoo of Marwar caused the closing of about fifty shops in Bidasurs, which must necessarily have caused much loss to the Thakoor as well as to the Sahookars, consequently the settlement of this long-standing case must be a source of congratulations to both parties. I understand that Ram Bux, the Thakoor's Kamdar, who was the chief cause of the disputes between the Thakoor and the Sahookars, has been dismissed and will not again be employed.

17. *Case of the Sidds.*—Early on the morning of the 1st August last about seventy or eighty Sidds (a kind of Hindoo faqueer), who hold villages and occupy extensive lands in Bickaneer, and are in the habit of mutilating themselves or even committing suicide when they consider themselves oppressed or ill-treated by the Durbar) rushed into my compound making a great noise and crying out that their Mohunt (chief priest) had been unjustly arrested by the Durbar, and that unless he was immediately released they would all kill themselves opposite my door. Having failed in inducing them to go and lay their complaints before the Maharaja, I considered it advisable to speak to the Bickaneer Vakeel in the presence of the Sidds. He stated there were several serious charges against the Sidds who had been arrested, that their cases would be carefully investigated, and that it was right Jussoonath should remain in confinement until he had answered the complaints against him. The Sidds, on the other hand, loudly declared they had been unjustly treated, that the Raj was oppressing them, and that they would not move, and would certainly commit suicide unless Jussoonath was set at liberty. They were all armed with swords, knives, and daggers which they frequently flourished. After some time the Vakeel left with the intention of laying the matter before the Maharaja. The Sidds sat down just outside the compound saying they would not leave the spot, they would starve there, and the least attempt to arrest or force them away would cause the whole to kill themselves. During that and the following day

negotiations were carried on between the Durbar and the Sidds, the latter occasionally made much noise, shouting and beating tom toms Early on the morning of the 3rd of August it was reported to me that the Sidds had prepared four excavations (just out side the compound), in each of which a man was seated ready to be buried alive The rest of the Sidds were shouting, dancing, and flourishing their knives, declaring they were about to destroy themselves In the first instance I sent my Head Moonshee to formally inform them that such proceedings were extremely unbecoming and disrespectful in the presence of a British officer, and to request them to immediately desist On their refusing to do so and finding they paid no attention to the remonstrances [illegible] present I sent for a few of the leading [illegible] I explained that persons [illegible] severely punished and that [illegible]

alone would [illegible] [illegible] respect to the British Government) commit samad unless the Raj attempted to seize them, but they declared they would eat no food until Jussoonath was set free During the next few days Durbar officials constantly passed between the Durbar and the Sidds, and I was told several times that some of the Sidds were expiring for want of food At last on the night of the 6th August I was informed by the Vakeel [illegible] Jussoonath should be released on bail or [illegible] to reside in the house of one Hukoom [illegible] the confidence of the Sidds, and who [illegible] ar that he did not leave Bickaneer without answering [illegible] nst him The next day the Sidds took food, and the day following (8th August) they left the spot, outside my compound, without again seeing me It appeared there were many points to be argued and settled between the Durbar and these Sidds, and that both parties were to blame, the Durbar wished to extort, in the shape of revenue, as much money as possible from the Sidds, who were trying to evade payment altogether, and with this object in view they threatened to commit suicide on a large scale The Sidds were desirous I should take up their case, but as the Durbar expressed no wish to that effect, I was very careful not to interfere beyond using my influence with the Maharaja to induce His Highness to act with justice and moderation Early in January last the Bickaneer Vakeel reported that the case had been amicably settled, and the Sidds had returned to their villages

18 *Extraordinary tragedy*—A most extraordinary tragedy, in which no less than eleven persons lost their lives, occurred at the village of [illegible] miles from Bickaneer, on the 17th June A Jat [illegible] house contained a stone idol, [illegible] worship once a month Four days before the [illegible] Maya Ram commenced the performance of certain religious ceremonies, and was seen to dance frantically (a very unusual circumstance) in front of the idol He forbid the people of the village visiting his house On the 17th June,

without any apparent reason, he attacked and wounded his son-in-law (Sadhia) with a sword. Soon afterwards, he desired his sister to set fire to the house, and severely beat her because she refused to do so. He next seized one Shera (his sister's husband), wrested a sword from him and threatened to kill him if he did not immediately adopt his (Maya Ram's) religion. With the assistance of some women (two or three of whom were hurt in the scuffle) Shera contrived to escape. After this Maya Ram wounded a neighbour named Teekoo, who had been drawn to the spot by the noise, and again severely wounded Sadhia, his son-in-law. He then killed a little child three years' old, the son of his elder brother. Maya Ram and the whole of his family (consisting of two men and seven women) then appeared to become frantic; they stripped themselves naked, and shouting "soargán chalo" (come to heaven), all jumped into a well close by, the whole party of ten persons were drowned. The Native Doctor (who was immediately sent to the spot) was quite unable to account for the strange behaviour of the suicides. The general impression is that Maya Ram was seized with a religious frenzy, and that the other members of his family became so frightened that they followed his example and jumped into the well. It does not appear these unfortunate people were in any particular trouble which might have driven them to commit suicide, nor was it shown that they were in any way under the influence of liquor. In the village there is a legend to the effect that several other persons who formerly kept the same stone idol in their houses, lost their lives in a similar violent manner.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

19. *Criminal Department.*—The following abstract of Return A shows the work done in the Criminal Department. It shows that 940 cases were instituted during the year, of which 733 were disposed of, leaving 207 under enquiry at the close of the year. The total number of persons punished in this department is stated to be 569, of this number 64 were sentenced to imprisonment, 79 to imprisonment and fine, and the remaining 426 to fine alone. The total amount of fines imposed is entered at Rupees 13,610-4 :—

Number	Cases	Number of cases: Number of cases instituted	Number of cases: Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases: Number of cases remaining under enquiry	Number of persons punished: By imprisonment	Number of persons punished: By imprisonment and fine	Number of persons punished: By fine alone	Number of persons punished: Total	Amount of fine imposed (Rs a p)
1	Murder	6	4	2	4	7		11	600 0 0
2	Culpable homicide	2	2						
3	Abetting suicide	22	20	2	2		23	24	761 0 0
4	Dacoity	24	14	10	2	2	4	8	309 0 0
5	Highway robbery	49	13	36	3	5	2	10	517 0 0
6	Burglary	163	125	39	6	21	70	97	2,269 8 0
7	Cattle theft	169	121	48	7	16	47	70	1 642 8 0
8	Arson	13	10	3	6			6	
9	Abduction	17	12	5	3	1	4	8	250 0 0
10	Extortion	26	16	10	1	3	7	11	300 0 0
11	Illegal confinement	11	9	2			3	3	165 0 0
12	Abortion	6	5	1	2	1	6	9	429 0 0
13	Grievous hurt	6	6			1	14	15	617 0 0
14	Embezzlement	2	2				1	1	15 0 0
15	Counterfeiting coins	1	1			1	4	5	64 0 0
	Gambling	1	1				7	7	600 0 0
	Forgery	9	7	2	1		1	2	16 0 0
	Adultery	41	33	3	2	3	41	46	1,538 0 0
	Neglect of duty of public servants	3	2	1	1		2	3	23 0 0
	Destroying cattle	8	7	1		1	6	7	161 0 0
	Wrongful restraint	27	22	5	1	1	10	12	196 8 0
	Illegal marriage	5	3	2		5	3	8	846 0 0
	Assault	169	151	19	3	7	160	170	1,902 8 0
	Disobedience of order	15	13	2	2	2	4	8	263 0 0
	…jury	6	4	2			—		
	…hurna	2	2		—		—		—
	…tbreak in Jail	1	1		13		7	25	83 0 0
	…pe	2	2	—		2		2	221 0 0
	…bery	3	2	1		—		—	—
	…amation	7	4	3			1	1	1 4 0
	…ellaneous	87	83	5				—	—
	Total	940	733	207	64	79	426	560	13,[illegible] 4 0

20. *Mail Robbery.*—On the 19th June the hurkarah carrying the mail bags from Soojangurh to Bickaneer was attacked and wounded by four robbers, one of whom was mounted on a camel, on which they placed the hurkarah. After proceeding a short distance the robbers took possession of a camel belonging to a Bairagee (Hindoo faqueer) ploughing; they soon afterwards dropped the hurkarah and pushed on at a rapid rate mounted on two camels. The robbery took place about sunset, four miles from the Bickaneer village of Moondsur, which is twenty-two miles from the capital. No time was lost in sending several mounted parties (from different thanas and villages) in pursuit of the robbers, whose tracks were followed to the Marwar village of Ladnoo near Soojangurh, but the Thakoor refused to take up the tracks, the robbers consequently escaped. The case was fully investigated in this Office and then sent to the Marwar Court of Vakeels, the result has not yet been communicated to this Office.

21. *Case of Outlawry.*—In December last the Bickaneer Vakeel reported that three Rajpoots, namely, Goolab Sing, Jowahur Sing, and Bridh Sing had gone into outlawry. Within a few months the three men returned to their villages and were resettled by the Durbar; it does not appear they committed any depredations during the time they were considered outlaws. Their disputes with the Durbar were chiefly regarding villages.

22. *Serious case of dacoity.*—On the 17th February a party stated to consist of 25 horsemen and ten other men mounted on camels plundered five houses in the Bickaneer village of Nayagaon, 44 miles from the city of Bickaneer, and ten miles from the Jodhpoor border. The tracks of the robbers were followed in hot pursuit to the Marwar village of Dai, about 40 miles from Nayagaon. Subsequently a quantity of the property plundered was recovered and restored to the owners. The robbers however effected their escape through the mismanagement of those who were sent to apprehend them. The case was sent to the Marwar Court of Vakeels.

23. *Jails.*—The following tabular statement received from the Durbar shows that at the end of March last the Jails at Bickaneer contained 131 prisoners, 102 of whom were under definite terms of imprisonment. As usual no returns have been received regarding the prisoners in the districts, who appear to be entirely at the mercy of the Havildar of the pergunnah :—

Number	Cases	Terms of Sentence: Life	14 years.	12 years.	10 years	9 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5½ years	5 years.	4 years.	3½ years.	3 years	2½ years.	2 years	1¾ years.	1½ years	1 year	10 months.	9 months	Less than nine months.	Total.	Hindoos. Men	Hindoos. Women	Mussulmans Men	Mussulmans Women
1	Wilful murder	8	1	2	5		1				1									1		19	15	2	2	
2	Culpable homicide	3				2	1					1										7	7			
3	Suttee					1																1	1			
4	Abetting suicide																				2	2	2			
5	Dacoity						1			2	1		1									5	5			
6	Rape									1	1				1							3	2		1	
7	Burglary (house-breaking)															1					1	2	2			
8	Abduction								1									1				2	2			
9	Theft						2			1	2	1	1	2	4		1	5	1		6	26	23		3	
10	Counterfeiting coins																	1				1	1			
11	Illegal marriage																	1		2	1	4	2	1	1	
12	Outbreak in Jail		2				8			8												18	18			
13	Negligence of duty																	1				1	1			
14	Poisoning									2												2	2			
15	Attempt at arson						2				3		1									6	6			
16	Highway robbery														2						1	3	3			
	Total	11	3	2	6	3	15		1	14	9	2	3	2	7	1	1	9	1	3	11	102	92	3	7	

24. *Naitasur Jail.*—The case regarding the outbreak in the Naitasur Jail, referred to in paragraph 25 of my last Annual Report, was investigated by the Durbar, and nineteen persons, chiefly instrumental therein, have been sentenced to different terms of imprisonment varying from fourteen to five years.

25. *Revenue Department.*—The returns received from the Durbar show that 481 cases (including 174 pending at the end of March 1877) passed through this department, of which 301 are stated to have been disposed of (namely, 200 in favor of the plaintiffs, 100 dismissed for want of evidence, and one transferred to another department), leaving 180 under enquiry at the close of the year.

Number.	Description of cases.	NUMBER OF CASES.		
		Number of cases instituted.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases under enquiry.
1	Claims to villages	24	6	18
2	Claims to Lumburdaree or Chowdhryuts	27	21	6
3	Claims to lands or fields	80	50	30
4	Boundary disputes	19	5	14
6	Miscellaneous	331	219	112
		491	301	180

26. *Civil Department.*—The number of cases in the Civil Department are 922 (including 454 under enquiry at the close of last year), of which 630 have been disposed of, leaving 292 unsettled at the end of March 1878. The total amount realized on account of Court fees, fines, &c., is entered at Rupees 14,366-9-9. The largest amount sued for is Rupees 14,615.

27. *Troops.*—The strength, &c., of the Bickaneer troops will be found under return B. The infantry has been increased by 113 men, the cavalry, on the other hand, show a small reduction of eleven men. Lately some trouble has been taken to form a couple of hundred men into companies and to instruct them in drill, &c.; they have been dressed in uniform somewhat similar to that worn by the men of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force. The Durbar has purchased 180 stand of arms formerly used by the Erinpoorah Irregular Force; they are intended for the companies referred to above. During the year a new gun has been cast at Bickaneer:—

Weight, 33 British maunds.
Length, 3½ yards.
Weight of ball, 8lbs.

It is customary in this country that every Chief should manufacture and dedicate a new gun to the memory of his immediate predecessor. This gun has, consequently, been made in honor of the memory of the late Maharaja Sirdar Sing and is called "Sirdar Ban."

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. *Presentation of Banner.*—The banner bestowed on the Bickaneer Chief by Her Majesty the Queen in commemoration of Her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress of India was presented to His Highness by me on the evening of the 8th September with due ceremony. The Residency being too small to hold a Durbar on so important an

occasion, a large Durbar tent was pitched near it Both sides of the road from the tent to the palace was lined by troops, and hung with lanterns or lamps, and otherwise illuminated At the appointed time the Maharaja mounted on an elephant left the palace, accompanied [illegible] pal Thakoors and officials [illegible] horseback and foot On [illegible] Assistant Agent to the [illegible] ant) met the Maharaja and accompanied His Highness till it was necessary to push forward to be in readiness to receive him as he dismounted from his elephant Having led His Highness to a seat on my right, and after some ordinary conversation the topic of the day was introduced Her Imperial Majesty's Proclamation was read aloud in the vernacular, the banner, carried by the Native officer in command of the Assistant Agent to the Governor General s escort, and guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets, was brought forward, on its approach all in the Durbar arose, the Maharaja and myself advanced, and I presented the banner to His Highness with a suitable address The Maharaja was highly gratified, and duly expressed his sense of the honor conferred upon him by Her Imperial Majesty and His Excellency the Viceroy A nautch and display of fire works followed, and the Durbar was closed with the usual ceremonies Salutes were fired on the arrival and departure of the Maharaja, and also at the moment I presented the banner to His Highness The banner was placed in charge of a Raj official of high rank, and carried on an elephant in front of the Maharaja on his return to the palace The ceremony was witnessed by thousands of people from the city and elsewhere

29 *Commemoration of the Imperial Assumption* —On the 1st January the commemoration of the Imperial assumption was duly celebrated An Imperial salute was fired, and the principal Sirdars, Thakoors, and Mutsuddees present at Bickaneer attended at the Residency to offer their congratulations on the auspicious event

30 *Salt negotiations* —Early in September I was summoned to Simla by the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General chiefly on the matters connected with the Bickaneer salt negotiations I did not return to Bickaneer [illegible] by Mr Lyall I [illegible] the Bickaneer M[illegible] in March again met Mr Lyall at Ajmere on the same business

31 *Bhawulpoor and Bickaneer Borders* —The Durbar state that the police stations on the Bhawulpoor and Bickaneer border are duly kept up, no complaints were received during the year under report from the Bhawulpoor authorities on the subject

32 *Foreign Extradition Act XI of* 1872 —There are no cases to be recorded under this Act

33 *Extradition of Criminals* —Under the Extradition Treaty entered into with the Maharaja of Bickaneer in 1869, two Bickaneer subjects were apprehended and sent (through the Superintendent of Police, Ajmere) to the chief Magistrate, Calcutta, under his warrants They were charged with criminal breach of trust

24. *Naitasur Jail.*—The case regarding the outbreak in the Naitasur Jail, referred to in paragraph 25 of my last Annual Report, was investigated by the Durbar, and nineteen persons, chiefly instrumental therein, have been sentenced to different terms of imprisonment varying from fourteen to five years.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

28. *Presentation of Banner.*—The banner bestowed on the Bickaneer Chief by Her Majesty the Queen in commemoration of Her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress of India was presented to His Highness by me on the evening of the 8th September with due ceremony. The Residency being too small to hold a Durbar on so important an

occasion, a large Durbar tent was pitched near it Both sides of the road from the tent to the palace was lined by troops, and hung with lanterns or lamps, and otherwise illuminated At the appointed time the Maharaja mounted on an elephant left the palace, accompanied by his Minister, Maharaj Lal Sing, the principal Thakoors and officials of the State, and a large number of people on horseback and foot On arriving at a certain distance from the tent, the Assistant Agent to the Governor General (also mounted on an elephant) met the Maharaja and accompanied His Highness till it was necessary to push forward to be in readiness to receive him as he dismounted from his elephant Having led His Highness to a seat on my right, and after some ordinary conversation, the topic of the day was introduced Her Imperial Majesty's Proclamation was read aloud in the vernacular, the banner, carried by the Native officer in command of the Assistant Agent to the Governor General's escort, and guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets, was brought forward, on its approach all in the Durbar arose, the Maharaja and myself advanced, and I presented the banner to His Highness with a suitable address The Maharaja was highly gratified, and duly expressed his sense of the honor conferred upon him by Her Imperial Majesty and His Excellency the Viceroy A nautch and display of fire works followed, and the Durbar was closed with the usual ceremonies Salutes were fired on the arrival and departure of the Maharaja, and also at the moment I presented the banner to His Highness The banner was placed in charge of a Raj official of high rank, and carried on an elephant in front of the Maharaja on his return to the palace The ceremony was witnessed by thousands of people from the city and elsewhere

29 *Commemoration of the Imperial Assumption* —On the 1st January the commemoration of the Imperial assumption was duly celebrated An Imperial salute was fired, and the principal Sirdars, Thakoors, and Mutsuddees present at Bickaneer attended at the Residency to offer their congratulations on the auspicious event

30 *Salt negotiations* —Early in September I was summoned to Simla by the Officiating Agent to the Governor General chiefly on the matters connected with the Bickaneer salt negotiations I did not return to Bickaneer till the middle of December, having been kept at Ajmere by Mr Lyall In January I left Bickaneer for Jodhpoor accompanied by the Bickaneer Motamids, I remained at Jodhpoor about a fortnight, and in March again met Mr Lyall at Ajmere on the same business

31 *Bhawulpoor and Bickaneer Borders* —The Durbar state that the police stations on the Bhawulpoor and Bickaneer border are duly kept up, no complaints were received during the year under report from the Bhawulpoor authorities on the subject

32 *Foreign Extradition Act XI of* 1872 —There are no cases to be recorded under this Act

33 *Extradition of Criminals* —Under the Extradition Treaty entered into with the Maharaja of Bickaneer in 1869, two Bickaneer subjects were apprehended and sent (through the Superintendent of Police, Ajmere) to the chief Magistrate, Calcutta, under his warrants They were charged with criminal breach of trust

34. *Infanticide and Kidnapping.*—No cases of infanticide or kidnapping in Bickaneer were brought to the notice of this Office.

35. *Mayo College.*—Two boys (the sons of Tazeemee Thakoors) were sent during the year to the Mayo College. From a statement received from Major St. John, it appears they have made satisfactory progress in their studies, and their conduct has been good.

36. *Dispensary.*—The following is a summary of the work performed by Native Doctor Ram Lall, in charge of the Bickaneer Dispensary during the past year:—

Number of patients on 1st April 1877	47
In-door patients during 1877-78	69
Out-door ditto ditto	2,388
Cured or relieved during 1877-78	2,430
Absent or unknown	0
Died	4
Under treatment on 1st March 1878	23
Number vaccinated	130
Expenditure	Rs. 1,030-11-4

37. *Observatory.*—A Meteorological Observatory has been established at Bickaneer during the past year; it is under the charge of Native Doctor Ram Lall. The returns have, I believe, been sent to the Meteorological Reporter, Bombay, since the 1st September.

38. *Debts due to the Agency Treasurers.*—On the 31st March 1878 the amounts stated to be due to the Agency Treasurers of Marwar and Jeypoor on account of decrees awarded against Bickaneer subjects by the Court of Vakeels were as follows:—

Marwar	Rupees	308	12	10
Jeypoor	„	5	0	0

39. *Mint.*—It is stated that the large sum of Rupees 13,42,107 was coined at the Bickaneer Mint during the year as follows:—

	Rupees.
Jeypoor Rupees received	11,49,239
Jodhpoor, Gwalior, Kotah, &c.	37,401
Old silver jewels	1,55,464

The revenue derived from this source is entered at Rupees 8,411-3.

40. *Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations.*—The Durbar report that all the Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations in Bickaneer are in good order. The usual annual return was sent to the Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations.

41. *Topographical Survey of India.*—Mr. Todd and Kalka Pershád of this department worked on the Jodhpoor and Bickaneer border in the direction of Nagore. They were duly supplied with Vakeels and Sowars while in Bickaneer territory.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

42. *Income.*—The Durbar statement (return C) show that the total receipts for the year 1877-78 are Rupees 12,11,227-6 which include—

1*st.*—Rupees 1,00,000, placed last year in the hands of banker for the current of expenses of repairing the Bickaneer fort and city walls, &c., &c.

2nd —Rupees 1,14,311 10 9 uncollected during the year under report on account of the general scarcity which prevailed

3rd —Rupees 63,915 11-3 at present in the Durbar Treasury, but due to certain departments of the State on the 31st March 1878

The land revenue is less than last year by Rupees 14,140-11-6 The customs dues too are less by Rupees 29,096 3 6 The receipts include one unusual item (Rupees 12 500) being part of the sum (Rupees 55,000) on account of the Mahajun succession nuzzerana

43 *Expenditure* —The total amount of disbursements are entered at exactly the same as the income, *viz*, Rupees 12,11,227-6, it contains the following items worthy of notice —

Item No 1 —The expenses of the Duwusthan or temples are more (by Rupees 3,908 6 6) than last year

Item No 2 —The expenses of the 36 different State departments exceed those of last year by Rupees 1,00,424 14 This I am told is in consequence of the higher rates paid for grain, fodder, ghee, &c, &c

Item No 3 —The expenses of the Civil establishment exceed those of last year by Rupees 14,382 8

Item No 4 —The pay of the troops is less by Rupees 6,740

Item No 5 —The expenses of the Public Works Department are more by Rupees 6,591 7 9

Item No 6—Shows that Rupees 40,000 were transferred from the public to the Maharaja's private treasury, this sum, of course, may be regarded as a surplus

Item No 10 —[illegible] obsequies of the mother of the [illegible] unt to the present Maharaja [illegible] -12) under this head is an unusual charge

Item No 11 —Purchase of jewels and the making of gold and silver articles (such as gold chairs, silver door for certain temples, &c, &c) Rupees 48,118-11-9 is also an extraordinary expense The amount (Rupees 1,72,621) entered under item No 7 is, I am informed, much exaggerated There is no doubt that if the income and expenditure accounts were properly shown, it would be found that the former greatly exceeded the latter

44 *Bickaneer Customs* —Return D shows the export, import, and transit dues collected by the Durbar at the city of Bickaneer and in the district during the year 1877-78

45 *Triple border* —Return E shows that six cases of dacoity and sixteen of highway robbery were enquired into or passed through this office during the year The large increase in these heinous offences are, I believe, chiefly owing to the great scarcity of food grain and fodder which prevailed during the year, it is also due to the defective administration of the Jodhpoor, Bickaneer, and Seekur States

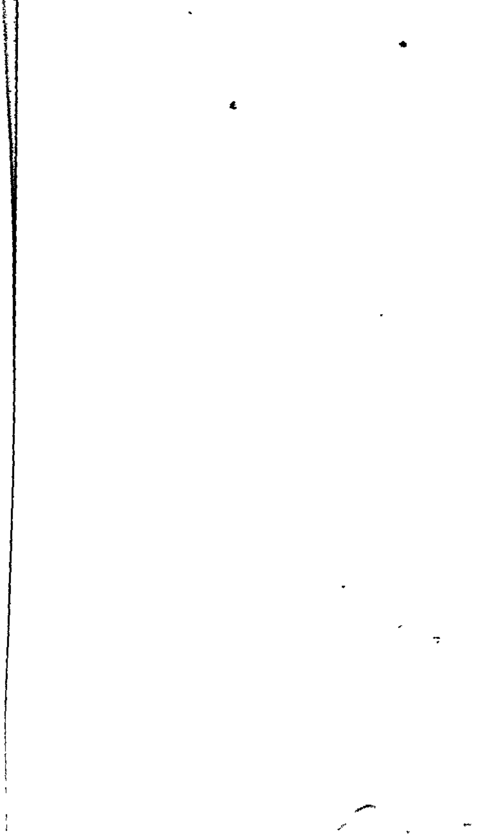
46 In conclusion, I beg to apologise for the delay which has occurred in submitting this report, it is entirely due to my long illness

Appen

RETURN showing the number of cases received and disposed of in the Crim

Number.	Cases.	Number of cases instituted and disposed of.			Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	Amount of property plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount decreed.	Amount dismissed.
		Number of cases instituted during the year.	Number of cases disposed during the year.	Under enquiry on the 31st March 1878.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1	Murder	6	4	2	2	...	150 0 0	......	150 0 0	...
2	Culpable homicide	2	2	...	1	...	......	......	......	...
3	Abetting suicide	22	20	2	...	10	......	......	......	...
4	Dacoity	24	14	10	...	...	16,204 8 0	875 0 0	550 0 0	2,576
5	Highway robbery	49	13	36	...	11	14,432 0 0	1,143 0 0	1,219 0 0	3,911
6	Burglary	163	125	38	...	4	29,730 8 0	4,849 8 0	1,878 0 0	19,589
7	Cattle theft	169	121	48	...	5	11,594 0 0	2,167 0 0	1,453 0 0	3,111
8	Arson	13	10	3	...	...	6,844 0 0	......	3,555 0 0	1,180
9	Abduction	17	12	5	...	...	790 0 0	90 0 0	......	...
10	Extortion	26	16	10	...	...	2,670 10 0	815 0 0	31 0 0	683
11	Illegal confinement	11	9	2	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	......	...
12	Abortion	6	5	1	...	...	......	......	......	...
13	Grievous hurt	6	6	...	...	6	64 8 0	......	54 8 0	10
14	Embezzlement	2	2	...	...	...	35 0 0	......	15 0 0	20
15	Counterfeiting coins	1	1	...	...	...	......	......	......	...
16	Gambling	1	1	...	...	...	......	......	......	...
17	Forgery	9	7	2	...	...	......	......	......	...
18	Adultery	41	38	3	..	...	......	......	......	...
19	Neglect of duty of public servants..	3	2	1	...	...	......	......	......	...
20	Destroying cattle	8	7	1	...	...	110 0 0	......	30 0 0	10
21	Wrongful restraint	27	22	5	...	...	17 0 0	......	......	12
22	Illegal marriage	5	3	2	...	...	1,354 0 0	......	1,354 0 0	...
23	Assault	169	151	18	...	...	85 0 0	......	75 0 0	10
24	Disobedience of order	15	13	2	...	...	10 0 0	......	10 0 0	...
25	Injury	6	4	2	...	...	385 0 0	......	40 0 0	295
26	Dhurna	2	2	...	...	...	......	......	......	...
27	Outbreak in Jail	1	1	...	...	...	......	......	......	...
28	Rape	2	2	...	...	...	......	......	......	...
29	Bribery	3	2	1	...	...	......	......	......	...
30	Defamation	7	4	3	...	...	......	......	......	...
31	Miscellaneous	57	52	5	...	..	......	......	......	...
	Total ...	940	733	207	3	36	84,514 2 0	9,959 8 0	10,444 8 0	31,427

BICKANEER,
The 25th June 1878.



Appendix E.

Statement showing the cases of dacoity and highway robbery which have been enquired into and passed through the Office of the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Soojangurh, during the year 1877-78

Number	Date of dacoity	Particulars of occurrence	Number of persons killed	Number of persons wounded	Amount of property plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of persons concerned	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons sentenced.	Number of persons released.	Remarks
					Rs a p						
1	1st May 1877	Shera Kheta and Heera and Asia of Nuggasur in Bickaneer were plundered near their village Nuggasur of their camel and property by four dacoits whose tra ks were carried to Nagore of Marwar; one of the plaintiffs was wounded in the affair		1	4,0 9 0		4				The case is under enquiry in the Court of Vakeels at Jodhpoor
2	26th May 1877	Gunga Ram son of Hurkha B shnoe of Nayagaon was plundered of one camel and property by two robbers whose tracks were taken to Goonwaree of Marwar			Rs 1 240 & one camel.	One camel	3	1	1		One of the robbers was apprehended and senten ed to two years impri sonment and fined Rupees 51 by the B kaneer Durbar
3	11th June 1877	Godhoo Jat, of Oodesur in B ckaneer was plundered of one camel and property valued at Rupees 133 near Oodesur by four footmen whose tra ks were carried in hot pursuit to Ramgurh of Seekur Godhoo, the plaintiff was wounded in the affa r		1	One camel & property valued at Rs 133		4				The Seekur Vakeel stated that the tracks of the robbers were not followed to Ramgurh The B ckaneer Vakeel has been desired to submit any proof they n ay have on the subject Has not done so as yet.
4	17th June 1877	Shera Jat, of Mallosur in Bickaneer was plundered of one camel and property valued at Rupees 100 near Bheemsur of B kaneer by three footmen whose tracks were taken to Jandwa of Seekur		1	100 0 0		3				The case is under enquiry in the Court of Vakeels at Jeypoor
5	30th June 1877	Robbery of ma l bags eight miles from the Bickaneer village of Moond ur whi h is 22 m i es from Bickaneer by four footmen whose tracks were carried in hot pursuit to the Marwar village of Ladnoo		1	Mail bags and parcels.		4				The case having been carefully en quired into in this Office was sent to the Marwar Court of Vakeels for d sposal.

Statement showing the cases of dacoity and highway robbery which have been enquired into and passed through, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Date of dacoity.	Particulars of occurrence.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	Amount of property plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons sentenced.	Number of persons released.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.						
6	23rd June 1877 ...	Hukma, son of Chookur, resident of Jogunia of Bickaneer, was plundered of one camel and property near the Bickaneer village of Rapuldesur by two robbers mounted on a camel, whose tracks were taken in hot pursuit to Ladnoo of Marwar.	...	...	187 0 0	...	2	...	...	...	The case is under enquiry in the Marwar Court of Vakeels. The result has not yet been communicated to this Office.
7	29th June 1877 ...	Wife of Ramrikh, Mahajun of Ruttungurh, and two others were plundered of their property near the Bickaneer village of Goosaisur by four robbers, whose tracks were taken to Ramgurh of Seekur.	...	...	2,057 0 0	...	4	...	...	...	The case having been enquired into by the Jeypoor Court of Vakeels has been dismissed for want of sufficient evidence.
8	8th October 1877 ...	Ummer Sing, Beedawut of Khoria in Bickaneer, was attacked and plundered by two robbers from the Seekur territory. A fight ensued which resulted in the death of Ummer Sing and the wounding of one of the robbers, whose tracks were carried in hot pursuit to the Seekur village of Khoonbhawas.	1	1	One camel	...	2	2	...	...	The Seekur authorities having arrested both the robbers have sent them to the Political Agent, Jeypoor, in whose Court the case is under enquiry.
9	10th October 1877 ...	Peeroo and Godhoo Tunberdars, and Sanalhee Ram Brahmin, of Bickaneer, were plundered of certain property by four robbers, whose tracks were carried to Rampoora jointly possessed by Jeypoor and Bickaneer. One of the robbers, *viz.*, Hurkla, was killed, and two of the plaintiffs were wounded in the affair.	1	2	......	...	4	...	...	...	The Jeypoor Durbar states that the tracks of the robbers were not followed to Rampoora. The Bickaneer Durbar has been requested to submit any proofs they may have in the case. They have not done so.
10	28th September 1877 ...	Zikma and Gayana, of Oodesur in Bickaneer, were plundered of one camel and property near Sirdarsher of Bickaneer by four robbers, whose tracks	...	1	One camel & property.	...	4	...	...	...	The case is under enquiry in the Court of Vakeels at Jeypoor.

No.	Date	Particulars	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Remarks
11	25th September 1877	Pursa and Jaloo of Bhanoda in Bickaneer were plundered of four camels and Rupees 696 by eight dacoits mounted on four camels. The tracks of the robbers were taken to Khoonbhawas of Seekur	...	2	696 0 0	6				The case is under enquiry in Court of Vakeels at Jeypoor. No result has yet been communicated to this Office
12	3rd November 1877	Godhoo Jat, of Oodesur and Khetgir Gossain of Gansoo of Bickaneer were plundered of one camel near Sirdarsher of Bickaneer by four robbers, whose tracks were taken in hot pursuit to the Seekur village of Futtehpoor. Both the plaintiffs were wounded in the affair		2	One camel	4				Ditto ditto
13	14th November 1877	Chuttria Bhombee of Rajgurh in Bickaneer was plundered of one camel and property near Seedhmukh of Bickaneer by two robbers mounted on a camel. The tracks of the robbers were taken in hot pursuit to Mundraela of Jeypoor. One of the plaintiff was wounded in the affair		1	One camel & property worth Rs 15	2				The case having been investigated by the Court of Vakeels at Jeypoor was dismissed for want of proper evidence
14	1st November 1877	Beerya Dakote of Jatosur in Bickaneer was plundered of one camel near Jatosur by certain robbers whose tracks were carried in hot pursuit to the Marwar village of Kussoombee			One camel					Case under enquiry in the Marwar Court of Vakeels
15	11th November 1877	Saroopa Brahmin of Khoran, was plundered of a camel and property near the village of Thathawatta by three robbers whose tracks were carried to Futtehpoor of Seekur		..	One camel & property	3				The Jeypoor Durbar states that the tracks of the robbers were not taken to Futtehpoor. The Bickaneer Durbar has been requested to send any evidence they may have in the case. They have not done so
16	20th November 1977	Hukma, Zemindar of Urwa in Rajgurh was plundered of one camel whose tracks were followed in hot pursuit to the village of Be ee jointly possessed by Jeypoor and Bickaneer			One camel	1				The case is under enquiry in the Court of Vakeels at Jeypoor
17	29th November 1877	Seeta and Mungla, of Ajatsur in Bickaneer were plundered of four camels by six armed dacoits whose tracks were followed in hot pursuit to the Seekur village of Naichba			Four camels	6				The Jeypoor Durbar states that the camels were returned to the plaintiff by the Seekur authorities
18	4th December 1877	Mugna son of Deepa Jat of Bhoontia, and Sheojee Naee of the Hissar District were plundered of four camels and property between the Bickaneer village of Raisur and Norungdesur by six dacoits		1	Four camels	6				The case having been enquired into by the Bickaneer Durbar a decree to the amount of Rupees 275 was given in favor of the plaintiff
19	7th December 1877	Jeewun and other Jats of Mowlawasee were plundered of twelve camels by eight dacoits whose tracks were carried to Khoonbhawas of Seekur			Twelve camels	8				Case under enquiry in the Court of Vakeels at Jeypoor

Statement showing the cases of dacoity and highway robbery which have been enquired into and passed through, &c.—(Concluded.)

Number.	Date of dacoity.	Particulars of occurrence.	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	Amount of property plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons sentenced.	Number of persons released.	REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p.						
20	18th December 1877 ...	Gopal and Raghoonath Sing, of Khoria in Bickaneer, were plundered of their property, valued at Rupees 180, by seven robbers, whose tracks were carried to Samunda of Marwar.	...	1	180 0 0	...	7	...	...	...	The case under enquiry in Marwar Court of Vakeels.
21	December 1877 ...	Zakha, Brahmin, of Khoonia in Bickaneer, was plundered of a camel and property by two robbers (mounted on a camel), whose tracks were followed in hot pursuit to the Marwar village of Chaod.	...	...	One camel	...	2	...	...	...	The case is under enquiry in the Court of Vakeels at Jodhpoor.
22	20th February 1878 ...	Gunga Ram, Maya Ram, Ram Bux, &c., &c., Bishnoes of Nayagaon, were plundered of their property by 25 dacoits mounted on horses and camels, whose tracks were followed in hot pursuit to the Marwar village of Dai.	...	...	......	...	25	...	...	...	A quantity of the plundered property was recovered by a party sent from Deedwanna for the apprehension of the robbers, and was made over to the plaintiff. The case is under enquiry in the Marwar Court of Vakeels.

BICKANEER,
The 25th June 1878.

(Sd.) C. W. BURTON, *Capt.*,
Assistant Agent, Governor-General.

No 2A, dated Bickaneer, 25th January 1878

From—CAPTAIN C W BURTON, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Bickaneer,
To—MAJOR E R C BRADFORD, C S I, Offg Agent, Govr Genl, Rajpootana

REFERRING to paragraph 7, Government of India (Foreign Department) Resolution No 190J, dated 20th December 1877, received in this Office with your Office letter No 270-39J, dated 30th January 1878,
irty or parties belonging to the
rked in Bickaneer, nor were any
red dacoits in Bickaneer received
1877 78

MAYO COLLEGE.

Dated Ajmere, 15th July 1878.

From—MAJOR O. B. C. ST. JOHN, R.E., Principal, Mayo College,

To—MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana

I HAVE the honor to submit a report on the Mayo College for the past year, 1877-78.

2. *Number of students.*—At the date of the last Annual Report thirty-one (31) boys were inscribed on the College roll; six of these, namely, three from Marwar, and three from Ajmere, have left on attaining their majority. On the other hand, fourteen new pupils have joined, namely,—

From Marwar	...	...	...	2
„ Bickaneer	...	...	...	3
„ Kerowlee	...	...	...	1
„ Tonk ...	...	...	...	1
„ Ulwar ...	...	...	...	1
„ Jhallawar	...	...	...	1
„ Ajmere ...	...	...	...	1
„ Punjab	...	...	...	1
		Total	...	14

The number studying at the College has therefore risen during the year from 31 to 39, *an increase identical with that of the previous year,* when the number rose from 23 to 31. Two of the Ajmere pupils, who are above eighteen years of age, will not rejoin, but several boys are promised from different States. I am thus not without hope that the College may have 50 pupils before the end of this year.

3. *New Pupils.*—During the session three States previously unrepresented at the College have sent pupils, namely, Bickaneer, Kerowlee, and Tonk. From the second came, shortly before the vacation, the Rao of Hadaoti, heir to the guddee, a youth of sixteen, wholly uneducated, but who, I am glad to say, shows every inclination to make up for lost time. From Tonk we have the son of Sahibzadah Ubaidullah Khan (uncle of His Highness the Nawab), a very promising lad. The year has also been noticeable for the admission of the first pupil not belonging to Rajpootana. This is the Raja of Lambargaran, head of a Rajpoot family of high repute in the Punjab, who was allowed by His Excellency the President to attend the College at the request of the Commissioner of Jalandar. He was not, as might have been feared, looked on as an intruder by his fellow-pupils of Rajasthan, but was welcomed as a proof of the extending fame of the College, in which the boys are now beginning to take a hearty interest.

[illegible]ah	Boondee
[illegible]rtpoor	Seroli
[illegible]engurh	Pertabgurh.
Banswarra.	

4 Seven* States, subscribers to the endowment, are as yet unrepresented at the College

5 *Visitors to the College.*—Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jeypoor and Kishengurh paid together a visit to the College in December, and the former, on returning to Jeypoor, expressed his wish to be permitted to present to the College library a complete set of elementary scientific apparatus, a generous proposal which was gratefully accepted The gift will be of great use, and heartily appreciated by the boys

During the cold weather the College was also visited by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and His Excellency the Commander in-Chief in India

6 *Mr J W Laing B C L, succeeded in the Head Mastership by Mr J W Alexander*—During the vacation of 1877 Mr J. W Laing, B C L, received the appointment of guardian and tutor to His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, a pupil at the College. He was succeeded as Head Master by Mr J W Alexander, for many years tutor to the Raja of Durbungah I was sorry to lose Mr Laing's services, but he has been most efficiently replaced by Mr Alexander, under whose supervision increased progress has been made both in study and at manly sports

7 *Improvement*—In the upper classes the improvement on the who [illegible] period of life, fifte[illegible] effect of [illegible] their studies, the majority, at least of [illegible] sudden intellectual stand still, [illegible] to make further progress, if [illegible] This is not the place for speculation on the causes of this phenomenon, not, I believe, an unusual one among all classes in India, but which is apparently most frequent in the highest ranks I can only record the fact, but, on the other hand, I am glad to be able to state that the improvement of the younger boys, who joined the College utterly ignorant a couple of years ago, has been altogether beyond expectation. More than one, at first utterly idle, and apparently stupid, has made rapid progress during the last few months This is a hopeful fact, attributable, I believe, in great measure, if not entirely, to the improved stamina evoked by the enforced regular hours and physical training On these, when commenced in early youth, and continued through puberty, I am inclined to place the only hope of combating the lethargic tendency which appears to form the main obstacle to the intellectual improvement of the classes for whose education the Mayo College was founded

8 *Health*—The health of the College has been good. There have been but three cases of serious illness among the pupils, two arising from hereditary disease, and the third from an accident. Certain cases of sickness among the very numerous followers [illegible] in November last to entertain a Native Doctor, and [illegible] in the grounds, a contingency long since anticipated. It [illegible]

practicable, however, to defray the cost out of the book and play fund; and thus no extra charge has been thrown upon the College or the pupils. Daily inspection of the houses has had the effect of reducing to a great extent the cases of minor contagious disease formerly far from unfrequent.

9. *Arrears of Book and Play Fund.*—Having mentioned the book and play fund, I may take this opportunity of remarking that the difficulty that is experienced in obtaining payment of the trifling subscription on this account, fifty rupees per annum from each pupil, is very regrettable, considering that it is the only fee payable, and that it provides books, stationery, and paraphernalia for sports and games, as well as medical attendance for the boys and their servants. I trust that an appeal to procure payment of the very heavy arrears, which I am about to make to the States individually, may obviate the necessity for bringing this matter before the Council at its next meeting.

10. *Public Works. Buildings completed.*—All the residences for which funds have been provided are now complete, with the exception of that for Jhallawar, of which the lower story is finished.

11. *Main building.*—After many years delay, and the preparation of several designs, the main building is at last fairly commenced, and there appears every prospect of its being ready for use in a couple of years. The earlier projects were found, on being estimated, to be too expensive, and I was directed to prepare a ground plan showing the minimum accommodation required. By devoting the central hall to use as a school-room on ordinary occasions, considerable economy of ground space was effected; and on this basis drawings were prepared by Major Mant which met with the approval of Government. In September last Mr. Brassington was appointed Executive Engineer, and the foundations were commenced the next month. The foundation stone, forming part of the basement of the clock tower, was laid by your predecessor on the 5th of January. The plinth is now nearly complete, and some progress has been made with the superstructure. Of highly ornate design, and faced throughout with white marble, relieved by bands of black, the building can hardly fail to be a worthy memorial of the lamented Viceroy whose statue it will contain, and of whose generous solicitude for the nobles of India it will be an enduring memorial.

12. *Racket Court, &c.*—The racket court and swimming bath were completed at the date of the last report, but had not then been used. Both are highly appreciated, rackets especially seeming to be the English game to which the young Rajpoots are more likely to take kindly than any other. Unfortunately the facing of the front wall, made for the sake of economy of Portland cement, proved defective; and requires complete renewal with cut stone. I have therefore inserted in the extraordinary budget the sum of Rupees 684 on this account.

13. *Gates.*—The necessity for gates at the three principal entrances was so much felt during the recent scarcity of grass as to compel me to erect temporary barriers. That at the main entrance may remain for the present. Until the main building is complete it cannot be used except for the works, and by that time the gates promised by the Maha-

raja of Ulwur may be expected For the other two I think gates should be provided at once out of the accumulated fund For the smaller entrance near the Jeypoor House Rupees 500 will suffice, for the approach next the railway Rupees 1,000 would be required.

These sums are therefore inserted in the extraordinary budget

14 *Gymnasium* —As stated in last year's report the original design for the covered play-ground and gymnasium proved too slight, and it was not completed till March last at a cost of Rupees 934 out of the Rupees 1,000 alloted in the budget for the purpose

15 *Grounds* —Great progress has been made during the past year [illegible] the clearance of the grounds. The old bund has been [illegible] places, stones and [illegible] and watered

16. *Quarters for subordinates* —Major [illegible] sanctioned design includes I find the guard-room and certain of the subordinates' quarters pointed out as necessary in paragraphs 25—27 of last year's report The buildings are [illegible] progress and will serve to house the guard, the riding-master [illegible] ing quarters and a dispensary to [illegible] and for quarters for [illegible]

[illegible] Raja of Lambargaran, the only pupil not belonging to Rajpootana as yet admitted to the College. But if the number under these categories should increase, it may become necessary to provide special accommodation This may, I think, be most conveniently and economically done by adding a wing to the existing *Ajmere* house, which would then become the *College* or *Government* residence I have asked the Executive Engineer to prepare a design for such an addition, providing [illegible] pletion will do [illegible] a proposal for

[illegible] ent in taking on itself [illegible] renders a review of the [illegible] udget a far more easy

[illegible]

to pay interest for the second half year. Should this expectation fail to be fulfilled, the amount is so trifling as to affect the budget in no appreciable degree.

20. *Income and Expenditure for past year* —Appendix B consists of a statement of income and expenditure for the past year, by which [illegible]

On the other hand the accumulated fund has been swelled by the following items —

	Rs
Surplus of income over expenditure, 1877 78	1,351
Interest on Endowment Fund for 1876 77, not drawn till 1877 78	410
Interest on 14 500 Government paper at 4 per cent	580
Total	2 341

Thus the accumulated fund has been diminished during the year by Rupees 1,092-15 6 only, and now stands in round numbers at Rupees 17,080, of which Rupees 14,500 still remains invested in 4 per cent. Government paper.

23 *Proposed expenditure for the present year* —Expenditure from the fund is recommended under the following heads, the necessity of which has been already explained —

	Rs
Fencing front wall of racket court with cut stones	684
Gymnastic apparatus sanctioned last year but not expended owing to non completion of playing shed	1,000
Gate at Railway or north entrance	1,000
Gate at Jeypoor or south entrance	500
Total	3 184

Under the head of ... [illegible]
Sl [illegible]
ab [illegible]
A [illegible] ... see no such necessity

24 In conclusion it is my duty to state that my warmest thanks are due to Mr Alexander, the Head Master, for his unremitting exertions in [illegible] ... be satisfied with [illegible] ... and the rest of the [illegible] ... during the session [illegible]